

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 1.]

Macao, Saturday, 3rd October, 1840.

[No. 261.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH

Begs to announce to the Public, that he will sell
ON MONDAY THE 5th INSTANT,

(weather permitting)

The wreck of
THE BARQUE "COLONEL YOUNG,"

(about a twelve months ago newly coppered at Manila) as she now lies off the "Tupa" Island, with all her remaining stores, &c. that may be on board of her when she will be put to the hammer.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,
on the morning of the sale.

Conditions of the Sale.—Terms—Cash. And the wreck of the vessel will be on account and risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

Macao, 2nd October, 1840

N.B. A Lorch with the "Maria" and "Hawk" with blue peters flying at the mast head, will be ready off Praya Grande to convey intending purchasers to the wreck—the Boats will start precisely at 10 o'clock; refreshments will be on board the Lorchs.

About 30 to 40 chests of Valuable merchandise are missing; mark, number, Bombay or Calcutta packing, yet unknown; and it is supposed to be in the hold of the vessel—precise number of missing "chests" will be stated prior to her being put up for Auction on the day of sale.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our Firm, ceased the 30th April last.
FOX, RAWSON, & Co.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. W. DALL is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.
Macao, 25th August, 1840. DIROM & Co.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNHAAN, who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underinsured are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.
11th August, 1840. Agents.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE Rob Roy, Capt. M. KINNON, to sail in October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish ship Dos AMIGOS will be dispatched on, or about the 25th instant. For freight or passage please apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Brig "BRILLANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

At the Shop "Campo de Santa Francisco," where an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

THE "DUAL" For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE Barque SYLPH, Captain THOMAS VIALI, will have quick despatch; for Treasure freight only apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao, 4th September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELETS; apply to HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal @ 216 Co.

Rs. p. 100 \$.

BILLS on London at 6 mos. sight @ 4s. 8d. p. Dollar

apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRURE. TAGOVENA, best Mauls SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.—

FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue CANVAS.—Apply to

A. P. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.

CADINHEAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMF YORK HAMS, FINE CHERRIES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SODAITS POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WATERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at MACAO to the Undersigned:—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co.'s SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

Macao, 29th April, 1840. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six months..... \$ 7

For three "..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

NEW-SOUTH WALES.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—SPLENDID NEW COUNTRY TO THE NORTHWARD.—We have to congratulate our readers on another of those splendid discoveries of nature lands which have been made

which from the end of the 18th century, has been tending the staple export of New South Wales, are so valuable to the interests of the Colony. Mr. Leslie de Cassilis, accompanied by a single servant,

started in search of a run for a large stock of sheep which he was taking to the Northward. As the Bearry Plains district was already occupied, with the exception of a few spots of second rate quality, and besides, laboured under the disadvantage of being at a great distance from water carriage, Mr. Leslie determined to proceed to the North in search of the Darling Downs discovered by Cunningham some years ago, and known to be in the vicinity of the settlement of Moreton Bay and the navigable river Brisbane. For this purpose he left Gardens' station at the extremity of the Bearry district on the 9th of March last, taking a course due North. For some fifteen miles after leaving the located part of the country he passed through tracts sufficiently good for either sheep or cattle, the ground then broke into ranges and became rocky and mountainous, and for 150 miles in a northerly direction was impracticable alike for drays or stock. In the hope of disengaging himself from this rugged district, Mr. Leslie repeatedly changed his course, holding first N. W., then N. E. then E. N. E. but in vain; and it was only on the tenth day after leaving Mr. Gardens, that he first beheld from the ranges an available country. This proved to be the Darling Downs, lying along the Gap, by which there is access to Moreton Bay. They were free from timber, splendidly watered, of the richest friable mould, and extending to the West and S. W. as far as the eye could reach. Along these Mr. Leslie commenced his return journeying through a perfectly level, well watered, and good grazing country to the S. W. for five days. He then changed his course to South, and after seven days more travelling came upon Mr. M. Intyre's station on the M. Intyre River. The whole course of his homeward route, with the exception of 30 or 40 miles immediately North of the M. Intyre's rich well watered and lightly timbered country, apparently to the West of indefinite extent. It was all along practicable for bearing laden drays, the only difficulties being a rocky stream, believed the Government, about thirty miles North of the M. Intyre, and a mayall scrub about four miles broad, running East and West, some 20 miles still further to the Northward. The advantages this fine district possesses most speedily render it an object of attraction to settlers; and we entertain no doubt that before a year elapses we shall see its best sites occupied. Independently of its high character as a grazing country and its immense extent, it possesses an advantage enjoyed by few still unoccupied localities—that of facility of access, as having stoves landed by the Brisbane, Logan, or Richmond, would be within 50 or 80 miles of the new stations, while by land there is a sound and level dray road by Mr. Danger's cattle run on the Big River; a point at which the direct route for stock from Bathurst and the South, Big, Mokia and Namoi Rivers would also terminate.—*Sydney Herald, May 1.*

RUSSIAN OVERLAND TRADE WITH CHINA.

The traffic between Russia and China is now very great, and in a state of great prosperity, such as it never before enjoyed. Since its last opening it has become so active and extensive that it now forms a strong bond between both countries, which cannot be easily or capriciously broken up without great injury to both. The following data will show the truth of this statement.

In the last nine years of the last century, the annual returns of the trade between China and Russia amounted only to 3,000,000 Rubles.

1803 The import from China exceeded 4,000,000 Rubles

The export to China 1,700,000 Rubles.

1804 do. do. 1,900,000 ditto.

1805 do. do. 2,000,000 ditto.

Export to China 2,300,000 ditto.

The returns from the fair of Novgorod, which is now

ever one of the chief marts for Chinese goods, are

amount imported there alone in the following years.

1802 14,400,000 Rubles.

1803 14,500,000 ditto.

1804 17,000,000 ditto.

1805 17,200,000 ditto.

If we allow that the amount of Chinese goods imported for other places besides Novogorod be about 3,000,000 Rubles—we find that the import of Chinese goods into Russia was in 1835 upwards of twenty millions of Rubles (about £2,600,000). Let us calculate that the export has continued in the proportion with the progression which has been stated from 1803 to 1805, it has therefore been raised in 1835 to at least ten millions, so that the whole trade of Russia with China set in 1833 into motion a capital of thirty millions. But since 1835 the traffic has been much more developed. If therefore we take as a standard of this even the old one in the estimate of the progressions given for the years from 1832 to 1835, the calculation is that there are now not less than 37,000,000 rubles of capital engaged in the trade.

Those goods, the value of which has been stated, pass by different ways from one Empire to the other. Towards the north, the principal points are Zurechaitu and Kinkhita; in the East there are various roads going from Yarkund thro' Turkistan and the Kirghiz country, that serve as ways of transport from China to Russia and reciprocally.

It may be assumed as a fact that since the end of last century, the traffic between Russia and China has increased twelfold.

From those sums may be calculated how great is the actual influence of one Empire on the other, particularly when it is considered, how the trade has been formed as well through the long introduction of certain goods suited to the tastes and wants of the inhabitants, who cannot now consent to be deprived of them, as by the export of other articles, whereby the industry and comforts of the manufacturers are promoted. The goods received by the Russians from China are principally, Tea, Porcelain, Raw Silk and Cotton, Silk, Stuffs, Nankeens, Froits, Preserves, varnished articles, &c. Tea is however beyond doubt the chief article. The whole population of the extensive Russian Empire, even to the very lowest classes of society, have during the last 50 years, become so much accustomed to the use of Tea, that now from the extraordinary taste of the people for this beverage, it is impossible that the Czar's Government can with patience look on; for if China should once again shut her gates against commerce, Russia would on account of the demand for Tea, be compelled, as soon as possible, to re-open them even by force of arms.

The goods which the Chinese take in exchange, are Furs, Linen, Leather, Cloth Felts, Iron Wares and some other cheap Russian manufactures. A great portion of the Chinese grandes wrap themselves up in Siberian and American furs. The Mongols living in China near the frontiers make great use of the Russian cloths, and of her iron wares and leather. By this means China has many subjects who profit by the trade. The great road leading from Peking through the Mongol country, grows every year more populous from the number of Mongol carriers and Chinese dealers, who pass on it or settle near it. The tea millions worth of goods which enter from Russia into China make many friends for, while the twenty millions that are imported from China make numerous dependents on Russian consumption of their products. The Russian Government is favorable to the trade, while the Chinese are differently disposed, and restrictions are always to be apprehended from it. One may therefore suppose that there is a large party in China, as gaining great profit from the Russian trade, would in case of necessity support it, against their own Government, as in the same way, it is known that in the Southern parts of the Empire, there exist a strong English party, which makes a powerful opposition to the measures adopted by the Government against the British.—From a Foreign European Journal—translated in the Hongkong Courier of 1st August.

Siam.—By the arrival of the *Fairy* during the week from Siam, we have received letters from Bangkok to the 25th July, which contain very unfavourable accounts of the state of affairs in that quarter. Business was altogether at a stand still, produce scarce and high priced, and the king had prohibited the exportation of Rice, the grand staple of the country, by every body but himself. The cause assigned for this prohibition is the inundation of the upper provinces of the country, which prevents the paddy from being put in the ground—but this does not prevent the King from sending down the vessel which brings this intelligence with a cargo of Rice, nor from preparing further shipments. The restrictions upon the commerce of the country, all tending to create a royal monopoly, combined with the ruinous effects of a pernicious system of gambling patronised by the King for his own purposes, began to impoverish all classes—and the foreign merchants at Bangkok have lost all confidence in the government, from the oppressive and exactions to which they have been subjected under colour of the new law to suppress the Opium traffic. They cannot moreover get in their debts, as the government will afford no assistance towards recovering them; which, by the 5th article of the Treaty of 1826, so far as regards British subjects, they are bound to give. In this state of affairs, thefts and robberies had become of frequent occurrence—the servant of a European gentleman, who has been long established at Bangkok, was

knocked down and robbed in the middle of the town in open day—and when that gentleman, after soliciting an interview, went to the Pra Kiang to prefer his complaint and demand redress against the perpetrators, he found the place of the Minister surrounded with men, armed with bludgeons, every thing in a state of uproar and confusion and admission rudely denied him—Some apprehensions of an attack on the gentleman's house were even entertained, which fortunately were not realised—although preparations had been made for defence—and some sort of explanation was afterwards attempted.

A rumour has even reached this by the same opportunity, connected with our hostilities with China, to the effect that the King has threatened to extirpate all the Europeans resident at Bangkok, whenever it shall come to his ears that the English have seized a single Chinese junk! It is difficult to say what degree of credit ought to be allowed to a report of this nature; but it does not appear to us improbable that such a menace may have been uttered either by the king himself, or those about him, nor do we consider it so unlikely as to render all caution superfluous, that some severities at least may be put in practice against British subjects resident within his territories, by a potentate who regards the Emperor of China as the Lord Paramount over the whole earth, and to whom he transmits tokens of homage as his immediate superior. Aware as our Indian rulers doubtless are, of the influence which the government of China exercises over that of Siam, perhaps it has not been sufficiently considered how far the persons and property of British subjects in the latter country, may be jeopardized or prejudiced through such means, under existing circumstances. It may be seen from Edicts issued at Canton, and to which we have before referred, that his Imperial Majesty is in the habit of communicating to the kings of Siam and Cochinchina, the policy which he desires may be pursued in regard to foreigners; and it is more than probable the measures of late pursued in Siam against opium, are either in imitation of his own example or in obedience to his expressed wishes. It is not, therefore, to be supposed that in such a crisis as the present he will fail to excite their hostility against us—and is any one prepared to say how far the king of Siam may outstrip or fall short of the lesson read to him from China or the example there held out for his imitation? In short we are of opinion that even without the addition of the rumour to which we have just alluded, there is sufficient ground for our government making a demonstration in the direction of Siam. "To prevent is better than to cure" is a maxim of no less weight in politics than in medicine—and whether or not the Cabinet of Bangkok actually meditates retaliating upon foreign residents our hostile acts against the Chinese, it cannot be without its use to let them see that we have other ships of war at our disposal in those seas, besides the force that has sailed for the coast of China. And, as we happen to have at this moment, if not "a stout frigate within hail," at least a tight little Gun Brig, perhaps she could not be more advantageously employed than on a cruise to Siam, to see that all things are going on right in which British subjects are anywise concerned. The present juncture perhaps requires it; the season is favourable; and H. M. brig *Childers* is all ready lying in the roadstead—she is not needed in the Straits at present—everything is quiet at Rangoon,—nor is there any other quarter in the Indian seas, where British subjects are domiciled, in which their persons or property can be said to require the presence of a ship-of-war—whereas at Siam it seems by no means unlikely that something may be done to prejudices both, unless some timely demonstration take place.—Sing. Free Press, 10th Sept.

BATAVIA—LOSS OF THE MANGALORE.—By arrivals during the week we have advices from this quarter to the 23rd ultimo, which we regret to say contain accounts of the total loss of the *Mangalore*, from China and this port, on her way to London with a cargo of Tea on board. She struck on a shoal off the Island of Billiton on the night of the 24th August, and getting off soon after, she went down in shoal water, the Captain and crew having barely had time to escape in the ship's boats, in which they reached Batavia in safety after a passage of two days. Her cargo consisted of 1,400 Tons of Tea or 1,003,600 lbs equal to about a twenty-fifth part of the whole export of the year from China—a quantity which taken out of the home Tea market cannot fail to have some influence on prices; besides involving a loss of about £150,000 to the Exchequer.

The Java markets offered no alteration to notice—Picee Goods were very dull of sale. Sugar could find few buyers at 12s. Coffee continued steady at Rs 36 @ 37 for Java and Rs 28 for Sumatra, and was expected to maintain itself at those prices for some time. The average price of a Government sale on the 21st August was Rs 45, 11 cents. Exchange on Europe had declined, and stood at Rs 124.—Sing. Free Press, 10th Sept.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the barque *Crescent*, which left this for London on the 4th inst., near the Caramatta passage. Intelligence of this occurrence reached yesterday forenoon, by the arrival of the Captain, Officers, and crew, in two

Dutch gun-boats from Rhio. It seems she struck on *Greg's Shoal*, near Caramatta Island, Lat. 1° 08' N. Long. 108° 34' E; on the afternoon of Friday last. After striking hard forward, and in the main-chains, she cleared the reef; and finding the vessel to be leaking rapidly, they endeavoured to fetch this port, working incessantly at the pumps for 36 hours after the vessel struck. Then, finding every exertion fruitless, and the water gaining fast upon them, they took to their boats on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, at which time she was nearly square with the gun-wales. They had not quitted the vessel more than two hours, before she was seen to heel over, and shortly afterwards to disappear altogether. Captain and Mrs. GOLDIE, the crew, and two passengers on board, found their way to Rhio in the ship's boats where the Capt. of the Dutch frigate at that station received them with the utmost politeness, shewed them every kindness and attention, and forwarded them over to this port in two government gun-boats, commanded by officers appointed from his own vessel.—Singapore Free Press, August 27.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—You will oblige me by publishing the following extract from a communication of Mr. Snow, consul of the United States, to the authorities of Canton—it being that to which the Prefect of Kwang chow foo refers in the document of which you have quoted a portion in your journal of the 16th instant.

"To His Excellency Lin, commissioner &c."
"In order to prevent any mistake I deem it proper to communicate to your excellency, that the Bond which this government requires, it is impossible for me to give. I feel myself at all times obligated to obey the laws of the nation where I reside, if they do not conflict with orders from my own Government; the moment this is the case and I am called upon to do an act which would call down upon me the severest censure from my own government, it will only remain for me, if it is persisted in, to leave the country."

To the preceding extract I have only to add—that, to my positive knowledge, Mr. Snow never did in behalf of his countrymen, directly or indirectly, apply to the authorities for passports to leave Canton—and the visit of that gentleman to Macao in the month of June 1839, was upon business connected with his official station.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. DELANO JR.
Macao, 29th September, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—To drop the plural sense, which I assumed as less egotistical in addressing the public on a subject of very general importance, will you do me the favor to publish the accompanying papers. The note which I addressed to Mr. Slade was in spirit and substance as the one accompanying. Mr. Slade has refused to return my note, and I unfortunately kept no copy. If this however is not correct, which I am sure it is, he can expose the error. I can no longer be surprised that his assertions have not been answered, for if I had known to what I exposed myself, I most assuredly should not have dared to speak.

Your obedient servant,
F. B. WELLS.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

J. Slade Esq.
Sir,—I intend to send you a letter in reply to some remarks, which you have seen fit to make upon me, and I have to request your answer whether you will publish it. I tell you candidly that it will not treat you leniently, but I suppose you only require justice, and that you can always have by your reply. I await your answer before taking any further steps as to publishing my letter.

Your's,
F. B. WELLS.

ANSWER.

Mr. F. B. Wells has behaved too much like a blackguard, to obtain admittance for any of his writings in the Canton Register.

(Signed) THE EDITOR.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—You will probably do me the justice, to publish this present, tho' by it I cannot hope to escape, such unqualified abuse, as you have thought proper to inflict upon me.

But still Sir, you cannot have called upon a private individual, to give his name to the public, merely to abuse it. You have published four columns in your paper, in reply to my "unintelligible letter," in which there are some assertions, some queries, much abuse, and one denial of a supposed fact. To begin with your question. How came I to know your reputation? I solemnly repeat under my own name, by universal report. You suppose I cannot have been led to rely only on hearsay. I know not how you can suppose any such thing, for until you point out to me, how any man's reputation can be known, except by opinions expressed concerning him, I must confess, that I have derived my information from that source. Nor have I taken my impressions, from evidence only of my own countrymen. Every individual whom I ever heard speak on the subject, among whom are some of your own countrymen, have expressed themselves, as I have expressed myself, concerning you. Nor yet Sir, let me be charged with iniquity in this particular. My first enquiries regarding you were suggested by seeing in a foreign journal, these remarks, from the Register of December 10th, 1839.

"While on this subject, we may mention, that the American merchants have suffered greatly in general estimation, for their insatiate greediness, and their mode of treating their brother agents: in place of liberality and civility, there has been nothing but grasping rapacity, and indisposition to relax (what?) in the least degree, treating the English as if they were completely in their power, and delighting to impress upon the English, how well they (the Americans) are aware of their present position &c. &c. &c."

Grasping rapacity, is a harsh term, and should have some ground to rest upon. It seems that my countrymen have incurred your displeasure, by charging \$8 per Bale upon Cotton, from Hongkong to Whampoa. It cannot be necessary for me to point out to you, Sir, that the price of an article of commerce, is a matter between the purchaser and seller, nor can any man be justly supposed to pay more for it, than he thinks it worth to him. Such a price was paid for the carriage of Cotton from Hongkong to Whampoa, not only to American vessels, but likewise to Danish, Spanish, French, or vessels of any other nation, except British, that were at hand to receive it. And yet on this ground only, as far as I can judge from the terms of your condemnation, you have seen fit to charge us with a grasping rapacity. It is somewhat singular that in enumerating the charges which were made on Cotton, and which you admit were borne by the increased price obtained for it, it did not occur to you, to charge us with a much more refined extortion, in demanding such a price for that article, as would cover such rapacious charges. But the charge is too absurd further to engage my attention. As to your ignorance of all private scandal, allow me to ask how came you to the knowledge of that story concerning the cow? This is an anecdote which does not spare even females, perhaps your curiosity was so much shocked, as not to permit you time to enquire concerning its truth. That it was not true, you can have ample evidence, even at this late day, if you choose to ask for it.

Wicked, and cruel as I know it is, to unjustly impugn the integrity of any man, still I have questioned yours; and you have denied my right so to do. Let facts answer this. In the Register of December 30, 1839, are these words: "The conduct of the Americans toward the English when quitting Macao was marked throughout (with one honourable exception) by total indifference; no offers were made to take care of the deserted English houses &c."

In the Register of December 17th "an American" asks, Did I not Sir, offer, only recently too, to afford you Mr. Editor, yourself any assistance in my power, when you lately told me, your people had left you." In the same paper, you observe, "we

most willingly publish the letter signed "an American," but we think it best not to offer any remark on it, further than publicly to acknowledge the truth of the offer of service to ourselves." We think it best Sir to pass it likewise without remark, for what can be said concerning it?

To prove further Sir, the reckless disregard to truth in your statements bearing upon the character of men, I have the authority of Mr. James P. Sturgis, to say that the *Brig Rose* was published by request of her owners through the medium of a circular, as at the service of any English family, individual, or number of individuals, for any use she might be required to answer. Mr. Sturgis is a man who needs no comment from me, and one who numbers more years in this country, than even yourself. How can you Sir, expect me to be patient with you, under these circumstances?

Still further to prove what I have said, I subjoin a declaration which has been handed to me, with authority to publish it. You call my attention to the statements concerning the Americans published in your narrative, let this be their answer. But Sir, your patience must be a little further taxed, by permitting me to say a word or two of myself. I have been in this country some months, not above six. That my name was unknown to you, is not remarkable, for I never sought your acquaintance. I felt Sir, if the charges you have seen fit to urge against my countrymen were true, I had no right to seek the society of any man, until I had found the persons upon whom they should be urged. If they were not true, still less had I reason to wish your companionship. I have endeavoured to ascertain their truth, and you have given me as your evidence, two anonymous letters. The one only repeating your unwelcome insinuations, the other containing but the opinions of some unknown man. The one resting solely on your own responsibility, and the other resting on the responsibility of I know not whom, and even if I knew, bearing not at all upon the subject under discussion.

You have copied my name with many unpleasing epithets, and some certainly undeserved. Acknowledging that I was entirely unknown to you, you say, "It has been suggested that the effusions of Mr. F. B. Wells are the joint productions of all the merchants, citizens of the U. S. in Macao, and that as he sails in the Sir H. Compton on Thursday next, he has been persuaded to avow himself to be an American; and we think the opinion not improbable." You have dared Sir, to give your opinion, that this suggestion of some of your friends is not improbable. You have dared Sir, to risk the reputation of your journal, upon the publication of such a libel as this. You have dared, to give your opinion that a person of whom you confess you know nothing, has lent himself to a base falsehood, and given his name to an article which he never wrote. Nay, you have dared to express the opinion, that the American merchants of this place, have induced him to cover their opinions, with his name. That the opinions of my countrymen are such as I have expressed, I do believe, but what I have written, was written for my own satisfaction. No one of my countrymen was in the slightest degree privy to my intention, nor had one of them any knowledge who was the author, until after the appearance of my first letter in the paper. Further than this I need not go. I do most solemnly, before that tribunal, to whom you have dared to urge your most slanderous and calumnious assertions, arraign you for that slander; and if you have the smallest pretension, to the least portion of that respect which I have denied you, you will show some ground for the letter, or give the name of its author. That it is disgraceful to any man, thus to publish what he dares not confirm, needs not my remarks to show, and it may not become us to tell you Sir, that the prostitution of the Press, to such base purposes, reflects no credit, on him who conducts it. You refer me to the British community for an expression of such feelings and sentiments as you have published. Of course I cannot contradict your reference. But for an individual, I do not believe you are authorized to make any such statement; for it has come to my ears, that men to whom I am attentive—those to whom years have brought experience, reflection, and knowledge, have been with me in this controversy; more than this I cannot say.

In conclusion, Sir, allow me to refer you, to a passage which has before been under your eye, from the Canton Register of February 26th 1839. "Of all qualities or vices which we mortals possess, this is one which no person seems to understand, and by a

coincidence most singular, those who indulge of tenet in the pastime affect never to know actually what it means."

Your obedient servant,

F. B. WELLS.

Macao, September 30th, 1840.

Having seen for the first time, within a few days, a Book edited by John Slade entitled "A Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China," I find on the 117th page, statements in relation to the transhipping trade, and particularly the discharging of the "Latin," which are gross falsehoods.

The only American ship, during the season which received \$8 per Bale, freight for Cotton, was the "Eben Preble" loaded in December; and if more than \$6—was obtained at all in September, it was by British merchants in ships under Danish colours.

I was the consignee of the "Latin" when she came to Toonkoo with a cargo of Tea &c, in January—the Bills of Lading of her cargo specified that the goods should be taken from her in six days after her anchoring at Toonkoo, and in case of its not being taken from her, I was at liberty to put it out into any good vessels at the risk and expense of the consignees. At the expiration of the 6 days not even the deck load of the ship was discharged, and a disposition being manifested by the consignees of the cargo to delay the discharge till after the 15th in order to hinder the entrance of the ship. I gave the necessary orders for the transhipment which was effected, with as much care as I could bestow upon it, in time for the ship to enter the Bogue before the day the Blockade was to commence—all the Tea which were damaged by breakage were received by the owners of the ship, and paid for, without demur. I never made the reply, as stated, "that Club Law was the order of the day" and whoever gave such information to Mr. Slade was guilty of wilful falsehood. My demand of the consignees of the cargo that they should pay the demurrage was perfectly correct and the assumption of the whole expense by the owners of the Latin was entirely gratuitous.

Being about to quit China, I write this and leave it here, that in case it should become necessary to parry slander from any more respectable source than the Editor of the Canton Register, use may be made of it for that purpose.

W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, August 18, 1840.

This act is done and sworn to on this nineteenth day of August in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and forty at Macao.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office.

(L. S.)

P. W. SNOW,
U. S. Consul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—With reference to the declaration of the Editor of the Canton Register, in his paper of 29th September, that certain slanderous charges which he has brought against the Americans residents in China, convey the general sentiments of "all the British merchants now resident or who have been resident" here, I beg to ask your publication of the following extract from a letter addressed

"To W. Delano Jr.

Vice Consul of the U. S. of America."

"Though convinced you are too well acquainted with the sentiments of the generality of my countrymen here to give any heed to the impression which is wished to be conveyed in the Canton Register, that the complaints it alleges against the Americans, are concurred in by the British community in China, I feel desirous, as one of the oldest members of that community, to disavow any participation or concurrence in the sentiments alluded to, of the Canton Register, which I on the contrary strongly disapprove; having experienced a high degree of probity, liberality, and honour in the Americans with whom we have had dealings, to no inconsiderable amount."

I remain &c.

Signed JAMES MATHESON."

I have also received from other respectable British merchants, verbally and in writing, their disavowal of the sentiments attributed to them by the Editor of the Canton Register, and their concurrence in those contained in the letter of Mr. Matheson.

I remain Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

W. DELANO JR.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 3rd Oct. 1840.

CARD.

Mr. Innes presents his most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen who have been so active in assisting in the preservation of the valuable property from the wreck of the "Colonel Young."

In the first place he offers his most respectful thanks to Capt. Smith R. N. for the prompt and effectual protection he afforded.—Robbery was indeed the chief danger which the property run the risk of, except for this well timed protection.—

To Captains Parry, Rees, Young, Hall, Hart, &c., Mr. Innes can never say enough to express his feelings. These gentlemen, at the head of their profession, not only aided by their skill and experience, but previous to the arrival of assistant labourers from Macao, they actually did the work of common sailors for the preservation of property in the midst of wet, and most violent weather.—They will be best rewarded by knowing that thro' their exertions the great proportion of the very valuable property on board, has been saved—to which the loss of the hull of the ship is comparatively as nothing.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

By the arrivals during the week from Calcutta, Bombay and Singapore we have received Bombay and Calcutta papers to the 4th August and the *Sing. Free Press* to 10th September. From the latter we have extracted the account of the losses of the *Crescent* and *Mangalore*, the latter with a large Tea Cargo, near the Island of Billiton. The cargo was we learn chiefly insured here. From Manila we have accounts to the 22nd by H. M. S. *Hyacinth*. The arrival there of the *Blundell*, for stores, as well as the sailing of several vessels for Chusan with provisions had rendered them scarce and high-priced. Salt beef and Pork are quoted at 28 \$ per barrel, and ships biscuit at 8 a 10 \$ per quintal. Exchange on London 4s 4d a 4s 7d for bills at 6 ms. sight, and Treasury bills at 30 d. s., 4s 4d per dollar. A new Governor was expected to arrive in Manila within about a month.

A report prevailed during part of the week of the death of the Hong-merchant Howqua, which however, we are glad to say, proves untrue, accounts from Canton of a later date being altogether silent on the subject. We last week alluded to reports circulated by Chinese of the arrival of the Admiral at the Pesho, on the 10th or 13th August; no confirmation, although there is no good reason to disbelieve them, has yet come from the northward, and although during all last week the wind has blown from the eastward, so that a passage from Chusan might be effected in five days, we have no later accounts from there than of the 22nd August. This great delay makes us almost suspect that the reports of the Chinese, of high officers, one of whom is said to be Keshen, Viceroy of Pechelo, and a man of great influence, having been sent to Teen tain to negotiate with the English Commissioners, are not without foundation. Another report which we noticed last week of Capt. Elliot having arrived in Peking with a numerous suite, is now contradicted, and the latest accounts the Chinese will have are to the effect that Lord Palmerston's letter had not been received at Peking, although officers at Teen tain may have accepted it. It is moreover said that the strictest orders have been sent from Peking to the Government of Che keang to forbear all attack on the English at Chusan, until they (the Chinese) are strong enough to be certain of success. The Canton government has at same time it is said received orders not to send any reinforcements of troops to Che keang—whether because there they are not so effectually strong, or whether not to weaken the defences of Kwang tung does not appear. We give all these rumours as we receive them, without wishing them to be received as positively or even probably true—but in the absence of all certain information of the proceedings in the north, even these rumours may prove interesting. In the environs of Macao everything remains quiet as before; the hills in the immediate neighbourhood of Seen shan con-

tinue covered with the tents of the Chinese soldiery, but we have of late not observed any movements amongst them.

We have been favored by the loan of a file of New York papers from 1st to 8th of June, brought by the *Horatio*, and given to her by a ship bound from New York to Buenos Ayres. We did not however find anything in them of much interest, except that U. S. Bank shares had improved a little, and were quoted at 72½.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Delano, giving an extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Snow, U. S. consul to the Chinese authorities, and we doubt not but every one will agree that that extract does not contain a demand for passports for his countrymen; Mr. Delano, who has had access to the records of the Consul's office, moreover declares that, to his positive knowledge, Mr. Snow never did apply to the authorities for passports to leave Canton. We of course have nothing to say against such positive and respectable evidence, except that the Kwang chow foo (i. e. Lord Mayor) of Canton is very much to blame for having, by his equally positive statement, that the American Consul did so apply, led us into the very excusable error of believing him, nor do we think our former credulity on this point blameable, there being no reason, that we can think of, why the Kwang chow foo should make such misstatement, and must now impute it to clerical error alone. We hoped not again to have made our columns the vehicle for the prolongation of a dispute, which we thought ended, as far as the Canton Press was concerned, in our last, but the refusal of the *Register* to admit Mr. Wells' reply to his observations, has forced us to admit it in our paper, as our refusing to do so would justly expose the English press of Macao to the reproach of partiality. Our correspondent J. must excuse our not publishing his letter, since that from Mr. Wells encroaches already so much on our space; besides, his letter is partly answered by the publication of that from Mr. Delano, and the remainder appears to us of little importance.

During the whole of last week it has been blowing hard from the Eastward, and on Monday last the 28th, at night, the *Colonel Young*, broke from her anchors in the Roads, and went on shore on the N. W. side of the Typa Island. As will be seen Mr. Innes' card, the greatest part of the valuable cargo has been saved; the hull is almost entirely under water, but it is hoped, that she may be floated again in moderate weather, and that the damage she has sustained will not prove very great. It has been blowing very hard during the last week in the China Sea; H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, on her way from Manila, encountered very severe weather, and had all her boats carried away; the *Thetis*, transport, is reported to be outside with loss of masts; the *Sophia*, transport, has by stress of weather been obliged to put into the Cap-sing moon, as also the *Isabel II*, Spanish, bound from Manila for Chusan with stores.

CANTON.—We stated last week that an insurrection had been attempted in Canton, and that the principal scheme of the insurgents was to liberate the prisoners in the different prisons of the city, the object of which was, besides the confusion thereby to be created, to liberate two of their chiefs who had been taken, and were then in the Nam hoy yune's prison. The conspiracy was detected, and those two prisoners were executed, and if we rightly understand our informant many more, even to the number of 36 have since suffered the last penalty of the law for having been implicated in the same affair. Meanwhile the state of the town is by no means satisfactory, and a rising of the people, or at least of some faction among them, seems to be expected by the authorities, to prevent which strong detachments of troops are patrolling the streets all night. Considerable excitement we are told exists among all classes of the inhabitants, and their meetings in the temples are frequent to discuss passing events. The late bad weather also has had its influence in increasing their already existing feelings of discontent, the heavy rains accompanied by high winds having in

many parts greatly injured the paddy. Many of the working classes, thrown out of bread, have become thieves and robbers, and the fear of, as well as precautions against, them in and about Canton, are represented to us to be very great. The annual examinations for the lowest grade of literary rank in Canton terminated yesterday.

The second letter from Mr. Delano, (not the one alluded to above) we received at a late hour last night, and beg to draw the attention of our readers to its contents.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Hashmy*, (storeship), Buckle, from Singapore and Madras; *Farlar*, Young, from Manila and Bombay; *Hindustan*, Campbell; *Thetis*, Cass, from Singapore and Bombay; *Jane*, Grosvenor, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Duchess of Clarence*, Birch, from Singapore; *City of Derry*, Rogers; *Urgent*, Fleming; and *Athena*, Ashbridge, from Singapore. H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren and Span. *Isabel II*, from Manila; Brit. *Sophia*, and *Thetis*, transports, from Singapore and Madras; Port. *Providencia*, Xavier, from Java.

PASSENGERS.—(Omitted last week) per *Faise Allum*, Mr. P. Wildridge; per *Hashmy*, Mr. W. Franklin.

SAILED.—Brit. *Psyche*, Stevenson, (this day) This day *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, for Singapore and Bombay.

ARRIVED AT SINGAPORE,—3d September *Iberia*, 9th *Kitty*.

The *Good Success* arrived at Bombay on the 11th August.

ARRIVED IN MANILA,—3 *Blundell*, Trail, from Chusan; *Mangles*, Carr, from Sydney; 11 *Thomas Lowry*, Graham and Amer. *Duan*, Lovett, from China; 15 Amer. *Morrison*, Benson, from Sydney; 17 H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren, from China; 30 Span. *Patriota*, from China.

Sailed for Chusan from Manila: Dan. *Syden*, Burd; Seved *Actif*; Span. *Isabel II*, Bordenaye.

The *Faipratto* and *Morrison* were, we understand shortly to sail for China.

The *Goconda*, *Sophia*, *Minerva*, *Thetis* and *Watkins*, with the 37th have sailed direct for Chusan from Singapore. Stress of weather has obliged the *Sophia* to put into the Cap-sing moon, and the *Thetis* is known to be some miles to the southward of this port with loss of masts. The steamer we learn has gone to assist her.

NAUTIC VOYAGE.

July 5th Left Macao. 9th Passed American ship *Globe*. 20th do. the Apoo shoal, after a heavy westerly gale for 2 days. 21st Saw the Heroine off island Panay near the Sombro rock. 28th clear of Basellan straits. August 15th passed the equator; for 21 days averaged 18 miles, during 8 of which we advanced 10 miles. 4th Saw island of Celebes. 16th passed Cape Donda. 16th do. a bark supposed to be the Wm. Barras. 21st off Cape William, passed an English whaler. 24th passed little Pulo Laut. 28th arrived at Anjer.—*Canton Register*, Sept. 20.

Vessels loading: for England; *Barrosa*, Calcutta, *Sylph*, *Coringa Packet*, *Red Rover*.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Adelie*, *Bombay Castle*, *Fort William*; From Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Virginia*, *Ld Amherst*; From Singapore *Bengal Packet*, *Singapore Packet*; From England, *Helen Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Cheetab*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Line*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LEAVING SINGAPORE.—ENGLAND, 4th June via Calcutta—UNITED STATES, 8th June & *Horatio* CALCUTTA, 8th August via Singapore, BOMBAY, 12th August & *Thetis*. SINGAPORE 15th Sept. & *Thetis*, JAV, 22d August & *Dankbaarheid*. MANILA, 29nd September & H. M. S. *Hyacinth*.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 2.] Macao, Saturday, 10th October, 1840. [No. 262.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

By Henry Smith, Esquire, Captain of Her Majesty's Ship Druid, and Commanding Officer of the Blockading Squadron in the River of Canton.

With reference to the Public Notice of the Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty dated on the 22d June last:

Notice is hereby given that the Station at the Cap-sing-moon, will be abandoned on the 10th Instant.

All Masters and other persons in command are hereby directed to proceed with their respective Ships and Vessels to the anchorage occupied by the shipping last year known as the "Tongkoo anchorage."

Dated on board Her Majesty's Ship Druid at Cap-sing-moon this 5th day of October, 1840.

H. SMITH

Captain and Senior Officer.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our Firm, ceased the 30th April last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. W. W. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

Macao, 26th August, 1840.

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON Press Office.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

NOTICE—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNOLDS who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underinsured are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay.

RUSSELL & Co.

11th August, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE last Spanish Brig SAN JOAQUIN, She will leave (full or not) peremptorily on the 21st instant. Apply to

B. BARRETTO, or to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 8th October, 1840.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE Rob Roy, Capt. M. KIRKON, to sail in October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish ship DOB AMIGOS will be dispatched on, or about the 25th instant. For freight or passage please apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 12th September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to

PEDRO MARC, AL.

at the Shop "Campo de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, Du W. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Barque SYLPH, Captain THOMAS VIAL, will have quick despatch; for Freight or Freight only apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 4th September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CARLETS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 lb. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

27 " Canvas for upper sails, 1

do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal @ 216 Co.

Rs. p. 101 & 8.

Bills on London at 6 mos. sight @ 4s. 9d. & Dollar

apply to.

RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of

superior blue NANKERNS—apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.

CABINHEAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR,

PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINE and TAY,

BRUSHER, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS,

PINE CHERRES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH

CLABET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM.

A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ

POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS

A few WATCHES—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public

is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES

MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at

Macao to the Underinsured: viz—

Schooners: "ALPES," "UNION," "SYLPH," and

"BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and

"GREYHOUND."

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's SHERRY in wood and

bottle; apply to

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S

FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal

translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... \$ 7

For three..... \$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at

the Office Pe do Monte at 3d cents each.

CALCUTTA

NEPAUL AND BURMAH.

(From the Friend of India, August 13.)

The newspaper press of Calcutta maintains that

we are on the eve of a war with Nepal; and, from

all we are able to learn, it is far from improbable

that sometime about next Christmas, a British army

may be wending its way through the mountains to

Katmandoo; and that the result of its march will be

the subversion of another dynasty. Under existing

circumstances, the recent aggression of the Nepa-

lese into our territories, leaves us no alternative but

war, if full and satisfactory reparation be not made

for the injury. From the period when the Nepa-

lese were constrained, at the close of the last

war, to receive a British Resident, and were depriv-

ed of all hope that the Chinese would assist in

delivering them from the humiliation of his pres-

ence, they have cherished the most unfriendly and

jealous feelings towards us. These feelings have

gradually ripened into hostility, and for the last two

or three years, the Nepalese Court has been eagerly

seeking some suitable opportunity of again measur-

ing its strength with us in the field. The most

strenuous endeavours have been made, on the one

hand, to equip an army equal to so difficult an

enterprise; and on the other, to stir up the enemies

of our supremacy in every Court in India. When

the period for a declaration of war comes on, we

fancy Government will be enabled to draw up such

a catalogue of hostile intrigues, as shall place, in

the clearest light, both its past forbearance and the

justice of those retributive measures which may be

adopted. The war in Afghanistan was at one time

believed at Katmandoo to offer the long-sought op-

portunity for revenge; but the formidable array of

troops, established by Government along the north-

ern limits of our provinces, fronting Nepal, ap-

pears to have disconcerted the schemes of the Court.

Meanwhile that great pillar of the Nepaul state,

Rheem Sing, was disgraced and murdered; the Tapa-

ng lost their influence in the Government, and the

faction of the Pandeyas acquired an ascendancy in

the councils of the Queen. This ambitious and

unprincipled woman, appears to have two objects of

paraitic; to exalt her son to the throne; and in his

name, to monopolize all power; the second, to shake

off the British Minister, and, if possible, to invade

our provinces. The various intrigues of the Pande-

deyas were fully laid open some time ago by a Cor-

respondent of the *Durges*, residing at Katmandoo.

The junction of this family with the Queen, and,

possibly, the report of our expedition to China,

have brought on the present crisis; and the inde-

pendence of Nepaul already trembles in the balance.

Assuming that the war with Nepaul begins as

soon as the Terrace, or jungle which skirts the Ne-

paul hills, becomes passable, it is important to en-

quire, what is likely to be the result of simultaneous

hostilities with the Nepalese and Chinese. If the

former should at the eleventh hour, make apologies

sufficiently humble to avert our attack, it is impor-

tant to ascertain, as far as possible, whether the

Chinese, as soon as they find themselves actually at

war with us, will not command the Nepalese, as

their tributaries to invade our territories; and whether

the Nepalese will not be led, by inclination

and interest, to consider this mandate more binding

on them than any engagements they may have un-

willingly entered into with us. These questions

there are no means of solving, except so far as the

transactions which occurred during the last Nepa-

lese war may serve as a guide to the probable course

of events in the present case.

We find then, that after hostilities had commen-

ced with Nepaul in 1815, no fewer than thirteen re-

presentations were sent to the Court of Peking, of

which only the last was permitted to reach the Em-

peror. That letter was drawn up by the brave

Umur Singh. In it he invoked the active co-opera-

tion of the high and mighty Emperor, declaring

that the ulterior object of the English on Nepaul,

was to secure for them the passes into China. He

pointed out the readiest means of affording effective

aid to be the immediate advance of a loan of money

for the maintenance of the Goorka army, and the

despatch of a force of two or three hundred thousand

Chinese troops through the Dharma territory into

the lower provinces of Bengal to spread alarm and

consternation among the Europeans. "Consider,"

said he, "if you abandon your defendants, the Eng-

lish will soon be masters of Lassa." This supplica-

tion, the Chinese officers of Shigatse (Dargachi,

or Cashimbu, the seat of the Tishoo Lama) also

neglected to forward. But a communication, from

Lord Hastings cautioning the Chinese, in common

with the neighbouring powers, against aiding or

abetting the enemies of the British, reached the of-

ficers at Shigatse. This document, with the Ne-

palese petition for aid, was immediately forwarded

to Peking. The Emperor is reported to have been

highly indignant at the tone and language assumed

by Lord Hastings. After listening to the memorial,

he exclaimed, "These English seem to look upon

them as our kings, and upon me as merely one of

their neighbouring chiefs." Orders were immedi-

ately issued for a commission, composed of a Tchang-

kuen, and two other Tajin, to proceed, with a military escort, to the seat of the war, to institute enquiries, and an army was ordered to march with all speed after them to protect the frontier line. The arrival of the forces on the frontier was officially announced from Hitaliya in June, 1816. A correspondence was soon after opened with the Governor General, by three Chinese officers, through the Sikkim Rajah, and His Lordship. In his reply, assured them, that the charges the Nepaules had made against the English, were unfounded; at the same time he explained the cause of the war. The receipt of this letter, and the explanations of the Sikkim Rajah; calmed the anxieties of the Chinese authorities, and Bengal was spared a Chinese invasion.

With these facts before us, we are naturally led to the conclusion, that an active intercourse will be immediately opened,—if, indeed, it has not already begun,—between the two Courts of Katmandoo and Pekin, with the object of concerting measures for meeting the common enemy of both states. No engagement into which the Nepaules may enter with us, can, therefore, be depended on. Nothing but the paramount effect of fear, would drive a Court which has been intriguing against us in every Durbar throughout India, into a submissive treaty; and the dread of our arms will be more than balanced by the hope of assistance, both of men and money, from the Chinese. If an order from Pekin to pour down on our territories be not already on its way to the Nepal Court, the Chinese will become an object of scorn for their folly. The arrival of such a mandate would put to flight every pacific disposition, which the terror of our arms might have induced; the tone of the Court would rise to the height of oriental insolence; and our provinces, which lie at the foot of their hills, would be threatened with a torrent of demolition, which could be averted only by carrying the war into Nepal. While we are at war with China, Nepal cannot, therefore, but be our active enemy. Neither is it at all improbable, that the Chinese Government may follow up the advice given to it on a former occasion by the Nepaules, and dispatch a large army through Lassa and the country of the Dhurma Rajah, to invade the lower provinces of Bengal. Of course, not a tenth of the miserable soldiers who might be forced into this service, would survive it; but it would be as well for us not to consider our districts, which lie at the foot of the Booter Hills, as altogether secure. With a Nepaules and Chinese war on our hands, it is impossible to say what events may turn up on our north eastern frontier. Bengal may, possibly, again see the smoke of an enemy's camp, after eighty years of profound security.

What measures is it likely that Tharawaddy will pursue, while we are encumbered with Nepal and China? Will he still adhere to that pacific policy, which he seems to consider so essential to the security of his usurped throne, or will he join the confederacy? If the past can furnish us with any criterion of the future, it appears more than probable that he will maintain a strict neutrality. Had he determined to follow up a virtual dismissal of our Envoy with any act of aggression; had he cherished any hope of success in a war with us, he could not have had a more favourable reason for exertion, than that which was afforded by the campaign in Afghanistan, when our troops were represented to him as sent to an immeasurable distance? If that season was allowed to pass without being improved, he will scarcely provoke our vengeance at a time when our armies and fleets are congregated in the neighbourhood of his own kingdom. He has long known of our hostile movement on China; yet instead of assembling an army to profit by the occasion, he has been trembling in his inmost soul, lest this armistice should be intended to visit him. It is true that he did violate the treaty of Yandaboo, by refusing to hold intercourse with our Minister; and we might have gone to war with him upon very legitimate grounds; though the propriety of so expensive a war would have been somewhat questionable. But since that first outbreak, the relative position of the various pieces on the political chessboard of Asia has been entirely changed. The conquest of Afghanistan, and the war on which we have now entered with the mighty Empire of China, have relieved us from the necessity of vindicating our character, by avenging the dismissal of our Minister from Ava. No power in Asia will attribute our neglecting to crush Burmah to any other feeling than that of contempt. We have also some experience of Thar-

awaddy's feelings and views; and are now fully aware, that the passive resistance, by which he neutralised the presence of our Resident at Ava, was not an index of hostile feelings, which were to be gratified by a war with us; and that the limit of his ambition is to live in his own capital, without the 'barbarian eye,' which we had planted there to watch him. The cautious mode in which he induced our Minister to take his departure, showed fully that he was anxious to accomplish even this, the dearest wish of his heart, in a way which was least likely to provoke retribution. Tharawaddy will not, therefore, move while we are engaged with our new enemies—except we should be thoroughly beaten by the Nepaules, and they should succeed in capturing Pains, and the renowned Admiral Kwan, the descendant of the God of War, should defeat Admiral Elliot in a pitched battle.—*Sing. Free Press, 17th Sept.*

LATEST EUROPE INTELLIGENCE. From the *Madras Courier Extra*, of 31st August. ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

In another column, will be found full particulars of the attempt which was made upon Her Majesty's life on the 10th of June. As time for reflection serves only to deepen the horror with which this occurrence is regarded, the feeling becomes more general of devout thankfulness to Almighty God for having in his mercy spared Her Majesty, and saved this nation from the miseries and dangers which must have followed the success of such an attempt upon the life of one, whose virtues have overawed faction, and even conciliated opposition—the life of one dear for the sake of the peace and liberties of millions, and bound to her people's hearts by ties infinitely stronger than those which constitute the common relation between sovereign and people. Well has it been said, "The commencement of her reign has been rich, beyond all precedent, in the development of the personal qualities that command affection, admiration, and devotedness. In her has been seen the ingenuousness of youth blended with regal will and clear intelligence. Calumny has not initiated her into vindictiveness, nor the power of party led her into submission. Simplicity and truthfulness have shone around her, and in the eyes of millions they shed a holy light, in all her ways, from the most momentous concerns of state that can personally devolve upon her, to all the indications of her chosen amusements and her fondest affection. Hence she has been the theme of poets unused to chant the praises of royalty, has won back a popularity for the throne that had been chilled into a mere conventionalism, and has endeared herself to the common heart of humanity."

The King of Prussia expired at Berlin on the 7th June, in full possession of his faculties to the last; and gratified by the arrival of the Emperor of Russia, who came to take leave of him, just two hours before his death. His daughter the Empress of Russia had been with him for some time.

The Queen of the Belgians was safely delivered of a Princess on the 7th June.

The Duke of Sussex presided to a great Anti-Slavery Meeting at Exeter Hall on the 24th June.

The Duke and Duchess, and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, will leave England for Germany this month, whence they go to Italy. Prince George of Cambridge joins his regiment (the 12th Lancers) in the middle of July, at Dublin.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

From Calcutta, 20th April.

" Madras, 30th April.

" Bombay, 30th April.

" China, 13th March.

The Gazette of the 22d June contains the following: At the Court at Buckingham Palace, April 3d, 1840; present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. Her Majesty having taken into consideration the late injurious proceedings of certain officers of the Emperor of China towards officers and subjects of her Majesty, and her Majesty having given orders that satisfaction and reparation for the same shall be demanded from the Chinese Government; and it being expedient that, with a view to obtain such satisfaction and reparation, ships, and vessels, and cargoes, belonging to the Emperor of China, and to his subjects, shall be detained and held in custody; and that if such reparation and satisfaction be refused by the Chinese Government, the ships, and vessels, and cargoes so detained, and others to be thereafter detained, shall be confiscated and sold, and that the proceeds thereof shall be applied in such manner as her Majesty shall be pleased to direct:

Her Majesty, therefore, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Commanders of her Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of China, or his subjects or other persons inhabiting within any of the

countries, territories, or dominions of China; and in the event of such reparation and satisfaction as aforesaid having been refused by the Chinese Government, to bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions; and to that end, her Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to her Majesty at this Board, authorising the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within her Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and ail manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same according to the course of Admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall be taken, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents. They are likewise to prepare and lay before her Majesty at this Board, a draught of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in her Majesty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein; and the said Commissioners are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. C. G. GREVILLE.

THE ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT UPON HER MAJESTY'S LIFE.

June 11.—PERRA.—Viscount Melbourne entered the House (which was much crowded,) and, advancing to the table, said—My lords, your lordships have all doubtless heard, with deep sorrow and concern, mingled with feelings of horror, surprise, and indignation, of the late atrocious attempt upon her Majesty's life. And, my lords, it is now my duty formally and officially to acquaint your lordships that a desperate attempt against her Majesty's sacred person was made last evening as her Majesty was proceeding from the Palace to the Park. Two pistols were fired at her Majesty, in the most deliberate and desperate manner, and at no great distance from her Majesty's person, and the only matter for wonder is that the attempt was not attended with more unfortunate and more melancholy results. My lords, on all former occasions of a similar nature, of which unfortunately the recent history of this country affords but too many examples, it has always been the custom for your lordships to address the throne to express the horror which you felt at the attempt which had been made, and to congratulate the Sovereign upon a happy and fortunate escape. On all former occasions of a similar nature such are the precedents; and your lordships, therefore, I am sure, will not be in the least degree surprised that I should seize the earliest opportunity (loud cheers) for your lordships meeting, without notice (loud cheers) to propose to your lordships that you should follow on this occasion a similar course. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, my lords, I feel that it is unnecessary, and that indeed it would, in some respects, be improper, for me to expatiate further on the circumstances, or as to what might have been the results of the unfortunate event which has unhappily taken place. This matter is now in course of legal inquiry; it must be hereafter the subject of judicial inquiry; and under such circumstances it would ill become me to address to your lordships any observations that could in the slightest degree interfere with the calm, dignified, and impartial course of justice. (Hear, hear.) I shall, therefore, content myself with moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty expressive of our horror and indignation at the late atrocious and treasonable attempt against her Majesty's sacred person, and of our heartfelt congratulations at her Majesty's happy preservation from so great a danger.

The motion was put from the woolsack, and agreed to.

Viscount Melbourne then moved that a committee be appointed to draw up an address to be presented to her Majesty, of which committee the following peers were nominated members: His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Aberdeen, &c.

The Address was as follows:—

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty's throne to express our horror and indignation at the late atrocious and treasonable attempt against your Majesty's sacred person and our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty and to our country, on your Majesty's happy preservation from so great danger; to express to your Majesty the deep concern which we feel at there having been found within your Majesty's dominions a person capable of so flagitious an act; and that we make it our earnest prayer to Almighty God that he will preserve to us the blessings which we enjoy under your Majesty's just and mild government, and continue to watch over a life so justly dear to us."

The address having been agreed on, Viscount Melbourne moved that the said address be communicated to the Commons, and that their concurrence be desired thereon, and that messengers be sent to desire an immediate conference for that purpose.

This motion having been carried in the affirmative, and the messengers on their return having reported that the Commons had agreed to send were ready for the conference, the following peers were appointed managers for the Lords:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Durham, and Viscount Melbourne.

The managers then proceeded to the conference. On their return, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex announced that the conference had been conducted on the part of the Commons by Lord John Russell and others, with whom the managers on the part of their lordships had left a copy of the address.

After a lapse of some minutes Lord J. Russell (accompanied by the other managers from the Commons) appeared at the bar, and said that he had been directed to acquaint their lordships, that the Commons had agreed to the address to which their lordships had desired their concurrence, and that they had filled up the blank with the words "and Commons."

On the motion of Viscount Melbourne, it was agreed that the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household be requested to wait upon her Majesty to know when it would be her Majesty's pleasure to receive the said address.

S T E A M.

The following is from the *Atlas*, but it will be seen below that the "dilatatory Comprehensives" are now fairly before the public:—

Steam Communication with India.—We heartily congratulate the Anglo Indian community on the ultimate establishment of what we may justly term the real comprehensive scheme. Your much-talked-of Precursors and dilatatory Comprehensives may now hide their diminished heads, for without holding large meetings, making long speeches, and throwing the apple of discord where all should be unanimous, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are about to start their new steamer, the *Oriental*, of 1300 tons, and 450 horse power, from the British Channel for Alexandria. Their line of steamers will in future leave England on the 1st of every month, and it is expected, will reach Alexandria in a fortnight. Provision has thus been made for this portion of the project, and "large and powerful steam-ship will shortly be stationed to run between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suva!" In short, after an age of restless uncertainty, this grand enterprise may now be safely said to have struggled through its multifarious difficulties, and will henceforth afford the traveller expedition, pleasure, and comfort, where he formerly had to encounter delay, trouble, and tedious quarantine.

It is understood the *Oriental* will take out the mail of the 1st September.

C O M M E R C I A L.

We have been favored with the following quotations of China Produce, from a private letter.

"Cassia 69 @ 79s. in fair demand. Taitlee Silk, fair quality 23 @ 24s. best 25 @ 26s. Taysam fair to good, none.

Stock of China Silk 30th June 2,022 Bales.

" Bengal 5,150 "

Delivered in June, China 358 "

" Bengal 680 "

There has been rather more enquiry for Raw Silk during the month, but business has not been extensive. 281 Bales recently arrived per *Assam* and *Thomas Coult* being from fair to good quality, sold readily at 24 @ 26s.

TRA. Bohem 1.8d.

do. Fokien none.

Cengou, ordy. and middling 1.11 a 2s.

md. bl. leaf 2. a 2 1/2

Pekoe kd. and flavor 2.3 a 2 1/2

Campol, common 1.10

Souchong kd. 2—

Souchong, fair 1.10 a 2 1/2

good and fine 2.5 a 3.

Pekoe, flowery flat and ordy 2.2 —

fair and good 2.10 a 3 1/2

fine and flowery 3.3 a 4.

blek. lf. 2. a 2 1/2

Caper, common and good 1.9 a 1.10

Orange Pekoe, middling none

good and fine 2.6 a 2 1/2

Twankay, good and common 2. a 2 1/2

fine to Hyson kd. 2.5 a 2 1/2

Hyson skin 1.10 a 2 1/2

Hyson, common 2.3 a 2 1/2

middling 2.5 a 2 1/2

good and fine 3. a 4.

Young Hyson, Twankay 2.10 a 3.

Hyson 2.2 a 2 1/2

Imperial 2.6 a 3.

Gunpowder 2.10 a 4.

The market of late has been heavy, and business limited at the quoted prices.

5,900 Packages are declared for sale 2d July, 10,600 " " " 16th "

and the monthly sales " " 20th "

P. S. 3d July. The above sale of 5900 Packages sold at very full prices, and the accounts from China, received by Express to the *Times* newspaper, anticipating the arrival of overland despatches, caused an advance of 1d per lb.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 10th Oct. 1840.

By the *Transcendence* from Singapore 26th September, we learn that the July overland mail reached Bombay on the 21st August, and a *Madras Courier* extra arrived in time at Singapore to be forwarded by the *Transcendence*, and has been kindly lent us, but it contains but few items of intelligence. The *Lloyd* since arrived from Singapore has brought no letters or paper. Our readers will find extracts from it in our columns relating chiefly to the atrocious attempt on the Queen's life by a young man named Edward Oxford who on the 10th of June fired two pistols at the Queen and Prince Albert as they were proceeding from the palace to the park in an open carriage; fortunately neither of the shots took effect, though fired from a very short distance. The assassin's trial is to come on on the 9th July. Courvoisier, the assassin of Lord William Russell, has been found guilty and ordered for execution on the 6th August. After conviction he made a confession of his guilt.

H. M. S. *Jupiter* with naval and other stores had sailed for China.

CHUSAN.—We have at length to announce the so long and anxiously expected arrival from Chusan. H. M. S. *Cruiser* with despatches for Bengal arrived in the roads on Tuesday night last, bringing dates from Chusan to the 1st October, she having accomplished the passage to Macao in the short space of five days. On Wednesday morning early she was again under sail on her way to India, without having afforded the commercial community an opportunity of forwarding any letters by her. The intelligence from Chusan brought by her and the *Mor* which sailed on the 27th September, may be summed up in few words, but is very important, and affairs wear a very different aspect now to what they have hitherto done, although we cannot help thinking that we are as far as ever from a satisfactory settlement. The Admiral and Capt. Elliot have returned to Chusan from the Peiho, and it would appear that Lord Palmerston's communication to the Imperial Government had at last been received there in consequence of which a deputation, consisting of several high officers of State, headed by the Viceroy of Pecheli, Keshen, was sent to confer with H. M. plenipotentiaries. Several interviews took place between them which are represented to have been conducted with the utmost diplomatic politeness on the part of the Chinese, who in all written communications instead of the objectionable word "barbarian" when speaking of the English, called them "the honorable nation." These interviews with Keshen took place on shore, but although the personal bearing of the latter is said to have been polite, yet everything like state and ceremony seems to have been studiously avoided; they were held in a wretched house, and in quite a private manner, the Viceroy being but very thinly attended. The result of this correspondence and of these interviews has been, it is said, a declaration on the part of the Imperial Government, that as they were without sufficiently correct information as to the occurrences at Canton, it was impossible to settle the existing differences at so great a distance from the place where they had arisen, and that they could only properly be arranged at Canton, and that consequently, Imperial commissioners were forthwith to proceed to Canton, furnished with full powers from the Emperor for a settlement. The Viceroy Keshen, with five other high officers has been deputed on this duty, and by some letters we see that he com-

putes 60 days as the necessary time for his journey, and cannot, if this be correct, be expected to arrive in Canton before the middle of November. Other letters mention that it is understood that the Admiral has fixed a day, and a more proximate one, (the 15th Oct.) until when only he is to wait for the answer from the Chinese. On the whole little is positively known as yet of the nature of the negotiations carried on at the Peiho, except the certainty that the Chinese have thereby gained time, whilst the English do not seem to have advanced their objects in any degree, and we anticipate that the same dilatory policy will be attempted here, should Keshen really arrive, for it is said that in all interviews between him and the English, Plenipotentiaries he insisted strongly on the total suppression, on the part of England of the Opium trade, which it is altogether beyond the power, even if the will existed, of England to effect, likewise on the evacuation of all Chinese territory; but is said to have admitted that Lin had transgressed his instructions, and that after due investigation, there would be no objection to having him punished. Meanwhile the Admiral and Capt. Elliot are expected to arrive here with part of the fleet on about the 25th of this month, whilst the remainder will, we suppose, during the approaching winter remain at Chusan, to protect the garrison there. We are very sorry indeed to report that all the letters we have seen speak of that place in the most unfavorable terms. Sickness continued to prevail among the troops to an alarming degree, and already upwards of 80 men had been buried, and at the time of the *Cruiser* sailing, about three men daily died. The mortality had greatly increased during the few last days, during which the weather was very wet and raw. The cause of this sickness was considered to be the very changeable climate, the bad quality of the water, and the scarcity of fresh provisions, whilst the stores brought out with the expedition were beginning to spoil. It is to be hoped that the cool and dry weather, now setting in, will arrest the progress of the sickness. It appears that hitherto nothing beyond the walls of Tinghsu has been taken possession of, whilst the Chinese authorities preserve their way in the island, where Capt. Anstruthers, who had ventured a short distance beyond the camp, whilst sketching, was with his servant taken prisoner by the Chinese, and carried off to Ningpo. This awkward accident has been followed up by another more distressing, as involving the fate of a much greater number of British subjects, namely the total wreck (as is supposed) near the mouth of the Yangtze kiang of the armed transport *Kite*, Capt. Noble, whose whole crew, including Mrs Noble, and Lieut. Douglas R. N. have fallen into the hands of the Chinese, who refuse, we are told, to deliver them up unless Chusan be evacuated. On the 1st October Captain Elliot in a steamer left Chusan for Ningpo, backed by H. M. S. *Blenheim*, *Volo*, *Modena*, and *Atlanta* Steamer, to demand the immediate liberation of these prisoners, and it may be supposed that, on the Chinese refusing, an attack will be made on the city of Ningpo. Our next arrivals from Chusan must bring intelligence of what has been effected, and it is possible that this circumstance may give a very different aspect to affairs, and may possibly give work to the troops so long pent up at Chusan, and whose sickness has no doubt, with the causes already been mentioned, in part been occasioned by their protracted inactivity. H. M. S. *Mermaid*, which on arriving at Chusan had sustained much damage by running on a rock, had, we are told, at last been repaired, and would soon be ready again for sea.

Such is the intelligence contained in numerous letters from Chusan we have seen. It is not much, and it must be observed that the results of the negotiations at the Peiho, such as we find them stated in these letters, are more deducted from conjecture, than absolute fact, the most perfect silence on the subject having hitherto been maintained by those who on the English side conduct them. We mean Capt. Elliot, Mr. Morrison and Capt. Cotton, who were the only ones present at the interviews with Keshen. Letters from Chusan speak however confidently of the speedy departure for Canton of the Admiral with part of the fleet, and the Chinese reports of Viceroy Keshen being on his way to Canton correspond with what we hear on the subject from Chusan. The conjecture therefore, which we arrive at, is, that the negotiations, began at the Peiho, whatever their nature may have been, are to be continued at the mouth of the Chokiang, and that no progress whatever has yet been made towards a settlement of the

existing differences, although a great force has now been nearly four months on the shores of China. The hopes so confidently entertained on the arrival of the armament, of finding the Chinese government ready to come to terms with the English have not been realized, and the only result of so much expenditure of money and, we regret to say, of life, has been disappointment. The time lost in what we fear will prove to have been useless negotiations, has served to give the Chinese confidence in their means of defence, they are aware of the immense expense at which the expedition is kept up, and their only object, we fear, in removing the scene of their diplomacy from the north to the Canton river is to gain time, whilst the distance at which they will be here from the seat of the Imperial government will furnish them with new excuses, which we however sincerely hope, will not be listened to, for still protracting any settlement which, if the demands of the English government are at all taken into consideration, cannot but be distasteful to the Chinese. We have heard the opinion expressed, as a consequence of the above detailed information from Chusan, that an amicable arrangement will be effected without delay, as soon as the British and Chinese Plenipotentiaries shall meet in this neighbourhood, and that even during the ensuing winter, the usual Canton trade will be carried on; we are far, from what we have as yet heard, from arriving at the same conclusion, for we do not see that anything whatever has yet been done by which it can be supposed that any salutary impression has been made upon the Chinese; and we must confess that we have no slight a belief in Chinese justice or fairness, to hope that any concessions to be made to the English will be granted by them upon such considerations. We fear not now to predict, that whatever terms are obtained from the Chinese, will only be wrung from them, not by the mere show, but by the exercise of force, and it is because we entertain this conviction that we are glad to see that within a short time a considerable part of the forces of the expedition will be concentrated at the mouth of this river, where sooner or later, and we think before many months are over, hostilities must begin, and where it would have been well if an energetic demonstration had been made, three months ago. There is however no use in repining at events which cannot now be undone, and every allowance for the hitherto non-success of the expedition, ought to be extended to its leaders upon the consideration that China has until now, as far as warlike operations are concerned, been a perfect terra incognita, not only to them, but to every one besides, and that much of the information they necessarily trusted to, seems to have proved incorrect and particularly that of the many resources of the Island of Chusan, which has led to the great mistake of making it the centre of operations instead of choosing one of the many convenient ports and Islands in the estuary of the Chokiang. We do not look upon the errors committed in the management of the expedition, for such we now have experience to consider them, as irreparable; on the contrary, although considerable delay has been thereby occasioned, a firm and energetic conduct in the neighbourhood of Canton will soon obtain for the British arms that respect with which want of opportunity has hitherto prevented them to impress the Chinese; but we do not expect that these will very soon be inclined to yield; and on the contrary, fear that many months may yet elapse before the "China War" is concluded.

Our readers are aware that soon after the occupation of Chusan became known, many enterprising British merchants took up to that port cargoes of British manufactures, with the view of opening there a market for them. We are sorry to say that this spirited enterprise has been totally unsuccessful, and that ships and cargoes are returning, without having effected any sales whatever.

The *Indian Oak* transport, despatched from Chusan for Singapore, was wrecked on one of the Loo choo islands. Crew we hear was saved.

From a public Notice in our advertising columns by Capt. Smith, commanding officer of the blockading squadron in the river of Canton, it will be seen that the anchorage at Capingmoon is to be abandoned by British shipping this day, and that all masters of British merchant vessels are directed to proceed with their ships to the Tongkoo anchorage.

H. M. S. *Cruiser* from Chusan has brought orders for all such storeships and transports as had not proceeded from this to Chusan to remain here, and the *Faite Allum* and *Gipsy* storeships, as well as *Thetis*, *Sophia* and *Minerva* transports have consequently remained here. The *Minerva* had already proceeded on her way to Chusan to the latitude of Amoy, when she was met by the *Cruiser* and ordered back. The *Thetis* was dismasted in a gale, and was in danger of being driven on a lee-shore near the island of Tyloo, but fortunately, her situation becoming known, the *Enterprise* steamer was sent out, and towed her into the Capingmoon. The only one of the transports which lately left Madras with the 37th N. J. now missing is the *Golconda*, and it is much feared that she may also have been dismasted, and been obliged to put back to Singapore. The *Minerva* experienced a gale, amounting to almost a typhoon in about 16° latitude, and it is supposed that the *Golconda* must also have been in it. As to vessels proceeding to the northward, we may mention that the weather at this season of the year in the Formosa channel is generally very bad, northerly and northeasterly gales blowing almost without intermission, so that only very fast sailing vessels can possibly beat to the northward.

SCIENCE AND WAR.—When Bonaparte invaded Egypt, his army was accompanied by a number of savants who were to investigate the antiquities of that interesting country, and the discoveries then made, published to the world under the patronage of the first Consul, in many a splendid volume, attest that science in regenerated France, occupied no contemptible place even near all-attempting ambition. The present expedition to China, although as yet on a much smaller scale, will be looked at by the learned, with fully as much expectation of seeing fields of knowledge and science so long lain waste, cultivated. It is with a view to realize these expectations that the Indian Government has had a small volume printed, entitled "Hints for collecting information, compiled for the expedition to China," which has been distributed among the officers of the expedition. We extract from it the introductory remarks, which will explain in a few words the objects and nature of the volume, and we hope that many of the questions therein propounded will be satisfactorily answered. The questions are generally so put as to be intelligible to even the unlearned, and the directions given as to the best manner of making and preserving collections of objects of natural history are very full, and cannot fail to be of great use to the unpractised collector. Should this expedition be the means of affording opportunity for widely exploring the country, we trust that science will reap a rich harvest, which we doubt not will be carefully gathered and made available by the well known liberality in such matters of the Indian Government.

The following is the introduction: "The present expedition to China offers an opportunity for scientific research, and for the collection of general information as to the remarkable and little known countries about to be visited, that is too valuable to be neglected. The following general instructions have therefore been drawn up, with the view of pointing out to all those engaged in the expedition, who may have any opportunity for observation, the principal subjects on which it is desirable to collect information, and also what particular it is most essential to observe and to record. Scientific men will be most usefully employed in following out their own pursuits in their own way, but from their habits of accurate observation, their remarks on subjects which have not been their peculiar study will still be of great interest; and the following hints may be useful to them as notes of what enquiries are most desirable. Those who are unaccustomed to scientific studies, may also be of great service as collectors, and the directions given below will be found a sufficient guide to make them valuable auxiliaries in the proposed enquiry."

The subjects of enquiry naturally arrange themselves under two general heads. First, the physical sciences, including Geography and Hydrography; Meteorology, Magnetism, Zoology, Botany, Geology and Mineralogy. "Secondly, The inhabitants of the countries visited. Their arts of life, peculiar manners, customs, and languages. The natural productions of the soil, manufactures and objects of commerce."

As every item of intelligence from so remote a spot as the Peiho, in the neighbourhood of Peking, may be of interest, we may mention that we heard from eye-witnesses, that although great poverty seemed to be general among the people on that part of the coast where they resided, the people them-

selves are a very robust race, much larger than the Chinese of the southern provinces, and in fact fully as tall as, if not taller than, Europeans. The best people or fishermen in particular are described as a remarkably tall set of men. Nothing, we are told, can be more pleasing and gentlemanly than the manners of Kaoben, Vice Roy of Pecheli during his intercourse with the British. He is a very good looking and well dressed man, age about 55. It has been generally stated that his first interview with the British plenipotentiaries took place on board the Admiral's ship; this is not the case, he never went on board, and consequently never met the Admiral who did not go on shore. The *Tang-tse-kiang* is described as a very fine river for navigation almost as far as the great canal. H. M. S. *Cowsey* sailed up its mouth about 60 miles and found the depth to be generally about 5 fathoms and more. The transport *Kite*, the probable loss of which we have elsewhere mentioned, was stationed with H. M. S. *Cowsey* to blockade this river, and it is supposed that while she had sent the greatest part of her crew and soldiers on shore to forage, the Chinese, availed themselves of the moment, and took possession of her when comparatively without defence. The boats crews sent out to forage must have fallen into the hands of the Chinese afterwards, for it would appear that they as well as the vessel are now in their possession.

A correspondent informs us that the *Virginia* as well as the *Golconda* transport sailed from Singapore many days before other ships since arrived, and fears that these vessels may have been disabled in the gale of the 26th and 27th of last month, in which many ships suffered more or less damage in China Sea. If they have been dismasted and driven to leeward, they may find it impossible, in their disabled state, during the now prevailing strong easterly winds, to beat up for the Loois, and our correspondents surmise that a great benefit might be conferred on them if H. M. Senior officer would send the steamer in search of them.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Port, *Tranquilidade*, Pereira, from South-Brit, Singapore Packet, Yngate; *Parrock Hall*, Parsons, from Singapore; *Bengal Packet*, Steward; *Transserim*, Tapley; *Lord Amberst*, Hopkins from Singapore and Calcutta; *Lloyd's*, from Madras and Singapore; H. M. S. *Cruiser*, Capt. Giffard, Mr. Young, Ternate, and *Corsair*, from Chusan; *Minerva*, Geere, Transport, from Madras and Singapore; *City of Derry*, Roberts, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—per *Parrock Hall*, Messrs. Wise, Aikman and King; by the *Ternate*, Messrs. D. L. Burn, W. Macdonald, R. J. Gilman, Drysdale; per *Mor*, Messrs. A. Jardine and W. F. Gray.

SAILED.—Brit. *Francis Yates*, for London; H. M. S. *Cruiser* Capt. Giffard, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Sylph*, for Singapore and Calcutta; and the *Sir Herbert Compton* and *Mor* for Singapore and Bombay are to be despatched in a few days. The *Bankbarheid*, for Manila and Batavia on the 12th.

ARRIVED AT CHUSAN.—Scotland and *Isabella Robertson* from Macao; *Syden*, Burd, from Manila. The *Kitty*, from Macao; arrived in Singapore on the 11th September. The *Fort William* from Bombay was at Singapore by the last advice.

Vessels loading: for England; *Barrosta*, Calcutta. *Sylph*, *Coringa* Packet, Red Rover.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Adelie*, *Bombay Castle*, *Fort William*; From Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Virginia*. From Singapore *Ellen*, *Cheftain*, *Charles Kyrre*. From England, *Heben Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Cheftain*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Lins*.

At Whampoa.—Americans: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND. 4th July via Madras. UNITED STATES, 9th June. *Horatio Caserta*, 26th Aug. via Singapore. BOMBAY, 12th August. *Thetis*, Singapore. 20th Sept. *V. Tenasserim*. JAVA, 22d August. *Dankbarheid*. MANILA, 22nd September. H. M. S. *Hyacinth*.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 3.] Macao, Saturday, 17th October, 1840.

[No. 363.]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

By Henry Smith, Esquire, Captain of Her Majesty's Ship *Dread*, and Commanding Officer of the Blockading Squadron in the River of Canton.

With reference to the Public Notice of the Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces of Her Britannic Majesty dated on the 23d June last:

Notice is hereby given that the station at the Cap-sing moon, will be abandoned on the 16th instant.

All Masters and other persons in command are hereby directed to proceed with their respective Ships and Vessels to the anchorage occupied by the shipping last year known as the "Tongkoo anchorage."

Dated on board Her Majesty's Ship *Dread* at Cap-sing moon this 3th day of October, 1840.

H. SMITH,
Captain and Senior Officer.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILDERBRO was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—MR. W. W. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 26th August, 1840.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

WANTED.—A HOUSE in a good part of the town, with spacious lower Offices. Apply to the Canton Press Office.

VICAJAEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underwriters are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay.

RUSSELL & Co.

11th August, 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO sail positively on the 5th November, the Brig *Poppy*, Capt. JAMES OVERTON; for freight of treasure only apply to

JOHN HUDSON.

at Messrs PEREIRA & Co's.

12th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE COVASSEE FAMILY, Capt. WALLACE, will leave early in November; for treasure freight only or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Brig *Corraire*, Capt. FRASER, will be despatched about the 25th instant; for freight of treasure only apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship *CORVETTES COVASSEE*, of 600 Tons Capt. CAMPBELL to sail in November; for freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO MANILA.

THE fast Spanish Brig *SAN JOAQUIN* She will leave (full or not) positively on the 21st instant. Apply to

B. BARRETTTO, or to

JINNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 9th October, 1840.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE *ROS ROY*, Capt. M. KIRKMAN to sail in October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish ship *Don Antonio* will be despatched on, or about the 25th instant. For freight or passage please apply to

JAMES F. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Brig "*DAURANTE*," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to PEDRO MARCAL at the Shop "Campos de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig *Deux*. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

RICE, SALT BEEF, SUGAR, SHIP-BISCUIT, SWEET MANILA BISCUIT of different kinds, Flour, Dutch CHEESE, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEE, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 baib each.

GIN in belders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, ditto, wine, HERRING of superior quality in bottles, ditto, good, PORTER, in bottles.

WOOLLEN CLOTH, coarse, White and undressed LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO-PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCONUT OIL in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gallons each, PORTWINE in jars of 16 gallons each, BUTTER, and various other articles.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of G. DE VURETAGOVENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to

HOOKE & LANE

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to

JINNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

27 " Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal

Bills on London at 6 mos. sight @ 4s 7d per Dollar apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE *ISABELLA* AT TUNGKOO.

CARIBBEAN, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR-BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARITY, WIKES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM.

A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLET'S POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS.

A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "*ISABELLA*," and at

MACAO to the Undernamed: viz

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND."

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY, in wood and bottles; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOAN, price 2s a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance, \$ 12

For six Months, " " " 7

For three " " " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office 2s 6d a Month at 3d cents each.

THE JAPANESE.

From the Chinese Remains for September.

We may now give a brief sketch of the appearance of the people whom the voyager has come so far to visit, as they first meet his eye: some, before he even sets foot on Japanese ground, others, standing with the head of the Dutch factory, all in full dress, to receive him as he lands. And first of their persons. The Japanese have all the organic characteristics of Mongol conformation, the oblique position of the eye included, but they seem to be the least uncomely of that ugly race. Klaproth considers their Chinese nature to be happily modified by greater energy, muscular and intellectual. They are generally described as strong, alert, and fresh-colored; the young of both sexes as smooth-faced, rosy, and graced with abundance of fine black hair. The Dutch writers, indeed, dilate complacently upon the beauty of the young women, of which a specimen is given in a portrait in Bishop's work. The gait of both sexes is allowed to be awkward, and the women's the worst, in consequence of their bandaging their hips so tightly as to turn their feet inwards.

The ordinary dress of both sexes and all ranks is in form very similar, differing chiefly in the color, delicacy, and value of the material. It consists of a number of loose, wide gowns, worn over each other—those of the lower orders made of linen or calico, those of the higher generally of silk—with the family arms woven or worked into the back and breast of the outer robe, and all fastened at the waist by a girdle. The sleeves are enormous in width and length, and the portion that hangs below the arm is closed at the end, to answer the purpose of a pocket, subsidiary, however, to the capacious bosom of the gown, and to the sashes, where more valuable articles are deposited; amongst others, whilst clean, the neat squares of white paper, which are to the Japanese substitutes for pocket-handkerchiefs, and when used, are dropped into the sleeve, until an opportunity offers of throwing them away, without soiling the house. This description applies to both sexes, but the ladies usually wear brighter colors than the men, and border their robes with gay embroidery or gold. Gentlemen wear a scarf over the shoulders, its length is regulated by the rank of the wearer, and serves in turn to regulate the bow with which they greet each other, inasmuch as it is indispensable to bow to a superior until the ends of the scarf touch the ground.

To this, upon occasions of full dress, is superadded what is called the garb of ceremony. It consists of a cloak, of a specific form, thrown over the other clothes. With it a cloak is worn, by the highest

(The width of the sleeve causes it to hang down and appear longer than it really is, for the cuff does not usually reach beyond the wrist, where it is contracted and forms the mouth of the pocket; the hand is drawn through this opening to take out the things in pocket.) The use of the alceon, however, to carry articles depends very much upon a person's own fancy, the bow and girdle being the usual repositories for whatever he wishes to carry. The family arms are also worked into the sleeves, making in all five places (each arm at the elbow, each breast, and the back) where they are worn. These insignia are always worn on occasions of ceremony or etiquette, but are often omitted in garments for every day wear.

class, a very peculiar sort of trousers, called *hakama*, which appears, both from the description given, and from the appearance of the articles, so far as can be distinguished in the glass cases of the Hague Museum, to be formed of an immensely full-plaited petticoat, sewed up between the legs, and left sufficiently open on the outside to admit of free locomotion. The difference of rank signified by these petticoat-trousers is only apparent upon occasions of ceremony: the constant criterion turns upon the wearing of swords. The higher orders wear two swords—on the same side, it should seem, and one above the other. The next in rank wear one; and, whether two or one, these are never, by any chance, laid aside. To the lower orders, a sword is strictly prohibited.

Within doors, socks are the only covering of the feet. Abroad, shoes are worn, but of the most inconceivably inconvenient kind. They are represented as little more than soles of straw, mat, or wood, mainly kept on by an upright pin, held between the two principal toes, which, for this purpose, project through an appropriate aperture in the socks. The impossibility of lifting a foot thus shod in walking, may amply account for the awkward gait ascribed to the Japanese. Upon entering any house, these shoes are taken off.

The head-dress constitutes the chief difference, in point of costume, between the sexes. The men shave the whole front and crown of the head; the rest of the hair, growing from the temples and the back of the head, is carefully gathered together, drawn upwards and forwards, and as tied as to form a sort of tuft on the bald skull. Some professions, however, deviate from this general fashion; Buddhist priests and physicians shaving off all the hair, while surgeons retain all theirs, gathered into a knot at the top of the head.

The abundant hair of the women is arranged into the form of a turban, and stuck full of pieces of fine tortoiseshell, fifteen inches long, of the thickness of a man's finger, highly wrought, and polished to look like gold. They are said to be extremely costly; and the more of them project from a lady's hair, the better she is deemed. They wear no jewellery or other trinkets. The face is painted red and white, to the utter destruction of the complexion; the lips purple, with a golden glow; in addition to this, the teeth of a Japanese married lady are blackened, and her eyebrows extirpated.

Neither men nor women wear hats, except as a protection against rain; the fan is deemed a sufficient guard from the sun; and, perhaps, nothing will more strike the newly-arrived European than this fan, which he will behold in the hand or the girdle of every human being. Soldiers and priests are no more to be seen without their fans than fine ladies, who make of theirs the use to which fans are put in other countries. In Japan, visitors receive the dainties offered them upon their fans; the beggar, imploring charity holds out his fan for the alms his prayers may have obtained. The fan serves the dandy in lieu of a whalebone switch; the pedagogue instead of a ferule for the offending schoolboy's knuckles; and, not to dwell too long upon the subject, a fan presented upon a peculiar kind of silver to the high-born criminal, is said to be the form of

† (The whole of this ceremonial dress is called *karakimono*. The *kami* or cloak is so made that when worn, the edges (for it has no sleeves) project beyond the shoulders so as to give them a very square form, as if the wearer had on a pair of stiff epaulettes. This dress is also worn by the common people on occasions of weddings, funerals, and the like.—How low are those orders which are prohibited from wearing a single sword does not appear to be determined. We are informed that mechanics, shopmen, artisans, &c., wear a *wagizashi*, or short sword whenever they wish to be in full dress. The sumptuary regulations regarding the use of this touchstone of Japanese honor probably differ in the various principalities. In Higo, two swords are allowed to all grades of rank; the *cho* nin, or *travelling* *suigassu* a body, are restricted to one.)

‡ (The shoe most commonly worn is a sort of sandal; it is a sole kept on the foot by a strap passing over the instep, and fastened to a pin, which passes between the first and second toes. To accommodate this pin, the stocking is made like a mitten, with a division for the great toe. Shoes fitting close to the ankles, low boots, puttees, slippers, and sandals, are all made in Japan, but are not much worn; some are ceremonial garments, others form part of the priestly garb. They are made of straw (woven edgewise), wood, bark, and leather, and are sometimes shod with iron on the heels. There is no difficulty in lifting the foot when walking in them, as we have had ample evidence from seeing hundreds of people wearing them.

announcing his death-doom: his head is struck off at the same moment he stretches it towards the fan.

From the Canton Press of 10th October.

CHUSAN.—We have at length to announce the so long and anxiously expected arrival from Chusan, H. M. B. *Cruiser* with despatches for Bengal arrived in the roads on Tuesday night last, bringing dates from Chusan to the 1st October, she having accomplished the passage to Macao in the short space of five days. On Wednesday morning early she was again under-sail on her way to India, without having afforded the commercial community an opportunity of forwarding any letters by her. The intelligence from Chusan brought by her and the *Mor* which sailed on the 27th September, may be summed up in few words, but is very important, and affairs wear a very different aspect now to what they have hitherto done, although we cannot help thinking that we are as far as ever from a satisfactory settlement. The Admiral and Capt. Elliot have returned to Chusan from the Peiho, and it would appear that Lord Palmerston's communication to the Imperial Government had at last been received there, in consequence of which a deputation, consisting of several high officers of State, headed by the Vice roy of Pecheli, Keshen, was sent to confer with H. M. plenipotentiaries. Several interviews took place between them which are represented to have been conducted with the utmost diplomatic politeness on the part of the Chinese, who in all written communications instead of the objectionable word 'barbarian' when speaking of the English, called them 'the honorable nation.' These interviews with Keshen took place on shore, but although the personal bearing of the latter is said to have been polite, yet everything like state and ceremony seems to have been studiously avoided; they were held in a wretched house, and in quite a private manner, the Viceroy being but very thinly attended. The result of this correspondence and these interviews has been, it is said, a declaration on the part of the Imperial Government, that as they were without sufficiently correct information as to the occurrences at Canton, it was impossible to settle the existing differences at so great a distance from the place where they had arisen, and that they could only properly be arranged at Canton, and that consequently, Imperial commissioners were forthwith to proceed to Canton, furnished with full powers from the Emperor for a settlement. The Viceroy Keshen, with five other high officers has been deputed on this duty, and by some letters we see that he computes 60 days as the necessary time for his journey, and cannot, if this be correct, be expected to arrive in Canton before the middle of November. Other letters mention that it is understood that the Admiral has fixed a day, and a more proximate one, (the 15th Oct.) until when only he is to wait for the answer from the Chinese. On the whole little is positively known as yet of the nature of the negotiations carried on at the Peiho, except the certainty that the Chinese have thereby gained time, whilst the English do not seem to have advanced their objects in any degree, and we anticipate that the same dilatory policy will be attempted here, should Keshen really arrive, for it is said that in all interviews between him and the English Plenipotentiaries he insisted strongly on the total suppression, on the part of England of the Opium trade, which it is altogether beyond the power, even if the will existed, of England to effect, likewise on the evacuation of all Chinese territory; but is said to have admitted that Lin had transgressed his instructions, and that after due investigation, there would be no objection to having him punished. Meanwhile the Admiral and Capt. Elliot are expected to arrive here with part of the fleet on about the 25th of this month, whilst the remainder will, we suppose, during the approaching winter, remain at Chusan, to protect the garrison there. We are very sorry indeed to report that all the letters we have seen speak of that place in the most unfavorable terms. Sickness continued to prevail among the troops to an alarming degree, and already upwards of 80 men had been buried, and it is the time of the *Cruiser* sailing, about three men daily died. The mortality had greatly increased since the 1st day, during which the weather was very wet and raw. The cause of this sickness was considered to be the very changeable climate, the bad quality of the water, and the scarcity of fresh provisions, whilst the stores brought over with the *Cruiser* were beginning to spoil. It is to be hoped that the cool and dry weather, now setting in, will arrest the progress of the sickness. It appears that hitherto

nothing beyond the walls of Tinghae has been taken possession of whilst the Chinese authorities preserve their sway in the island, where Capt. Anstruthers, who had ventured a short distance beyond the camp, whilst sketching, was with his servant taken prisoner by the Chinese, and carried off to Ningpo. This awkward accident has been followed up by another more distressing, as involving the fate of a much greater number of British subjects, namely the total wreck (as is supposed) near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang of the armed transport *Khe*, Capt. Noble, whose whole crew, including Mrs Noble and Lieut. Douglas R. N. have fallen into the hands of the Chinese, who refuse, we are told, to deliver them up unless Chusan be evacuated. On the 1st October Capt. Elliot in a Steamer left Chusan for Ningpo, backed by H. M. S. *Blenheim*, *Volage*, *Modeste*, and *Atlanta* Steamer, to demand the immediate liberation of these prisoners; and it may be supposed that, on the Chinese refusing, an attack will be made on the city of Ningpo. Our next arrivals from Chusan must bring intelligence of what has been effected, and it is possible that this circumstance may give a very different aspect to affairs, and may possibly give work to the troops so long pent up at Chusan, and whose sickness has no doubt, with the causes already mentioned, in part been occasioned by their protracted inactivity. H. M. S. *Melville*, which on arriving at Chusan had sustained much damage by running on a rock, had, we are told, at last been repaired, and would soon be ready again for sea.

Such is the intelligence contained in numerous letters from Chusan we have seen. It is not much, and it must be observed that the result of the negotiations at the Peiho, such as we find them stated in these letters, are more deducted from conjecture, than absolute fact, the most perfect silence on the subject having hitherto been maintained by those who on the English side conducted them, we mean Captain Elliot, Mr. Morrison and Captain Cotton, who were the only ones present at the interviews with Keshen. Letters from Chusan speak however confidently of the speedy departure for Canton of the Admiral with part of the fleet, and the Chinese reports of Viceroy Keshen being on his way to Canton correspond with what we hear on the subject from Chusan. The conjecture therefore, which we arrive at, is, that the negotiations, begun at the Peiho, whatever their nature may have been, are to be continued at the mouth of the Chokiang, and that no progress whatever has yet been made towards a settlement of the existing differences, although a great force has now been nearly four months on the shores of China. The hopes so confidently entertained on the arrival of the armament, of finding the Chinese government ready to come to terms with the English have not been realized, and the only result of so much expenditure of money and, we regret to say, of life, has been disappointment. The time lost in what we fear will prove to have been useless negotiations, has served to give the Chinese confidence in their means of defence, they are aware of the immense expense at which the expedition is kept up, and their only object, we fear, in removing the scene of their diplomacy from the north to the Canton river is to gain time, whilst the distance at which they will be here from the seat of the Imperial government will furnish them with new excuses, which we however sincerely hope, will not be listened to, for still protracting any settlement which, if the demands of the English government are at all taken into consideration, cannot but be distasteful to the Chinese. We have heard the opinion expressed, as a consequence of the above detailed information from Chusan, that an amicable arrangement will be effected without delay, as soon as the British and Chinese Plenipotentiaries shall meet in this neighbourhood, and that even during the ensuing winter the usual Canton trade will be carried on; we are far, from what we have as yet heard, from arriving at the same conclusion, for we do not see that anything whatever has yet been done by which it can be supposed that any salutary impression has been made upon the Chinese, and we must confess that we have too slight a belief in Chinese justice or fairness, to hope that any concessions to be made to the English will be granted by them upon such considerations. We fear not now to predict, that whatever terms are obtained from the Chinese, will only be wrung from them, not by the mere show, but by the exercise of force, and it is because we entertain this conviction that we are glad to see that within a short time a considerable

part of the forces of the expedition will be concentrated at the mouth of this river, where sooner or later, we think before many months are over, hostilities must begin, and where it would have been well if an energetic demonstration had been made, three months ago. There is however no use in repining at events which cannot now be undone, and every allowance for the hitherto non success of the expedition, ought to be extended to its leaders, upon the consideration that China has until now, as far as warlike operations are concerned, been a perfect *terra incognita*, not only to them, but to every one besides, and that much of the information they necessarily trusted to, seems to have proved incorrect, and particularly that of the many resources of the Island of Chusan, which has led to the great mistake of making it the centre of operations instead of choosing one of the many convenient ports and islands in the estuary of the Chokiang. We do not look upon the errors committed in the management of the expedition, for such we now have experience to consider them, as irreparable; on the contrary, although considerable delay has been thereby occasioned, a firm and energetic conduct in the neighbourhood of Canton will soon obtain for the British arms that respect with which want of opportunity has hitherto prevented them to impress the Chinese; but we do not expect that these will very soon be inclined to yield, and on the contrary, fear that many months may yet elapse before the "China War" is concluded.

From the Canton Register of 13th October.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 9th day of the 9th moon of the 20th year of Taoukwang (October 4, 1840)—the governor of Canton opened the following despatch from the privy council.

On the 22nd day of the 8th moon (September 17th) the following imperial was received.

"Lately, because the English BARBARIANS came to *Tientsin* and presented a document of complaints; and I perceiving that (its style) was respectful and obedient, craving with the utmost degree of earnestness for the bestowal of imperial favour and kindness, it was right for me to order *Keeshen* to prepare with the greatest attention and care a periphrastic edict, disallowing—or forbidding—(the English to cause) any disturbance or confusion; but to allow them to go to Canton, and there to knock head & end state their complaints; and if really any just causes of complaint appeared, the said great minister should certainly in their behalf make and transmit a report, and beg for the imperial favour."

It is authenticated that formerly *Keeshen* reported, saying, that the said BARBARIANS heard and received the (imperial) instructions and commands.

Now the whole of the English squadron have already moved their helms and returned to the southward, after having made a report saying—"that along the whole coast hostilities should cease on both sides; and that they dared not produce causes of disturbance, but if they were attacked, then their power and strength would make it difficult for them to refrain from returning the blow. And one half of the *Ting-hoo* troops also may be first withdrawn. Such are the words."

The said BARBARIANS for their former (or late) disobedient and disorderly conduct,—which, although it has been caused by excitement, is deserving of that indignation which sets the hair on end and raises the cap from the head,—ought to have been immediately exterminated (had they continued it.)

At present *Tsouchow*, in *Fukien*, *Tsaoen*, in *Fou-shan* and *Sungming* in *Keangsoo*, all sea port towns, have successively with their thundering cannon attacked the BARBARIAN ships, and crushed their daring spirit; and the said foreigners having already assented—on expressed their desire—to come and represent (their complaints) and beg for imperial favour;—certainly the causes of what has passed must be searched to the bottom.

To day I have directed *Keeshen* to assume the rank and power of an imperial envoy (*yumchee*) and to travel posthaste to Canton to enquire into and manage the circumstances of the business; after his arrival there he must certainly manage and settle every thing securely.

Yet I am apprehensive that the governors and lieut. governors of the marine provinces may be ignorant of the present state of circumstances, I therefore especially order *E. Lopez* to send a five-hundred li a day proclamation, that all may accordingly obey; and that it may, seen, at all important places; and that they may acknowledge the truth in sending and warding off. If one or more sail of those BARBARIAN ships are anchored at sea, it is not necessary to open fire upon them; but it is of importance to keep a strict guard, and not to be the first to attack. The said *Keeshen* must be accompanied by a sufficient number of troops to establish; there must be no delay in going to invoke with importunity—*tan*—to beg earnestly.

not be the least appearance or disorder or remissness: this is of the utmost importance.

I order that to day *Keeshen*'s original document with the English BARBARIAN'S *rough draft* (to be sent—a respectful term) with the said BARBARIAN'S reply be copied and sent to *E. Lopez*; to be by him examined;—and let these orders be forwarded at the rate of 500 li a day, that all may know them.

The following lines have been sent to us for insertion,

A werry series reflection.

(1st verse)

I have just a bin-a thinkin Jim

That is, as how as if

That are *Chefalin* nation Jim

Should keep up this are miff.

I says, I've been a thinkin Jim

Vot a hawful time there 'll be

Vot the univassal *cinex* Sex

Can't invite themselves to Tea!

Ven the green and black's all drunk Jim

And he kison old and young

Ven the gunpooter's gone off, Jim

Imperial and *Souchong*

Ven the kittle dog no more Jim

And the Tea pots is put bye.

Vith the *Chinee* cups, and the silver spoons.

And the other crocke-ry.

Vat vill them Lady's do, Jim

Vot likes their dish of chat

I am werry much afraid, Jim.

They all are dishd for that.

I think on it, with pain Jim

And the *Vimen* folks look blue

Eor they cant chat vor Coffee, Jim

And I don't know vot they 'll do.

Segars, is werry good, Jim,

And *Quids* is inspiration,

And *Toddies* werry much promotes.

Von's powers of conversation,

I don't know how as if, Jim.

They might 'ut take to *Pipes*

Inwrite folks to "a wiff," Jim

"*Cards*, *Cocktails*, *Quids* and *Seipes*"

I hoften pities *vimin*, Jim

They 'as so much to wex

The werry natural sweetness

Of their seducive sex

Its a werry hawful time, Jim

As every one must see

Ven mortals tries to stop our Grog

And *Calentats* stop our Tea—

(New York paper.)

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 17th Oct. 1840.

We have recompiled from last week's Canton Press the intelligence then received from Chusan, as that number of our paper is out of print, and we had not sufficient time to get out another edition. We have likewise copied from the *Register* a translation of a document purporting to be an Imperial Edict, regarding the affairs of the English. From enquiries we have made, we have every reason to believe it to be a genuine document, altho' we have not been able to obtain a Chinese copy, and its tenor goes far to confirm us in our opinion expressed last week, that there is very little prospect of negotiations carried on here bringing about a speedy settlement of differences. This Imperial proclamation, for such it appears to be from the order thereto contained to publish it everywhere, is of course only intended for the Chinese people, and to guide their opinions on the present state of affairs, and it can therefore hardly be expected that the Emperor, in speaking of the English, should call them any other than *E. or barbarians*; such being the name by which they are known to the people in all previous official documents, and the dignity of the Empire would hardly admit, whilst the English are threatening it's costs to use in documents of this nature designations more polite with regard to foreigners than have hitherto been customary, and thereby to lead the people to suspect that the dragon-throne was under

† Document does not say who he is.

apprehensions from the threats of the barbarians. We do not therefore look upon the word 'barbarian' being used in this proclamation as any indication whatever of discrimination to an arrangement, but we confess that other parts of this document do make us fear that the sending of *Keeshen* to Canton is merely intended to draw out the negotiations to an indefinite time, and thus weaken the English forces by delay, and tire out the patience of the British Plenipotentiaries. *Keeshen* is to investigate into the complaints of the English and, in report to the Emperor, which we take it, is as much as to say that although the negotiation is to be carried on near Canton, it is to be decided on at Peking. It is true, it is said in the same document that *Keeshen* is not to leave this part of the country without having settled everything, but delay to him is of little consequence, whilst it is highly dangerous to the English. Another circumstance which adds to our suspicions of the Chinese government having no intention whatever of allowing the claims made by the English, is the very unceremonious manner in which the British Plenipotentiary was received by the Vice-roy of Pecheli, *Keeshen*. When Lord Macartney arrived at the Peiho, he was complimented by the Viceroy of the Province in great state, and the same attention was shown 28 years after to Lord Amherst, in Canton, and many of the Provinces he passed through, both coming and going; whilst, on the present occasion, no such ceremonial was observed, but on the contrary, studiously omitted we suspect, with an intention on the part of the Chinese government to show to its own people how little worthy of its regard it thought the foreign barbarians to be, and possibly also with a view, if it should suit its purposes, to disclaim the transactions at the mouth of the Peiho altogether, on the plea that the interview was irregular, unofficial, of a private nature, and unsanctioned by the presence of the Imperial insignia, as is usual on all occasions where business of importance to the Empire is transacted. It may also be that the Government wished to keep this interview of *Keeshen* with Capt. Elliot from the knowledge of the people, considering it derogatory to the dignity of the Emperor, that any concession whatever should be made to the demands of the English, be they no more than merely to obtain an interview with an Imperial officer. That an interview was as all granted to Capt. Elliot, had probably for its object to gain time, and to free by its means the neighbourhood of the Capital from the unpleasant presence of the ships of war, and if possible to remove the field for warlike operations, if they are to take place, to as distant a corner of the empire as possible. In this the Chinese government have been completely successful: they have prevailed on Admiral Elliot to sail to the southward, and know that the Monsoon will not permit of his paying them a second visit at the Peiho, should he be so inclined, before June next, and they may also boast of the foreign Admiral having been reverently obedient to the Imperial mandate. As we said before, the exact nature of the negotiations between Capt. Elliot and *Keeshen* are not known; but the result evidently tallies with what report says, namely that the final settlement is to be effected at Canton, nor can there be a doubt, that the Admiral was, with part of the squadron, to leave Chusan for this neighbourhood on about the 20th of this month; it is also confidently asserted that the 15th of this month had been fixed by the Admiral, until which day he would wait for a final answer from the Imperial government. Of what nature the demand may be to which this answer is expected is not known, but we may expect the arrival of the fleet here by the end of this month, and that of *Keeshen*, who it appears requires 60 days for the journey, towards the middle of the next.

If, as we said before, we anticipate no speedy arrangement, it is not that we think a former Imperial Edict, declaring the English trade as for ever excluded from China, as deserving any weight at the present day; nor do we think the Chinese Government averse to resuming the friendly intercourse between the two nations, or that they may officially exclude all trade and traders, and although they may affect to consider the immense trade carried on at the Port of Canton as too trifling to be worth notice, yet they have in several official documents acknowledged its importance as the means of livelihood to many tens of thousands, and are no doubt convinced, although they may not wish to say so, of the advantages which the government, directly and indirectly, derives from it. We

may therefore suppose that they are by no means disinclined to see the trade resumed as heretofore, and would even go the length of making some little sacrifice, such as punishing a mandarin, if thereby the object could be gained; but we much doubt that they are prepared to make any real concessions to the English, unless actually compelled thereto by force. We know not what is the exact nature of the demands made by Admiral Elliot, but suppose them to be nearly such as Lord John Russell said in the House of Commons, viz., "Reparation for insults and injuries offered to H. M. Superintendent, and H. M. subjects, by the Chinese Government; and, in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of the property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the directions of the Chinese Government; and, in the last place, they were to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing." If such are the demands the Admiral has been instructed to make, and in case of their being refused, to enforce, we do not see that it can be hoped that any good will result from mere negotiations to be carried on here. The Chinese as we saw before, will, because it costs them nothing, on the plea that he has transgressed his orders, punish Lin to give satisfaction for the insults suffered by the English; but as to reparation of damage done, and guarantee against such doings in the future, they will for the present trust in their diplomacy to evade any such thing, nor do they seem to have been hitherto unsuccessful in delaying a settlement and at the same time in keeping the English forces inactive, whilst they have gained ample time to prepare for defence. Should the British plenipotentiaries at last find that they were not likely to succeed by mere negotiation, and that they have uselessly lost time and money, and the opportunity of striking a blow such as would have, if struck on their arrival, made an immense and salutary impression on the Chinese, they will then proceed, we suppose, to coercive measures, which we confess we are without evidence to know whether the Chinese will be able to oppose or not. Thus much however we think certain that in case of hostility, the same passive resistance which has been found so embarrassing as Chusan will have recourse to elsewhere, and thus the war may drag on for many months without anything decisive being done, nor is the proud Chinese government likely to consider the small force that can be made to operate, as sufficiently threatening to make them lend a willing ear to Lord Palmerston's demands. Taking all circumstances together, we can arrive at no other conclusion but that a long time will elapse before the differences between the English and Chinese are satisfactorily settled, nor do we believe that there is any prospect for carrying on trade in the hitherto legitimate articles of Export and Import to any at all considerable amount in the winter season now begun.

CHUSAN.—After writing the above, news from Chusan to the 27th of this month have been received by the *Asia Felix*. Capt. Elliot who, as we mentioned before, had, supported by three ships of war, gone to Ningpo to demand the release of Capt. Anstetter and the crew of the *Kite* had returned to Chusan without having effected his object, the Chinese refusing the surrender of the prisoners until Chusan should have been evacuated by the English. From what we learn from letters we have seen, it would appear that Capt. Elliot had an interview at Ningpo with Keshen, who had arrived there on his way to Canton, and it is reported that one of the Mandarins present at the interview, when Capt. Elliot demanded the prisoners, with a passionate gesture, half-drawing his sword, declared that no prisoner should ever be given up as long as the English remained in possession of a foot of Chinese territory. It is however understood that a promise of good treatment to the prisoners has been given by the Chinese, and this has been all the result of this new negotiation. In other respects the accounts from Chusan are of a more cheering nature. The troops had been ordered into winter quarters in town, from which may be inferred that an evacuation of Chusan during the winter at least, is contemplated, and we are happy to be able to report that all accounts were in respect to the state of their health as much improved, the weather having

cleared up, and fresh provisions having become plentiful. The *Fulage* brought 160 bullocks from Foong-chow-foo, the capital of the province of Pecheele, which we hear were made a present of to the squadron by Governor Keshen. Besides this, more willingness was experienced on the part of the Chinese in selling live stock, and some of the transports were expected from the north with a considerable stock of bullocks, pigs, and poultry. From the south also many vessels had arrived with other stores, such as beer, wine, and other luxuries of life, so that we hope good living will soon restore the troops to their former health. It was expected to get the *Melville* ready for sea by the 20th, and the Admiral and part of the squadron were, it was said, to leave for this river on about that day, and may therefore be expected here in about 10 days more. The *Atiff* from Manila, laden with stores, arrived at Chusan when the *Asia Felix* left, which vessel on her way down also saw the *Falcon* and the *Jane*, all well, and beating up; we did not learn in what latitude they were seen.

Accounts from Canton state that Governor Lin has been disgraced, and suddenly deprived of his government, which three days ago he made over to the Foo yuen or Lieut. Governor. Lin was to leave Canton yesterday on his way to Peking. We do not learn by what actions Lin has drawn upon himself the Imperial displeasure, but suppose it must lie owing to some of his late proceedings towards the English. His sudden departure, at a time when another high officer is expected so soon to arrive, and to whom he would necessarily be able to give information on the occurrences here, seems inexplicable, yet our information of his disgrace and departure, is from a good source and we believe it to be true. It is supposed that Keshen may already not be far distant from Canton. He and the Ex-Governor may probably meet on the way.

Some *Valparaiso* papers to 30th June, brought by H. M. S. *Calliope* have been kindly lent to us, but we do not find much of interest in them, except that peace has been concluded between the Republics of Peru and Bolivia, and that in many parts of Chile long continued draughts had been experienced, in consequence of which the numerous herds of horned cattle, horses, and mules had been fearfully reduced—in some places hardly any remained alive.

We learn that H. M. S. *Calliope* spoke the *Valparaiso* from Manila, bound for New York, near the former port, where on the 27th, 28th and 29th of last month a typhoon had been experienced, during which the Port ship *Anna Maria* was driven on shore, and the *Murrisio* lost both her anchors. We have not heard any more particulars.

In the papers we have seen containing London news to the 4th July we find very little of interest beyond what we published last week. The following took place on the subject of the Opium claims in the House of Commons, and we are sorry to perceive that these are as far from being adjusted as ever.

Commons June 29th.—Mr. Maclean begged to ask the noble lord the secretary for foreign affairs, whether it was the intention of the government to take any steps with regard to the certificates and bills of exchange which had been delivered to the British merchants on account of the opium surrendered. It appeared by the report of the committee that they had declined to interfere on the subject, and he wished to know whether the noble lord intended to bring forward any motion for the purpose of granting compensation to those merchants.

Vicecount Palmerston had seen nothing to alter the views he had already taken on the subject, and which he had stated to the committee of British merchants.

Mr. Maclean wished to know whether to government repudiated the acts of Capt. Elliot, or whether they intended to continue him in his situation of superintendent. V. Palmerston said he did not think it his duty to recall Capt. Elliot.

Latest dates in England were, Calcutta 20th April, Madras 20th April, Bombay 20th April, China 15th March.

The following were the arrivals from China: June 3d, *Thomas Coutts*, Harbinger; 8, *Queen Mab*, *Staines Castle*; 23, *Charles Grant*; July 4, *Thames*.

Several failures had taken place; the commercial

joints took bank at Manchester had stopped payment, with engagements, exceeding, it is said, £1,000,000; the agricultural and commercial bank of Dublin has also stopped payment, but their surplus of assets is said to amount to £700,000. The accounts of the proceedings of the French in Africa are reported to be anything but favorable, the Arabs evincing a much greater degree of resistance than was expected. The French army now in Africa amounts to more than 60,000 men, and as many more, it is thought by many, will be necessary to subdue the Arabs. General Bertrand delivered to Louis Philippe who received them in state, the arms of Napoleon, against which act the Bonaparte family have protested.

Spain.—On June 11 their majesties the queen regent her daughter, the queen Isabel, and the infant, sister of the latter, left Madrid for Barcelona.

About 1400 troops preceded their majesties. The queen arrived on the 18th at Saragossa. A despatch from Bayonne of June 22 states that "on the 15th seven battalions and nine squadrons, destined to attack the escort of the queen, were completely defeated between Sigüenza and the Medina Celi by the division of general Concha. The rebels, commanded by Palacios, suffered severely—1400, including five officers and three principal chiefs, were made prisoners."

Dates from America to 13th June had been received in London. Natchez has been in part destroyed by a tornado in which 500 lives have been lost and property estimated at \$1,000,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Port William*, Hogg, from Bombay and Singapore; *Maira*, Owen, from Calcutta and Singapore; H. M. S. *Calliope* 28, Capt. Herbert, from W. C. of South America; *Asia Felix*, from Chusan 8th October; Brit. *Prima Donna*, Kell, from Singapore. French *La Lydie*, from Singapore and Calcutta.

SAILED.—Brit. *Sir Herbert Cooper*, Bolton, for Singapore and Bombay. Dutch *Deukbaarheid*, for Manila and Batavia. Brit. *Tartar*, for Manila; *Coringa Packet*, Gibson, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Mor*, Young, for Singapore and Bombay. This day *Syph*, Viall, for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—per *Tartar*, Sir Henry Darel, Bart, and Sir Wm. Macgregor Kerr, Messrs Kerr, Franklin and Johnstone; per *Mor*, Capt. John Rees; per *Syph*, Capt. Ochertory, Messrs J. H. Aspell, H. M. Clarke, and W. Macdonald; per *Asia Felix*, Col. Barclay, of H. M. 49th. Mr. J. Hulbert.

The *Asia Felix* for Singapore to be despatched on Monday next.

The *Rose* from this for Bombay passed Anjer on the 1st September, and the Amer. ship *Lion* hence for New York left Batavia on the 5th September.

SAILED FROM ENGLAND.—*Lin*, for China; 6th June, *Helena Stewari*, for Manila and China; 17th, H. M. S. *Jupiter*, for China; 21st, *John O'Connell*, for China; 24th, *Corbett*, for China; 27th, *Lowell*, for Manila and China.

Vessels loading; for England; *Barracca*, Calcutta, *Syph*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Boy*, *Puppy*, *Corair*, *Ternale*, *Transierin*. For Bombay, Singapore *Packet* For Singapore, *Bengal Packet*.

Vessels expected.—from Bombay, *Sail of Clara*, *Lady Grant*, *Mary Gordon*. From Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Virginia*, *Governor Doherty*. From Singapore *Eden*, *Chiglain*, *Charles Kerr*. From England, *Helen Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Choctah*, *John O'Connell*, *Lias*, *Bella*, *Marias*, *Clifford*.

At Whampoa.—AMERICAN: *Ketchikan*, *Panama*.

LATENT DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th July via Madras. UNITED STATES, 6th June & *Horatio* Calcutta, 4th Sept. via Singapore. BONAIV, 24th August via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 29th September & *Prima Donna*. JAV, 1st Sept. via Singapore. MANILA, 2nd September & H. M. S. *Hyacinth*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Fe de Monte.

MACAO RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1840.

First Day, Monday 26th October, 1840

FIRST RACE.

The Trial Stakes of 50 \$ from the fund, for all ponies that have never started at a previous meeting. 9 stone. Heats.—Abingdon mile.

SECOND RACE.

The Claret Stakes for all ponies, 100 \$ from the fund with a sweepstakes of 5 \$ each. Weight for inches, 12 hands carrying 9 stone.—Heats R. C.

THIRD RACE.

The Macao Welter of 50 \$ from the fund for all ponies. 11. 7.—Abingdon mile

Second Day, Wednesday 28th October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

The Barrier plate value 50 \$ with a sweepstakes of 5 \$ each, for all maiden Araba. 9 stone.—Abingdon mile. 3 to start or no race.

SECOND RACE.

The Ladies Purse value 100 \$ with a sweepstakes of 5 \$ each. Heats. Abingdon mile. Weight for inches, 12 hands to carry but. 7. A winner once 5 lbs. and more than once, 7 lbs. extra.

THIRD RACE.

The Conference Cup value 50 \$. Heats. R. C.; to be handicapped by the Stewards.

Third Day, Friday 30th October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

A Forced Handicap for all ponies that have won public money during the meeting, 50 \$ from the fund with a sweepstakes of 5 \$ each. Heats R. C.

SECOND RACE.

A plate value 50 \$ from the fund for the Beston ponies of the season, to be handicapped by the Stewards. Abingdon mile. Heats.

THIRD RACE.

The Bedouin Stakes of 50 \$ from the fund for all Araba. 9. 7. R. C. 9 subscribers or no Race

The races will commence at 5 P. M. precisely on each day, and gentlemen intending to enter will have the goodness to send their horses to the secretary's on Saturday morning between the hours of 10 and 12 to be aged and measured.

All nominations must be handed to the Secretary before 3 o'clock on the day previous to starting, when notices of matches must also be given.

THOS. WILLIAMSON.
Stry. and Clerk of the Course.

Macao, 22nd October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILDERGEE was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last. FOX, RAWSON, & Co.
Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. W. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

Macao, 26th August, 1840.

DIROM & Co.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PASS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

WANTED.—A HOUSE in a good part of the town, with spacious lower Offices. Apply to the Canton Press Office,

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.
11th August, 1840. Agents.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE.

ABOUT one hundred Tons are engaged in a French vessel bound to HAVRE DE GRACE, to sail by the 19th of November. For particulars apply to
DENT & Co.

Macao, 23d October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new ship "HINDOSTAN," Captain JOHN CAMPBELL, will be despatched for the above ports about the 15th November. For Passage apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

or to CAPT. CAMPBELL.

Macao, 23d Oct 1840

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE ship positively on the 5th November, the Brig POPPY, Capt. JAMES OVERTON, for freight of treasure only apply to
JOHN HUDSON.

at Messrs PEREIRA & Co's.

12th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE COWANER FAMILY, Capt. WALLACE, will leave early in November; for treasure freight only or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Brig CORSAIR, Capt. FRASER, will be despatched about the 25th instant; for freight of treasure only apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CORRETTIE COWASER, of 600 Tons Capt. CAMPBELL to sail in November; for freight or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ron Roy, Capt. M. KISSON, to sail in October. For freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Brig "BAILWANT," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to
PEDRO MARCAL.

at the Shop "Campo de San Francisco," where an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, Du'n. For particulars apply to
DIROM & Co.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by
JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BEUR and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BEUR and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

RICE, SALT BEEF, SUGAR, BUTTERSCOTT, SWEET
Mandla Bischof of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch
CHEESE, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lbs. boxes, COFFEE, SUGAR, CANDLES in
10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.

GIN in holders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SUB-
BY of superior quality, ditto, good, BEER of superior
quality in bottles, ditto, good, PORTER, in bottles

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, coarse, White and unbleached
LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL shirts.

TOBACCO-PIPES, CHWING TOBACCO, Cocoonfruit in
jars of 14 pallons or 16 gantams each, POKERAT in jars of
16 gantams each, BETHENUT, and various other articles.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G. DE TROSTAGOTINA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale (apply to)
INNER, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2
27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.

Superior White Sail Cloth, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.

CANDLES, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, Tea,
PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TAR,

RAUBER, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS,
PINE CHEESE, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRUIT

CLARIFY, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM.
A small quantity of PERPUNENT, Soda and Saltpetre

POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLA, IRON, WARE,
A few WATCHES.—Boots and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public
is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES

MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at
Macao to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and
"BLACK JOKER," and Cutters: "St. George" and

"GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SUGAR in wood and
bottle; apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 29th April, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, BROS'S
FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal
translation into English, by SLOTH, price 2s a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... 4 12

For six Months..... 4 7

For three 4 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe de Monte at 20 cents each.

Latest Europe News.

From the London Mail of 4th July.

The Paris papers contain two despatches from
Toulon, the former showing that the French Army
in Africa had entered the town of Milliana, which
the Emir, Abd-el Kadir, had burned on the ap-
proach of the enemy; and the latter showing that
the army had passed through the valley of Cheliff
as far as Medjah, and had gained the Trench of
Mausala, after a "sanginary and glorious battle."

The following is a picture of the horrible war,
pictured by an actor in the scene:—"The plain will

We have accounts from Algiers to the 17th, from which it appears, that after having occupied Miliana, Marshal Vallee marched into the valley of the Chedif and destroyed by fire the crops of the Arab tribes hostile to France. On his return to the Col de Terris his rear-guard was, on the 15th, attacked by the Arabs under Abd el Kader in person. The battle was obstinate and sanguinary, but ended in favor of the French, loss of the French was 50 killed and 260 wounded. That of the Arabs is of course, stated to have been enormous. Among the killed were two officers; of the wounded four were officers, including General Schramm.

The campaign of Marshal Vallee is blamed on all hands. The *Courrier Francais* states that his movements occupy seriously the attention of the Ministry. The Marshal's last affair is described having been particularly disastrous, his rearguard having been cut to pieces.

Early on the 11th June their Majesties the Queen Regent, her daughter the Queen Isabel, and the Infanta, sister of the latter, left Madrid for Barcelona. They were accompanied by the Captain-General, Military Governor, and Political Chief of Madrid. The carriages of the household followed those of their Majesties, and next those of the Duchess of Victoria, and of three Ministers who go with Queen. The escort was composed of the squadrons of the *Guardias de Cuerpo*, the chas-eurs of the Royal Guard, and of the National Guard of Madrid. About 1,600 troops preceded their Majesties to protect the road.

The Queen on the 18th arrived at Saragossa. After their tour in Catalonia, it is said they will visit the Basque provinces.

An idea of the Queen's danger in her tour may be gathered from the following despatch, dated Buenos Ayres, June 22:—"On the 25th seven battalions and nine squadrons of factions, who were destined to attack the court of the two Queens, were completely defeated between Sigüenza and the Medina Cell by the division of General Concha, rebels commanded by Palacios, suffered severely—1,400, including five officers and three principal chiefs, were made prisoners.

Sir De Lacy Evans, having succeeded in the objects of this journey, a remittance of 30,000*l.* has been made to London as a first instalment towards the claims of the members of the British Legion.

Gen. Cochán having defeated Balmaseda with great loss, the latter has taken refuge in France. Cabrera is withdrawing the artillery from Berga, and destroying its fortifications, with the intention of setting fire to the town when he evacuates it. Segarra, the ex-Carlist commander-in-chief in Catalonia, has addressed a proclamation to his *quendam* companions in arms, calling upon them to unite and swear fidelity to the Queen's Government, as there was not the remotest chance for Don Carlos, now a refugee in France.

France is still engaged negotiating the differences which have arisen between Naples and England. The ships of St. Ferdinand were most brilliant and the active part taken in them by the English ships was regarded as a prelude of the satisfactory termination of all the differences.

We have accounts from New York to the 10 June. Letters are said to have been received by the Secretary of War at Washington, announcing the capture of Fort Crane (Florida) by a party of Indians, on the 29th May, and of the massacre of all who had taken refuge within its walls.

A great freshet took place in South Carolina, and Georgia on the 27th of May, which caused a considerable portion of Augusta to be inundated; in

fact, the city appeared as if standing in the midst of a vast sea of water; the people were taken out of their houses by boats and horsemen; boats capable of containing 40 bales of cotton were floating through every street. The destruction of property has been immense.

The *National Intelligencer*, printed at Washington, furnishes the particulars of the most extraordinary proceeding of the House of Representatives ever known. The house went into committee at 12 o'clock at noon, on Tuesday the 24th of March; the subject was a bill for the issue of Treasury notes; the debate continued without intermission all that day and throughout the night following, up to five o'clock on the evening of the 26th, comprising a period of 29 hours: and the committee at length rose without deciding the point in dispute.

The packet ship *Pulaski*, from New York to Havre, was struck by lightning and burned. The crew consisted of 29 officers and men, and in addition there were 11 steerage passengers, making in all 63 persons who were on board the vessel at the time of the disaster, and all of whom were floating on the broad Atlantic, with a burning vessel beneath their feet, for 48 hours before the welcome sight of a nearing sail gladdened their eyes, and they were rescued.

The following account of an act of piracy and murder is from a New Orleans paper:—"On the 22d ultimo, the English brig *Fernon*, John Cunningham, master, sailed from Falmouth, Jamaica, for Halifax, United States, and on the eighth day out, being a little north of Cape Antonio, she was chased by an open boat, containing seven men, who fired at the brig. Having hove to, the boat came alongside the brig, and the crew thereof pretending to belong to a revenue cutter at anchor just around the point, requested the Captain of the *Fernon* to go on board of her in his own boat with his papers, which he did. Captain Cunningham, with three men, started for the cutter, in company with the seven strangers in the boat; and when they had got a short distance from the brig, the rascals ordered him to stop and undress; this done, the pirates (for so they proved to be) began to murder the three Englishmen, stabbing and cutting their throats. The Capt. and two men were killed, and the other man jumped overboard and swam to shore. He wandered on the shore five days, when he was discovered by the Captain of a Cape Antonio coaster, by whom he was furnished with necessities."

"The Captain, having learned from the destitute wanderer the origin of the outrage, gathered a force and went in search of the pirates and their prize, which he succeeded in finding. The surviving English sailors were employed in the forced labour of unloading their vessel, and it was learned, that after finishing their job, they were to have had their throats cut. The captain of the coasting craft resorted to stratagem to circumvent the outlaws. He took with him three old muskets, saluted them most cordially, and told them he brought the guns to be put in order, and that vessel was near by, and calculated for the business, and that he had come on the same business. They readily accepted an invitation to breakfast with him, and on their arrival he made use of the force he had prepared for the occasion, and the whole even were secured. Mr. Philpot, who was the bearer of this information to the Captain General, and who was present at the examination of the culprits, says the cold-blooded recitals of these demons made his heart shrink within him.—These pirates reside at Regla, and are well known in Havannah. The sailor who escaped to the shore says, that while he was in the woods he saw several parcels of sails, blocks, compasses, and merchandise, which were probably the effects of other vessels that had been taken and destroyed. The surviving Englishmen were provided for by Mr. Philpot till the British Consul should send for them."—*New York Courier and Inquirer*.

The following letter from Captain Frazer of the *Good Success*, contains information of great interest to our Nautical friends and in particular to those trading to the Eastward.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
Dear Sir.—I beg to forward you the following
account, (for the benefit of your Nautical readers.)

Friday 18th June.—At 8, 15 P. M. steering S. E. b E. towards the Western entrance of the Straits of Bassalon; observed a small line of broken water ahead, similar to a current ripple, the water

also appearing discolored; took a cast of the lead, had only 7 fathoms, hauled up South, observing the water still discolored and several shoal patches round the Ship, sent an officer on the Fore top sail yard, hauled up S. W. and passed between two shoal patches where the water was deeper, had several casts of 4, 3, 4 Fathom, then 10, 15, 20, 40 fathom, whilst passing over the Shoal, the Rocks distinctly seen alongside, and expecting the Ship would strike every moment. I have not the least doubt but that some of the patches had much less water on them. The following bearings were taken, whilst passing the shortest part viz, S. W. point of Mindanao N. W. b. N., Song boys W. 3 S. Small, or Northernmost Santa Cruz Id. East, distant 5 to 6 miles. Large Do. Do. E. S. E.—from aloft the Shoal appeared to extend nearly in a line East and West from the small St. Cruz Island, with Gaps of deep water, and much more extensive than mentioned by Hornburgh.—I regret much my not being able to examine this danger more carefully, but having a favourable wind and strong current in my favour, prevented any delay, being anxious to take advantage of the same.

Your obedient Servant,
H. FRAISER,
Commander Ship "Good Success."
Bombay, 16th August 1840.

Late letters from Goa represent that city as much excited in consequence of the approaching election of Deputies for the Cortes. Each party is busy in extolling its own candidates, and in depreciating its opponents.

There have been various robberies there, which add to the general disquiet.

A Royal decree has been published at Goa annulling the former one for the removal of Lieutenant Colonel Adriaes Accacio da Silveira Pinto from the Governorship of Macao, as the actual circumstances render his stay there imperative. He had been named Commander of the Forces at Goa, but now Colonel Jose Antonio Vieira da Fonseca has been named to hold that situation.—*Bombay Courier*, 18th August.

The *Calcutta Courier* of the 12th instant states that the rumour of a war with Nepal not only freshens daily but has now assumed a shape that leaves little doubt of the intentions of Government. Twelve regiments of Infantry, says our Contemporary, in equal proportions European and Native, are to be employed on this service, and will assemble as early as the season will permit for operations against the Goorkas. The corps named by the *Courier* are likely to partake in this Campaign are H. M.'s 21 Fusiliers, 9th and 62d Foot and the 2nd Bengal European Regiment, with the 23d and 67th Native Infantry, but here we can only discover seven instead of twelve regiments, and therefore are much inclined to place additional dependence on the intelligence lately received at this Presidency (as stated in our last) from Captain Mackdonald, to the effect that the Madras Government would be called on to provide two European Regiments and five Native Corps for the expected service, tho' where such corps are to be at present found we are at a loss to discover, inasmuch as Her Majesty's 56th Foot, which luckily is just now very strong and in top order, seems to be the only available regiment of Europeans and the dispersed state of the Native Infantry, of which fifteen Regiments are now employed either without the Madras Territory or in excess of the usual complement furnished from the Coast Army, will render it difficult for this Government to comply with the above requisition and at the same time efficiently protect its own provinces, viz.

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Regiment | China. |
| 2 | 10 | Maulmain. |
| 1 | 10 | Cattack. |
| 1 | 00 | Midnapore. |
| 1 | | Mulligaum. |
| 1 | 11 | Abma Inugger. |
| 1 | 20 | Hussingad. |
| 1 | 10 | Jubbulpore. |
| 5 | 20 | Southern Mahratta Country. |
| 1 | 22 | Kurhool (a new station.) |

13
Mod. U. S. Gazette, Aug. 25

From the Singapore Free Press, of 24th Sept.
By the arrival of the *Columbine*, from Calcutta the

th instant, we have received Bengal papers to the 3rd, by extracts from which the extent to which we have availed of the Papers by the July Overland leave little space. From the *Englishman* of the 2nd September, however, we insert a paragraph announcing that authentic intelligence had been received that the important fortress of Kheh, so gallantly taken during the Affghan campaign, had again fallen into the hands of the enemy; having been surrendered to the Son of Meerab Khan by the Killabdar we had placed in charge, in behalf of Shah Soojah—but it is presumed no long period would be allowed to elapse before the enemy were again driven from it.

According to every information there remains no doubt, that a force will be sent against the Nepalese as soon as the favourable season for commencing the campaign has set in. No orders had yet been issued, but the affair was considered as quite settled; the conditions to which the Court of Kaimanow was required by our government to subscribe, being considered certain to meet with rejection, H. M. 62d Regt. had been ordered up from Maulmain, to be replaced there by a native one. To whom the command of the force was to be entrusted has not transpired.

SIAM.—By the arrival of the *W. S. Hamilton* during the week, we have received letters from Bangkok to the 30th ultimo. The accounts we continue to receive from this quarter present the most deplorable picture of the state of mercantile affairs. The market had been utterly drained of its specie circulation—produce was procurable only at ruinously high prices, and such limited sales of piece goods as had been effected were at the most disadvantageous rates, while there was nothing that indicated the prospect of a return to a more desirable state of affairs; and the Chinese merchants continued to be harassed by prosecutions under the recent anti-Opium laws, which had alternated into a mere instrument of extortion in the hands of the inferior officers of government to gratify their own cupidity.

The King and his high officers were enjoying themselves over a ridiculous report that had reached Bangkok of the failure of the English Expedition against China—but his Majesty, apparently acting upon a belief that per force would not like to return from the China coast without doing something, had taken it into his head that the armament might probably pay a visit to the land which is blessed by his own away, and had put two of the largest of his ships on their war-establishment, to keep their station outside the bar and act as guardships, while he also fitted out a number of war-junks. Another surmise is, that these preparations are indicative of approaching hostilities with Cochinchina, a number of prisoners—that is, several hundreds of old men, old women, and children—having been sent in from Metabang in Cambodia, where the commander-in-chief of the Siamese forces has been for the last six months, with a force under him of about 5,000 men. The General, it is reported, had solicited a reinforcement of 50,000 men, which the King demurred at sending, but had given orders to muster all the available forces of the Kingdom at Chantoon and Bampassan. There is no doubt the King of Siam looks to our proceedings against the Chinese with an anxious eye; but at the same time there seems no great improbability of the preparations referred to being caused by the state of his relations with Cochinchina, with which country the Siamese have on often been at war—and it is possible that the King of Cochinchina, having recently addressed a Steamer to his Navy, may be meditating something very terrible against his brother of Bangkok.

One of the Chinese captured in the *Sampun Paket*, of which the seizure by the Siamese has been so frequently referred to in this paper, arrived here in the *W. S. Hamilton*. He had succeeded in making his escape from the place of confinement of himself and such of his companions as still survived the cruelty with which they were treated—eight of the unfortunate men having perished during their imprisonment from ill-treatment and hunger. According to this man's statement, not the least resistance was offered by the crew of the *Paket* to their Siamese captors—a statement which is corroborated by that formerly made to our informant by one of those on board of the Siamese boat, and to which we have before called the notice of our readers. On being brought before the Phra-Kiang, the prisoners represented the property on board their boat (consisting of 24 chests of Opium, a considerable sum in specie, and other merchandise) to belong to European merchants in Singapore; and a portion of it which was already in the course of distribution as prize-money, was immediately resumed possession of, an accurate inventory taken of the articles, and the whole deposited in one of the royal warehouses, where it still remains ready to be delivered up, we are told, upon any application being made by our Government. It is further stated that any demand made by our government for the liberation of the remainder of the unfortunate Chinese would meet with instant compliance. With the statement, or deposition, of this man before them, we hope this government will either take steps, or recommend them to be taken, for the restoration of so much valuable property, and the liberation of the unfortunate crew of the *paket*—who

although caught smuggling Opium, are treated with a degree of rigour, not so very exactly, which that offence does not render them liable to—the sole punishment provided by the Treaty with Siam, for the importation of Opium, being the destruction of the article itself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

I hear from Canton that Lin, with several local Mandarins, accompanied by several others from Peking, visited the Panama and Kowloon on the 16th or 17th instant. A gentleman who was at Whampoa had the honour of taking snuff with Lin; who was very courteous.

It is hardly probable that Mandarins of their rank would pay a visit of the kind to gratify an idle curiosity: may we not infer that the court entertained the project of improving the Naval Marine of the Empire?

It does not appear that Lin has been degraded, altho' he is commanded to return to Peking for examination; and there appears to be some confirmation of the rumour of his having informed against Tang, the former Vice-roy, perhaps to screen himself:—who, it is said, has been deposed.

I am, Your's respectfully,

Macao, 29d Oct. 1840.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 24th Oct. 1840.

We give below the translation with which we have been kindly favored, of a document purporting to be an Edict expressing the Imperial displeasure at the late Governor Lin's proceedings. The ostensible reason for Lin's dismissal from office therefore is the non success of his measures for the suppression of the Opium-trade, and his having sent false reports concerning it to the Emperor, but we rather suspect that the real cause of his disgrace must be traced to Capt. Elliot's negotiation at the Peiho, and that the Peking Government is willing to make a show of giving satisfaction for the outrages committed by Lin, and complained of by the English. Although Lin has delivered over his seal of office to the Lieut. Governor, it seems not to be certain, as we mentioned in last week's paper, that he is to leave Canton immediately for Peking; on the contrary, it is now said that he will remain there for the present, awaiting the arrival of Keshen which must take place in a few days. We incline to think this latter report to be true, for it would appear almost inexplicable that Lin should be ordered to leave Canton without giving the new Yumehae, Keshen, the information he must be so much in want of enable him to treat with the Admiral. Opinions among the natives, as to the merits of Lin's administration seem to be divided, although the rumours of his rapaciousness which were common some time since, and to which we have several times alluded, are by most of them discredited, and it is on the contrary now said that he has not extorted any money for his own purposes, but all the fines he exacted, and seizures he made, have been honestly applied to the public service. From what we hear from natives, it would be difficult for any high public functionary, whose measures have caused so much loss and distress to thousands, to have drawn upon himself less personal obloquy among those he governed than Lin has done; they seem almost all to believe that he did no more than conscientiously follow up the orders received from Peking, for whose success he ought not to be held personally responsible. The new Yumehae, Keshen, is generally supposed to have great influence at court, and from his numerous memorials and suggestions contained in the Peking Gazette, of which from time to time we have given the substance, must also be, to say the least, a very active public officer. On the 19th January last year we published a long and interesting memorial to the Emperor, by Keshen, regarding the smuggling of Opium; and the opinions of this new commissioner regarding foreigners, and how they ought to be dealt

with, may therefrom be gathered. Keshen styles his report "a memorial recommending to put a temporary stop to foreign intercourse with China" and the only thing he proposes, in order to compel the people of this country to the disuse of Opium, is the preventing its being brought, for which purpose he recommends for a time to break off all intercourse with foreigners, and to establish a chain of fortifications along the whole of the coast, in order to guard against their approaching it. Keshen is of opinion that foreigners are altogether in the power of the Chinese, and that after they shall have been excluded for some time, and after their stocks of Rhubarb and of Tea, of which he supposes them to keep stores sufficient for 10 or 20 years consumption, shall have been exhausted, they will beg for permission to trade being again given, in the most abject language, and then have to pay gold and silver in exchange for Tea and Rhubarb, instead of as now deluging the land with Opium, and taking away in return Sycee Silver. The foreigners, says Keshen, "subsist day by day, upon beef and mutton, and every day, after meals, they take this divine medicine, (i. e. Tea and Rhubarb) in order to get a motion in their bowels." It seems in fact to be Keshen's opinion that without those two articles foreigners must die of constipation, and his plan is humanely to extirpate them by denying them this medicine. The Viceroy of Pechelo therefore recommended that an imperial proclamation be published, prohibiting all intercourse with foreigners, thus "defeating their scheme," and, having done this, you (the Emperor) "have merely to bend down their back, and pin them by the collar."

We have thought it of some interest to our readers, at a moment when Keshen is likely to play a very prominent part in transactions with the English, to give the above short abstract, in order to lay before them the opinions this officer entertains with regard to intercourse with foreigners, which, if they are not changed since, may be a serious obstacle to any amicable arrangement. The other parts of his memorial, which has probably had much influence on the Imperial councils, and on the subsequent measures of Lin, is merely remarkable for the therein expressed distrust of the loyalty of the Canton and Fokien people inhabiting the coasts of those provinces, who, the memorialist thinks, may be prevailed on to join the foreigners against their own government. In one respect he differs from Lin—he does not wish any of the natives of the flowery land to be punished for the smoking of Opium, for, says he, they may be permitted to consume that which is now in the country; but as none more will afterwards be permitted to be introduced, they must of necessity give over as soon as the old stock is exhausted. Keshen was not then aware of the insurmountable difficulties Lin has encountered in suppressing the smuggling trade.

By the *San Joaquin* from Chusan the 16th Oct. we have received further news from that Island, according to which it would appear that it has been decided to order the troops there into winter quarters. Measures were at length being taken to subject the whole island to British sway, and the building of the British fort near the town of Ting-hao, and commanding it, was proceeding with all possible despatch. The negotiations for the release of the prisoners (Capt. Anstruther and the crew of the transport *Alia*) had been altogether unsuccessful. The following is extract from a letter dated Chusan 14th October.

"I have to inform you that the Admiral has ordered 2000 Tons of the shipping to be paid off, chiefly small vessels. This had been the rumour for some time, but was decided on the 19th instant, and the ships are to get their orders on Saturday (the 17th.) They are at present discharging the remainder of the stores, and it will take some time to get everything out; they will not therefore be able to get away before the middle of next week. Whether they will be allowed to touch at Macao on their return to Calcutta, I have not yet heard, but it is generally supposed that they will not finally be paid off at Calcutta, but sent back again with stores. The vessels that are to be discharged are the following: *Isabella Robertson, William Wilson, Victoria, Ranger, Clifton, Defence, Clarissa, Tynah, Madras, and Braemar*, which I believe is all. There is nothing new here since I last wrote you, excepting discharging the vessels. The troops are much the same. The crew of the *Indian Oak* are come up all safe in the Junk the *Loe Choo* people built for them. The Chinese will not give up their

prisoners at Ningpo. The troops all winter here, and the rest of the ships remain here also. The Admiral is to be at Macao by the 15th of next month."

It seems that China affairs have created a much greater interest in England generally than even the numerous publications on the subject have led us to suppose, since the scenes enacted here last year in *sober earnest* have been brought upon the stage at *Atter's* in a *Naval-Scenic-Comic-Sketch* as the play bill has it, and where the Canton merchants are brought upon the stage, an eyewitness says, in rough peajackets, with enormous pistols, looking as fierce as smugglers ever do. We wish we had for a few hours the use of Solomon's carpet to take a peep at this performance, but since that is denied us, and we fear to our readers also, we as well as they must be contented with the following copy of the play-bill, from which some inference may be drawn of the treatment this "subject of all absorbing interest" has experienced at the hands of the playwright. The playbill, dated 4th of May, then, reads thus:

THE CHINESE WAR.

A naval scenic comic sketch, with new and appropriate costumes, &c., illustrative of the recent events between the Chinese and British introducing a

NAVAL PETER ON QUARTER DÉCÉ OF A BRITISH MAN OF WAR!!

River at Canton.—The Viceroy's Fugado—Treachery of Commissioner Loo—Courage of the British boatswain—contest and dispersing of the

CHINESE WAR JUNKS!!

By H. M. SHIP 'HYACINTH AND VOLAGE.'
Jao Kong (Viceroy of China) ... Mr. Harwood.
Commissioner Loo ... Mr. Johnson.
Koo Hing (a Mandarin) ... Mr. Whitcomb.
Capt. Elliot ... Mr. Elliot.
Capt. James ... Mr. Bland.
Lieutenant (R. N.) ... Mr. Smith.
Lieutenant of Marines ... Mr. Rayner.
Met ... Mr. George.
Dick Rutledge (English sailor) ... Mr. Shepherd.
Corporal Bombshell (marines) ... Mr. Lawrence.
Lady Indamora ... Mrs. Stickney.
In the course of the piece, a NAUTICAL HONOR!!

About a week since, the Ex. Governor Lin, the Foyou, several other high Canton Mandarins, and some officers lately arrived from Peking, went to Whampoa, on board the two American ships there, where they staid some time. What the object of their visit was is not known, it was possibly nothing more than to gratify the curiosity of the Peking mandarins, altho' it is also said that Lin may have intended to give them a proof of his vigilance against the Opium traffic, and that he took them to Whampoa to be present at the destruction (by fire) of some 40 or 50 chests of Opium said lately to have been seized. Our correspondent suggests that this visit may have been caused by some plan of an intended improvement of the China navy, being entertained, but if such be the case, the looking at two merchant-men will not aid them much.

By the *John* from Bombay with the July overland mail, we have not had the good fortune to receive a single Bombay paper, nor have we yet received a *Singapore Free Press* of 1st October, though we have seen letters of that date.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the programme of races, (in our advertising columns) to take place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next. From what we learn the sport will be well worth the looking at, several first rate horses having lately been imported from India and Manila, which are to make their debut on the turf here. We suppose there will be no lack of spectators of, who of interest in, the sport, and much praise is due to the exertions of the secretary and his friends for bringing to the public of Macao a stirring amusement to these excessively dull times.

H. M. S. *Enterprise*, Capt. James Scott, arrived here on Thursday last from the coast of South-

America, and we learn that two more English ships of war are expected from the same station. The *Samarang* encountered a Typhoon on the 5th, and carried away some of her lighter spars.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Imperial edict addressed to Liu Taihsen, Governor of Canton &c. &c.

"Internally, you have failed in establishing our commerce on a proper footing:

"Externally, you have failed in seizing, and exterminating native traitors:

"Empty and vain have been your promises to stop (the Opium Trade). No success has attended your measures, which have involved us in numberless difficulties. Anxiously and secretly have I thought upon the subject, and, truly, my mind is heavy with grief and indignation. It will be seen how you can clear yourself in the eyes of your Emperor."

THE DOG ON DUTY.

Every one who has witnessed a review or fieldday of the 11th Hussars, since their stay in this city (Canterbury), must have noticed a tough black and white dog of the terrier breed, known as the "Major," which has constantly attended them, and seemed so thoroughly acquainted with their evolutions, that even in their most rapid wheeling and charging he was always in his place, and never met with an accident. It appears he is, or was, the property of Mr. Jennings, a butcher in Northgate, and that he "enlisted" about 15 months ago; since which his home has been the sentry-box, and he has been the welcome member of every mess. The confusion and want of comfort occasioned by preparations for marching induced him on Monday to visit his old master, and when on Monday morning the 1st division of the regiment passed he joined them in passing through Northgate; but he soon discovered that this favorite attraction, the "band," was wanted, and his master had little difficulty in retaining him. On Tuesday morning he looked anxiously after the baggage-waggons and escorts, as if suspicious of something going on; but when, yesterday, the sound of trumpet and drum announced the approach of "head-quarters," there was no holding him; he bounded over the shop half-way, and placed himself between Lord and Lady Cardigan, at the head of the regiment, immediately behind his favorite band, and thus marched off of Canterbury. The "Major" appears devoted to a military life, and will no doubt be well treated. We ourselves do not quite believe the doctrine of Pythagoras, but they who do cannot reasonably entertain a doubt that the soul of some defunct drum-major (perhaps formerly belonging to the very regiment) has passed into the body of the faithful "Major."—*Kentish Observer*.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. *Melville* 74 Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellenley 14 Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim 74 Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse
44 K. C. H. Capt.
Draid 44 H. Smith Esq.
Blonde 44 F. Bourheiser Esq.
Conway 28 C. D. Bethune Esq.
Volage 28 Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator 28 H. Kuper Esq.
Calliope 28 Herbert Esq.
Samarang 28 James Scott Esq.
Larue 28 J. P. Blake Esq.

* A Chinese suggests the following, as the more correct version of this passage: 徒以空言捕

塞 "Vain and futile have been your excuses to blind me, and prevent (an investigation of your conduct.)"

Hyacinth 20—W. Warren Esq.
Modeste 20—H. Byres Esq.
Pylades 20—T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod 20—C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser 18—H. W. Gifford Esq.
Columbine 18—T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine 10—T. S. Mosson Esq.
Rattlesnake—Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. *Queen*—Armed Steamer, Capt. Warder.
Atlanta —do— Capt. Rogers.
Madagascar —do— Capt. Dacey.
Enterprise —do— Capt. West.

TRANSPORTS.

Allakiev, Indian Oak, J.
Blundell, † Isabella Robertson,
Braemar, John Adam,
Clifton, Marian,
David Malcolm, Medusa,
Defiance, Mermaid,
Eagle, Mahomed Shaw,
Edmonstone, Rahmany,
Elizabeth Annale Kustoojee Cowasjee,
Ernaad, Stalkart,
Futty Salam, Sulimany,
Houghly, Victoria,
Kite, ‡ William Wilson,
Clarissa, Nasareth Shah,
Ranger, Tomatin,
Gipsy, Faize Allum,
Golconda, § Sophia,
Minerva, Theitis,
Watkins.

Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton, H. M. Ships *Drauid* 44, *Calliope* 28, *Samarang* 28, *Lorne* 20, *Hyacinth* 20, and *Columbine* 18, H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Morrison*, Benson, from Manila; Spanish *San Joaquin*, from Chusan 14th October. Brit. *Watkins*, Whiteside, storeship, Singapore. *William*, Scott, from Singapore. Spanish *Patricio*, from Manila. *Charles Kerr*, from Singapore. *William*, from Singapore; *John*, Smith, from Singapore and Bombay. H. M. S. *Samarang*, 28, Capt. James Scott, from W. C. of South America. *Virginia*, Keck, from Singapore.

SAILED.—British *Ada Fells*, for Singapore. Spanish *Don Amigo*, for Manila; *San Joaquin*, for Manila. *Orwell*, Hews, for Singapore.

PASSENGER—per *Ada Fells*, Colonel Barclay, H. M. 49th.

We were misinformed last week, when reporting the arrival of the French ship *Lydie* from Calcutta, that vessel having not yet arrived.

The *Berossa* for Singapore and England to be despatched in a few days, and the *Red Ray* for Singapore and Calcutta to-morrow.

Vessels loading: for England; *Berossa*, Calcutta, *Red Rover*, *Red Ray*, *Pussy*, *Crocodr*, *Ternale*, *Thames*. For Bombay, *Singapore Packet*. For Singapore, *Bengal Packet*, *Hindustan*.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Mary Gordon*. From Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Governor Doherty*. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chieftain*. From England, *Helen Seward*, *Alexander Baring*, *Chosiah*, *John O'Connell*, *Linz*, *Bella*, *Marina*, *Clifford*. At Whampoa—AMERICAN: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATE, from ENGLAND, 4th July via Madras. UNITED STATES, 8th June. *Horatia* CALCUTTA, 4th Sept. via Singapore. BOMBAY, 24th August. *John* SINGAPORE, 1st October. *Charles Kerr* JAVA, 1st September via Singapore. MANILA 10th October. *Morrison*.

DIED.—At Manila, 10th October, WILLIAM SAVILL DAVY Esq., M. D. in the 32d year of his age, much regretted.

* Sailed for Bengal.
† Has sailed for and arrived at Manila.
‡ Lost near the mouth of the Yangtze River.
§ Not yet arrived.
|| Lost near the Loochoo Island.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, P. de Monte.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 5.] Macao, Saturday, 31st October, 1840.

[No. 245.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

A threat in the blue book, held out by captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston (page 421), appears to me to involve the liberty of the subject, and as I am a native, I feel it my duty to state the threat, and how it would most assuredly have been met.

"Whether he does or not it is a matter which will need further interference or not as his continuance affects the general safety of his own. But I have long since determined to incur the responsibility of apprehending his person, whenever I see reason to think that his defiance of the authority of the Chinese government is dangerous to the safety of the community and public interests under my superintendence; and I depend, with confidence, on the support of H. M.'s government in all such emergencies."

Now if any party coming to my house for such a purpose, the officer leading the party (if possible, capt. Elliot himself) would have been shot through the head, or heart, by a well practiced rifle, and then the party allowed to perform their lawless duty.

On the contrary, if an order from the constituted authority, the governor of Macao, was produced, instant obedience to it would have been granted, however procured by false pretences.

A British subject,
JAMES INNES.

Macao, October 23, 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATER WILDERGEE was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

NOTICE—MR. W. W. DALL is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

Macao, 26th August, 1840. DIROM & Co.

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BEDFORD'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 8th July, 1840.

WANTED—A HOUSE in a good part of the town, with spacious lower Office. Apply to the Canton Press Office.

VICARJE-MERJEE'S CONSTITUTE INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underwriter is prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding £15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

11th August, 1840.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE.

ABOUT one hundred Tons are engaged in a French vessel bound to HAVRE DE GRACE, to sail by the 10th of November. For particulars apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new ship 'HINDOSTAN,' Capt. J. CAMPBELL, will be despatched for the above ports about the 15th November. For Passage apply to GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co. or to CAPT. CAMPBELL.

Macao, 23d Oct. 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO sail positively on the 5th November, the Brig Perry, Capt. JAMES OVERSTON; for freight of treasure only apply to JOHN HUDSON at Macao PEREIRA & Co's.

12th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Coward Family, Capt. W. L. CAMP, will leave early in November, for treasure freight only or passage apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Brig CORRAIR, Capt. FRASER, will be despatched about the 25th instant; for freight of treasure only apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CORSETT, Capt. CAMPBELL, of 600 Tons, Capt. CAMPBELL to sail in November; for freight of passage apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Brig 'BRILLANTE,' of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to PEDRO MARC, AL.

at the Shop "Campe de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed. Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, DASH. For particulars apply to DIROM & Co.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godown of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the Lyon & London Brigs.

HEAVY in wood,
BARK BRIS in Cask and Bottle,
PRIME HAMMO MISO Pork in barrel,
India Bark in Tierces,
SUGAR in packages,
CANVAS and DOCK,
SHAMING and KOPING TWINE,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUP, SALMON, VEGETABLES, OLIVES, HAMS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEER and POKE in barrels of 200 lbs each, by JAMES F. STURDIS.

October 23rd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.
RICE, SALT BEER, SUGAR, SHIPBREAD, SWEET
Manila BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch
CHEESE, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEE, SEAGRASS, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 500 balls each.
GIN in keiders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, JAMAICA good BEER of superior quality in bottles, JAMAICA good PORTER, in bottles.
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, coarse, White and unbleached LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO-PIPER, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCONUTS in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gallons each, FOREPAT in jars of 16 gallons each, BETELNUT, and various other articles. Samples of the above may be seen at the office of G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—with a few pieces CAMBIE; apply to HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned goods are now in the hands, and for sale, apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD the ISABELLA at TUNGKOO. CAMBERHEAD, SALT SHEEP and FISH, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TANNING, TWINE and CANTAR, PLUM YONG HAMS, PINE CHEESE, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, PRESERVED CLARITY, WINE, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PEPPER, SODA and SALT-LIKE POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFFERS. A few WATCHES—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "Isabella," and at Macao to the Undersigned: viz—Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "GUY," and "BLISS" JUNK, and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GRAYMOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S PAPERS, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLUTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three..... \$ 4
Slight numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office of de Macao at 30 cents each.

EXTRACTS.

The works connected with the Thames Tunnel have been partially suspended during the last three months, in consequence of the excavation having reached so near the Wapping side of the river that it was deemed unsafe to pursue them until the houses and buildings on the north shore were removed. The arch of the Tunnel will be opened for pedestrians only in about fifteen months, and it is expected that the circular carriage roads on each side, and the whole of the works connected with this great national undertaking, will be completed in two years and a half from the present time.

"True Bills" have been found by the grand Jury at the Old Bailey against several of the wealthy bookellers for selling the poetry of Shelley, contained in Moxon's edition of Warrantia are issued against Messrs Simpkin and Marshall, Saunders, and Outley Fraser, and Mr. Moxon, the proprietors of the book.

JUNE 29.—At a public meeting held yesterday, 3300/ was subscribed for the restoration of York Minister.—The Queen and Prince Albert proceeded yesterday from Whitehall in the Admiralty Barge to Greenwich, where they visited the Royal Hospital.

Two hundred of the College men were arranged in divisions in a body-guard, according to the several naval victories they had figured in, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor Berrios. Capt. Hoskins, and Lieut. and Adjutant Rivers, and placed by themselves opposite the governor's house.

They were dressed in their best clothes, and expressed themselves highly honored at her Majesty's condescension. About 1000 of all classes of pensioners were drawn up in the grand square; the nurses under the colonnades; the girls of the school between the painted hall and chapel behind them; 400 boys of the upper school, headed by Lieut. Rouse; and behind them 400 boys of the lower school. A guard of 80 boatwain pensioners, with halberts, was drawn up in front of the north entrance, where the Queen landed. At a given signal by Adjutant and Lieut. Rivers the pensioners gave three hearty cheers, which were responded to with three times three. The men were ordered to dinner after the royal visit to the halls; they were then formed again round the square, and received her Majesty once more on her way to the painted hall and chapel. The landing, and approach to the Government House was covered with crimson cloth.

The continued absence of liberal members upon the discussion of the clauses of Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill is a subject of much complaint. Upon the last division 16 liberals were absent, while not a single Conservative was missing.

JUNE 30.—The British Queen sailed yesterday for New York. The Earl of Durham is better.

JULY 2.—The Commercial Joint Stock Bank at Manchester has stopped payment. The engagements of this bank are said to exceed 1,000,000*l*.

NEW STEAM COMPANY.—After several unsuccessful attempts to reconcile existing differences and to unite all parties in one common endeavour, to obtain that which it is doubtless the common purpose of all to secure, the East India Steam Navigation Committee have come forward under the most favourable circumstances, and issued a prospectus for the formation of a Company incorporated by Royal Charter, with a Capital of £800,000 under the following directions:

It is proposed to carry into effect a Plan which, by means of Steam Ships of large tonnage and powerful engines, shall connect the intercourse between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and England in an unbroken chain, reducing the communication as nearly to a certainty as any human calculations and efforts can accomplish. It would be most desirable that the Presidency of Bombay should also be included in the general arrangement, and there can be no doubt that eventually this will be done, but for the present the East India Company purpose to retain this in their own hands.

To meet the wishes of the Indian public, and looking to an immediate profitable return in the general call for such a preliminary step it is proposed to purchase and dispatch to Calcutta with the least possible delay, the largest Steam Vessel procurable, to be employed between that port and Suez, making four voyages from each place in the year.

To carry the entire service into effect for a regular Monthly communication, it is intended to build six Steam Ships of such tonnage and power as to be applicable to the route by the Cape of Good Hope, in case of any interruption to that through Egypt. The vessel will be so constructed as to admit of their carrying an effectual armament in case of any warlike contingency.

To carry into effect the plan of the Company, it is proposed that steam ships shall start on a fixed day in each month from England and Calcutta; the time calculated on for the performance of the route being, from England to Alexandria, 14 days; to Ceylon, 35 to 37; to Madras, 38 to 40; to Calcutta, 42 to 45. The route across the Isthmus of Suez to be at the charge and under the superintendence of the Company.

The Capital Stock of the Company is to be 800,000*l* in 16,000 shares of 50*l*. each; 10*l*. per share deposit to be paid on the allotment of the Shares; 10*l*. in three months from that time; 5*l*. in three months from second payment; and remainder by instalments of 5*l*. each when called for by the Directors upon three months' notice. 5,000 shares have been reserved for the Subscribers in India, of which a considerable number have already been subscribed for, in Calcutta, and in Madras, and a deposit paid upon them. The directors are to prescribe the mode of paying the India Subscriptions, so as to equalise them with payments on the shares in London.

In case of failure to pay any instalment when due, the shares and all previous payment made in respect thereof to be forfeited.

The affairs of the general Company to be managed by a Board of Directors, in London, the qualification of each of whom shall be 50 shares, to be elected by the shareholders resident in England.

The affairs of the Company in India to be managed by a Board of Directors in Calcutta, and to be elected by Shareholders resident in India, with a Local Committee at Madras and Ceylon, being Shareholders similarly qualified.

In all affairs of the Company, the Proprietors holding:

10 shares to be entitled to 1 vote	
25 " " " " " 2 "	
50 " " " " " 3 "	
100 " " " " " 4 "	

but no person to have more than 4 votes.

The first Directors are to remain in office five years, after which three of the Directors shall go out of office annually, and an election by the Proprietors shall take place to supply the vacancies; but such Directors may be re-elected.

There will be half-yearly meetings of the Company, at which dividends will be declared, and all other usual business transacted.

The Charter will prescribe the constitution of the Company, and provide for the establishment of local Committees for the management of the Company's concerns in India.

For the convenience of Subscribers resident in India a clause will be inserted in the Deed of Settlement, to enable them to vote by power of attorney, in all matters of general interest.

STATE OF ENGLAND.—A gentleman who had recently made the tour of the manufacturing districts of the North, assured us, the other day, that he had never known a period at which there existed so general a depression of trade with so much consequent suffering. We have a letter lying before us from a Dissenting Minister resident in a populous district of the West Riding, in which, alluding to Sir Robert Inglis's most ill-timed motion, the writer says: "One-third of our population are in a half starving condition; and to ask for more money, to build churches that will have no congregation is felt to be an outrageous demand;—it is literally giving the people stones when they clamour for bread. A stagnant trade and dear corn are prostrating us to the dust. The poor-rate here is about 7*l*. in the pound; and yet the people are pining in want. Employers and work-people are fast going to ruin. I fear the aristocracy, squirearchy, and clergy will drive the people to desperation and madness. There is no arguing with hunger. But, lest this should be thought an over-coloured picture, or applicable only to a particular locality, we shall support it with an extract from a letter to the Bishop of Peterborough by Earl Fitzwilliam, just published, containing a serious and patriotic admonition to the clergy on the subject of the Corn-law; "the guilt of which," his Lordship remarks, "becomes the more striking because they are, probably, one of the original causes of that state of things which has been productive of such extensive distress in the commercial world."

"As a body," he proceeds to say, addressing himself to the clergy, "you may not be generally aware of this distress, but the ministers of every manufacturing town and village in England know, feel, and deplore it. Its intensity admits not of exaggeration;—it has exceeded that of the panic of 1825-26; and if, in some quarters, the prospect brightens, there are others in which no glimmering of light is as yet perceptible. Money may be somewhat less scarce but employment is not more plentiful; There are villages in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in which the whole population may be said to have been for weeks and months unemployed. To revive employment by any direct operation, is not within the competence of Parliament. Legislatures are poor movers of industry;—the best they can do is to leave things alone;—not to aim at prosperity by regulation, but to let each man—each class of men—pursue their own objects in their own way, without let, hindrance, or temptation. The Corn-law, on the contrary is constantly meddling with the transactions between buyer and seller; one while alluring them by temptations, at another deterring them by threats; sometimes exciting hope, sometimes fear; but never leaving either party to his own unbiased calculations. There is a weekly interference with the market; every Wednesday new conditions are imposed in every market, upon every farmer and dealer in England. Mischievous as this system is in ordinary times, it becomes doubly so when the course of seasons occasions a rise in the price of corn. It prevents that gradual and equable flow into the market, which is the result of perfect freedom, and which is the only true corrective of these advances, which occasion so severe a pressure upon the poorer classes of your flocks. We cannot ensure to them constant plenty; it is wickied to hold out any such expectation. Vicissitude is the common lot of humanity; prosperity and adversity visit alternately the rich and the poor—*pauperum laboribus vagantur furta;* but we may abstain from courses which aggravate these vicissitudes; and it is one of the greatest duties of legislators to practice this abstinence, instead of perpetually interfering with weights and counter-weights, and vain endeavours, either to adjust the balance of commercial intercourse, or to maintain the profits of some favoured section of the community, at the level which is assumed to be essential to their welfare."

MR. WYATT'S EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

We have been favoured with an inspection in Mr. Cotes Wyatt's atelier of the bust of this intended statue, which our readers no doubt are aware is to be erected on the summit of the grand entrance to Buckingham Palace, at Hyde Park corner: no more appropriate site could have been selected than this, at the entrance of what may be called London proper, and directly opposite the mansion of the illustrious hero himself: long may his life be spared to see this tribute, amongst many, of a nation's gratitude for his great military services. The bust, which Mr. Wyatt has completed, is of the gigantic size, and those who know his Grace of Wellington best, and have seen it, concur in the opinion that, while the likeness is most accurately preserved, it is the best presentation of its subject which has as yet been given to the public. The age is of middle life shortly after the period of the hero's crowning achievement, the battle of Waterloo; the profile, which will, we suppose, be presented to the spectator, is bold, accurate, and truly roman. The scale is for a figure of eighteen feet high, and that of the horse, will be of the same proportions.

making the group of the altitude of more than twenty-two feet clear of the plinth on which it will be placed. The whole will be cast in bronze, in the furnaces now erecting under the direction of the distinguished sculptor to whom this arduous task has been confided. Mr. Wyatt has just completed a new spacious studio, adjoining his residence on the Harrow-road; the edifice especially erected for this statue is 23 feet high inside. There is, by the way, in his old studio, a horse, intended for the subject of St. George and the Dragon, possessing the very highest claims as a work of art; the former animal looks more like a parricide than the work of human hands—every vein, every hair, is pregnant with life. Why is it suffered to continue here?—*Globe.*

From the Canton Register. James Berry's Narrative.

The bark "Mary" left London the latter part of June 1839, to go on a whaling voyage in the southern ocean. She was forced to put into Portsmouth, and I joined her there in the beginning of July as carpenter. The "Mary" sailed the day after I went on board. Our passage out was prosperous, and we went into Lombock, to refresh, in the latter part of October; we afterwards commenced cruising for whales in Lombock straits.

On the 28th December 1839, two boats went on shore to cut wood for the ship. There was at the time seven proas at anchor there. We spoke to them and they appeared friendly, so we landed and commenced our work. We had not been long on shore before we were surrounded by about 50 men who had landed from the proas. One boat shoved off from the shore with some of the men, two were killed while swimming off to them—and all the rest were made prisoners, and taken to the proas. The following day one of our boats with four men and the second mate went on board for our ransom: which was 30 muskets, 3 kegs of powder, 3 rolls of calico 2 do. of handkerchiefs. These things were delivered to the chiefs, but a dispute arose and they said it was not enough for our liberty. The boat was sent again for 5 muskets and 2 kegs of powder. The captain and the rest of the crew were then to go on board. The cooper's mate, a native of Byron's island, and myself were at that time on board one of the proas. On seeing the boat going on board without us, I told the others to jump overboard and swim on shore. They accordingly did so, and I likewise. The cooper's mate, not knowing how to swim, I was obliged to assist him in getting on shore, where we were again surrounded, taken back to the proas, and made fast.

At that time a schooner belonging to Amoy was armed for the protection of merchant ships that trade there, reached into the island and fired a gun at the proas, whereupon they all made off as fast as oars and sails could help them. The schooner and our ship pursued them till the following afternoon, and fired several times at them but without effect. The proas then passed a narrow strait, and came to an anchor among some smaller islands: they were now free from further pursuit. Here they entered to the number of fifty, and after two days they made sail steering to the eastward, passed Bima and proceeded to the coast of the island of Mangarai, where they sailed backwards and forward 10 months, murdering and taking away men, women, to sell or keep as slaves. From the island of Mangarai three proas, including the one prisoner in, crossed over to Bogis island; I was ferried to the raja of this island for the sum of muskets, 10 kegs of powder, 5 balls of opium one coronade. But the raja did not like to give a high price on account of a plague raging on shore which he thought might kill me.

The proas again proceeded on their voyage passing the Bogis island, and coasting along Macao and from there crossing over to the coast of Borneo they arrived at a place called Tono. There are some Mindanao people settled at this place, who came on board our proa, and I overheard them say the native of Byron's island was on shore there. From Tono we made sail to the eastward, passing several islands, and arrived at Tave-Tave not far from Sooloo, where Dato Molock, one of the principal men of that island was collecting his tribute. He was in a Spanish falua, accompanied by two proas well armed. He treated for me, and I got to Sooloo in his vessel on the 26th August 1840. There were two ships at Sooloo on our arrival there, the Portuguese bark "Tranquillidade," bound to Macao, and the Spanish bark "Minerva" of Manila I begged leave to go on board the Portuguese bark, and it was granted me. I stated my situation to the

gentlemen on board and they generously promised to liberate me if possible. On the 18th September Dato Molock went on board the said bark on a farewell visit and I was ordered to steer his boat. Having got on board, Mr Luis Pereira de Campos, navigating captain of the said bark proposed to Dato Molock, to let me go to Macao, and that he would procure security for the sup Dato Molock required for my liberty, which was seven hundred dollars. A China man "Atum," principal owner of the cargo in the bark was sent for. And Mr. De Campos asked him to be security to Dato Molock, and promised that he would ensure his being repaid in Macao. Whereupon "Atum" gave his note of hand to Dato Molock for the sum required. I was now permitted to remain on board, and we sailed the same evening for Macao, where we arrived the 5th October.

Mr. De Campos has treated me in the most liberal manner, and I am at present living at his house.

JAMES BERRY.

From the Canton Register.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

ORDERS FOR LIN TO GO TO PEKING.

On the 2nd day, of the 9th moon, (37th September) the following *seemingly* edict was received.

"**LIN THINGH!** You received my imperial orders to go to Canton to examine into and manage the affairs relating to opium; from the exterior to cut off all trade in opium and to terminate its many evils and disgraces; as to the interior, your orders were to set perverse natives, and thus cut off all supplies to foreigners (probably the English are more particularly pointed at); why have you delayed so long in the matter connected with these small, petty, contemptible criminals, who are still ungraciously disobedient and insubmissive.

You have not only proved yourself unable to cut off their trade, but you have also proved yourself unable to seize perverse natives! You have but dissembled with empty words, and in deep disgraces in your reports (to the emperor), and so far from having been of any help in the affair, you have caused the waves of confusion to rise, and a thousand interminable disorders are sprouting; in fact, you have been as if your arms were tied, without knowing what to do: It appears then you are no better than a wooden image: when I think to myself on all these things, I am filled at once with anger and melancholy: we shall see in what instances you can answer to me.

I order that your official seals be immediately taken from you, and that you hasten with the speed of flames to Peking, that I may examine you in my presence; delay you not."

"I order the fourteen B, to take charge of the government of the two Kwang provinces.—Respect this."

(From the Chinese.)

Translation of a Bar-Gold and Jewel manufacturer's Card.

This Shop was opened during the 8th year of the reign of Yung ching (A. D. 1730) and has established for itself a never dying celebrity. The goods it sells are genuine, and the prices are true and just. It has followed an upright, faithful course, without ever resorting to deception. By reason of this, like a fleet horse, its renown has flown through every province. Already since its commencement has its reputation followed generation. But who would supposed, that now it has been discovered. Shameless wretches, overstepping the bounds of duty, have rashly assumed our sign, their sole object being to obtain gain, by deceit. Needy merchants have also injuriously intriguing vagabonds, select characters and phrases from our advertisement, or imitate our expressions, and fabricate goods resembling ours, of a cheap sort, which they dispose to dealers, who are thereby deceived and swindled. It is better to carry out their false pretensions, than to implicate, by assuming the sound of our name. By such fraudulent knavery an hundred schemes are planned and executed. To annihilate these, the extreme of resentment and earnestness should be manifested. Heretofore an examination of such has been neglected, and for years they have been overlooked in the dark and muddy pool of passing events. But now, it having become too apparent and barefaced, information has been laid before the Government Officers, that they may investigate and punish.

This year the 33rd of the reign of Kien king (1831) in the 4th moon we adopted the Bamboo Scroll Card, which may be distinguished from all counterfeits, therefore it is necessary, that all merchants who patronise our goods, should become acquainted with our Card and never forget names: Yih mei

Hop-ke, and Tik-Lung-Wan-ke, and the small seal at the side. Not any are there with this, but put deceived out of the question.

It is real and sincere.

PARODY.

Know'st thou the land, where the Nankin & Tea chest
With Rhubarb, and Cassia, and Sugars abound,
Where oft in the Hougs, by the Coolies foul feet pressed
They pack their Sonchong, in a way to asound.

Know'st thou the land, where in vain you endeavor
To sell your fair Longcloths, or barter your Yarn
Where you fidget and fret, be you ever so clever,
But find all your profits are going awry.

Know'st thou the land, where the Drug in its glory,
With Cotton and Betelnut, govern the day,
Where Pataa or Majwa's the theme of each story,
The life of each anecdote, solemn or gay.

Know'st thou the land, where the fair unprotected
By the Lords of their destinies, wither alone,
Where woman's a slave, by her tyrants neglected
The only bright Jewel, they sigh not to own.

Where lips which were formed, but to breathe of devotion
To affectionate spooners, or lovers provokes,
Instead of confessing their tender emotion,
Give vent to their sensitive feelings, in Smoke.

'Tis the land, we now live in, the land that would shame
The world by its valor, invention, and worth.
Where the page of her history glows with the name
Of the Sage, and her Warrior, the pride of the Earth.

Where Tea, is the potion great deeds to inspire
And Emperors deign, and if they, who will not?
To watch the deception, themselves, on the fire,
And write pray-ads, to the "Pride of the Pot."

Tho' fairer Faa-Ter, are thy gardens of flowers,
And sweet every blossom, that flings to the breeze
Its perfume, and decks with its tints, thy gay bowers,
Or clings on its vine, to thy moss-covered trees.

Yet fairer the lands, we have all left behind us,
And gayer the flowers, and purer the air,
Do we need in our exile, this rhyme to remind us,
Of the hearts that are glowing with love for me, there?

Farewell then to Tea chests, the loosen'd sail flying
Expands to the breeze, and glides our delay,
Now past in the parting, the farewell, the sighing
Of all the poor devils who can't get away.

CHINESE COUPLET.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 31st Oct. 1840.

We published last week an imperial Edict declaring the Imperial displeasure at Governor Lin's want of success in the suppression of the Opium-trade. The Chinese copy from which this was made seems to have been imperfect, and we have therefore reprinted from the Register a translation which containing all that our did, moreover orders Lin to give over the seal of his office to the Foo-yuen, and to proceed forthwith to Peking. Although there may frequently be reason to doubt the genuineness of the Chinese copies of such documents, which for the purpose of sale, are sometimes merely the scribe's own invention, this document has all appearance of being the true one, Lin, as all accounts from Canton say, having actually left that city for Peking on the 29 day of this moon (26th October.) A report prevailing last week that Lin would for the present, although deprived of his office, remain at Canton: we thought deserving of credit, since if the Chinese are sincere in their wish to negotiate here, his presence would have been, one would think, of the utmost importance to the Imperial Commissioner Keshen, to furnish him with the necessary information and explanations of the measures pursued by him. I appear therefore a very singular proceeding that Lin should, at this very moment, when his presence must be thought to be altogether indispensable, be ordered to Peking, and we much fear that this can be done with no other view but to have another pretext for training the negotiations which are to take place to the utmost possible length, and thereby evading the arrangement, which we suspect Capt. Elliot has been led by the communications hitherto held with Keshen, to hope for. We continue as ignorant as before of the nature of these transactions, except of the fact made known by Imperial Proclamation of Keshen being on his way to the Provincial City, which he is not to leave until the existing differences are arranged, and the rumour of the Admiral being

expected soon to arrive here, which letters from Chusan also confirm. The only inference which can be drawn from these scanty facts and reports is that at the negotiations at the Peiho and afterwards at Ningpo, Commissioner Keshen must have led the British negotiator to suppose that the Chinese government was not averse to an amicable arrangement, and that the latter, trusting to the friendly dispositions of the former, was prevailed on to keep the whole of the British forces in inactivity, and to defer for a while the insisting on a final answer to the demands made by the British government. If the Chinese are really sincere in their wishes for a peaceable arrangement, the delay which has been occasioned by the negotiations hitherto had, is perhaps not a matter of such great moment, if the object sought has thereby be gained; but if, in lengthening them out indefinitely, they, as we very much fear, only wished to gain time, and to weary and weaken the English by delay, the time already lost, the money expended, and the many lives sacrificed, will be but so many trophies more to the superiority of Chinese diplomacy, over that of the often deceived and doped Europeans.

After writing the above, accounts have reached us from Canton, which state that the Ex-Governor Lin, when already embarked for his journey to Peking, received orders for the present to remain in Canton, and that Tang Tingching, Lin's predecessor in the Government of Kwangtung and Kwang provinces, has also been ordered to leave his government of Fohken and to repair immediately to Canton. We also learn that six officers, formerly commanding some of the revenue cruisers or warjunks on the river, and who, having been found guilty of smuggling Opium, had been sent into exile about 3 months since, have been ordered to be brought back to Canton. The names of these worthless are Tsiang-tao-poo, Poo-co-shew, Wong-lun-man, Ho-low-ching, Tao-fah, and Tso-man-pew, and from the circumstance of their being ordered back to the provincial city we suppose that a strict examination of all the circumstances connected with the smuggling of Opium under Tang's government, and his infamous connivance at it, is intended. If the rumours so commonly charging Tang with having gained large sums of money in the Opium-traffic, should on investigation prove true, we suppose it will go hard with him, nor will, we think, in that case Lin escape unscathed, for not having duly inquired into his conduct when he held the Imperial commission. By some, however, it is said that Tang's journey to Canton has been caused by Lin giving information to the Imperial government regarding the former's proceedings when Viceroy of Canton, and this would equally exonerate their being about to be confronted. On the other hand, however, the report, the Lin has been deprived of his rank, gains ground. It is confidently affirmed that Keshen, late Viceroy of Pecheli, and now Imperial Commissioner, has been recalled, he being considered as too favorably disposed towards foreigners, and that another Mandarin of high rank is now on his way to Canton, and some even affirm that he has arrived there. We do not, however, believe this report, nor do many natives we have been, seem to give it any belief. At all events, great preparations seem to be making at Canton for the reception of the Imperial commissioner, and it is somewhat remarkable that a very large number of troops has been drawn together in and about Canton; indeed, the garrisons near Hong-shan and Seen-shan and the neighbourhood of Macao have within the last week or two been much weakened to increase that of Canton. From this circumstance we are led to infer that the government suspect the people not to be too well disposed towards them. Whether the apparently intended inquiry into the conduct of Tang and Lin is connected with the negotiations between Keshen and Capt. Elliot, we have not heard, although we think they may have been caused by the demand made to the Chinese government of payment for the Opium delivered to Lin, supported probably, by the argument that up to the time almost of its confiscation, the Opium-trade was countenanced by the highest provincial authorities.

We have received a letter from Capt. Stael of the Store brig "Gipsey" dated Name, 30th October, 1840, complaining of, and contradicting, a report which he says has been current here, of the Gipsey having been on the rocks off Pooyoy, the vessel having been, at the time this accident was re-

ported to have happened, anchored off Chung Chow Island in 12 fathoms water, and at least 15 miles distant from Pootoy.

By the *Christa* (transport) arrived on Tuesday last accounts from Chusan to 2nd October have been received, according to which, we regret to say, the health of the troops there had not at all improved; on the contrary, it was somewhat worse than before, and deaths were very frequent. No notice had attended the repeated demands for the surrender of the prisoners, the Chinese persisting in their declaration that they will not deliver them up until Chusan shall have been evacuated by the English. It was said that the Admiral was not to leave Chusan before the 30th October, but what part of the forces he is to accompany him has not transpired. Provisions, however, were being brought by the Chinese more freely, and many of the native inhabitants were returning to the island. It does not seem that great progress has yet been made in extending British sway over the whole island as we stated, in our last, it was supposed would be done.

The first races of the October meeting came off on Monday afternoon, and we were glad to observe that the new jockeys from Peking and the shadows of the coming events of the to be political by some called but erroneously, political "convulsions," a numerous attendance of the friends and patrons of the turf.

The races, considering the hurried manner in which the present meeting has been got up, were very creditable to the spirited owners of the horses which came to the post, and appeared to afford much satisfaction to the crowds of spectators. The good old English love of sport, although it has long slept, is not dead among us, and we learn with much satisfaction that, in addition to the various stakes, a tried friend of the turf has presented a cup to be run for on the last day of the meeting.

The second day's races came off on Thursday evening, having been postponed by the stewards on account of the unfavorable state of the weather on the previous day. The ground was in beautiful order after the rain, and the running, of which an account will be found in another column, excellent.

The *Omnia* Cup which is to be run for this evening may be expected to bring out the elite of the Macao jockeys, and we are given to understand that the judicious manner in which the horses have been handicapped by the stewards for the other races, is calculated to insure capital sport. We therefore trust a strong muster of our turf friends will be on the ground this evening to enjoy the treat provided for them.

By the *Clyden* (Transport) just arrived, accounts from Chusan to the 24th have been received, but they add nothing to the intelligence already received, except that the Admiral was not likely to leave before the end of the first week of November, and may not, therefore be expected here before the middle of that month. The sickness amongst the troops continued, and it was generally said that a number of invalids would be sent to Singapore in the transport-ships about to return to India.

It seems that the Chinese Man-of-war, late *Chengshing*, late *Cambridge*, is now employed on active service at the Bogue, just within the forts. She has been some there not long since by the ships of the station, at the Bogue, although it is said she continues to get to a safe distance whenever any of them go too near the Bogue-forts. We do not hear that she is manned with any but Chinese.

Administration of CHINESE CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—It is not above a fortnight since a Chinese, on obtaining proof of the infidelity of his wife, killed both her and her paramour, after which he sent the heads of the delinquents to the Nam-ko-yeh, giving himself up to be judged according to law. If we had not this story from a party we have every reason to trust, we would hardly venture to relate the judgment. This was delivered after due investigation of the circumstances, and the homicide sentenced to 90 blows with the bamboo, receiving at the same time a present of 10 Taels in silver and a red paper or diploma laudatory of the act he had done. When we expressed to our informant our astonishment at both reward and punishment being awarded to this man, and asked the reason for this seemingly contradictory administration of justice,

we were told, that this was China fashion; that the deceived husband, in killing both his wife and her paramour, had shown such tiger-like ferocity, that the judge had ordered it to be beaten out of him with the bamboo; but that he had acted laudably in punishing vice, and that for this he had been awarded the ten taels of silver and the diploma on red paper.

We have copied from the *Register* a narrative of James Berry of the *Mary*, whaler, who was in the straits of Lombok made a prisoner by Malay pirates, but released on a ransom of \$700 being guaranteed to his owner, by a Chinese merchant at the instance of Mr. Luis Pereira de Campon, Captain of the Portuguese barque *Tranquillidade*, in which Berry reached Macao in safety. We are glad to hear that the ransom has been raised by subscription among the British community, and that Berry has obtained a berth as second mate on board the *Carosier* Coaster.

We believe the lines in another column, headed "Parody" were published in Canton nearly year ago; but they were sent to us the other day for insertion, and we take pleasure in reprinting them, considering them to possess considerable merit.

MACAO RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING 1840.
First Day Monday 28th October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

The Trial Stakes of \$50 from the fund, for all ponies that have never started at a previous meeting. 9 stons. Heats.—Abingdon mile.
Mr. Morgan's Moonbeam Black 1.1
Mr. Hunter's Donah Black & Red Cap 2.3
Mr. Vivian's Tom Thumb Pink 2.3
Mr. O'Malley's Lottery Sky Blue 4.4

The first heat was won by Moonbeam in good style, Donald lying close on his quarters. Tom Thumb ran a good third, and Lottery brought up the rear—like the British squadron from the Bogue forts—at rather a respectful distance.

Second heat was won in the same order, Moonbeam coming in rather an easy winner.

SECOND RACE.

The Claret Stakes for all ponies, \$100 from the fund with a sweepstakes of \$5 each. Weight for inches, 12 hands carrying 9 stons.—Heats R. C.
Mr. Morgan's Rattler 11 stons Green 3.1
Mr. Lockley's Robinhood 2.7 Black 2.2
Mr. Houtaine's Charles XII 10 12 Orange 3.3
Mr. Thomson's Rocket 9 12 Crimson & White dit.

The Claret Stakes brought out our old friends, Rattler, Charles XII, and Robinhood, Chance did not start, and Bricks—untrue to his name—bolted. The three got away together, and raced it well to the rising ground, when the Swede—not master alike of pleasure and of pain—sweated in taking the turn, and Rattler came to the front, and rattled home at a slapping pace, Robinhood coming in an indifferent second.

The second heat was a repetition of the first; Charles XII. had his second Pullman, and little Robinhood coming in second. The Rattler came to the post in much better order than at the first meeting, and has proved himself to be one of the fastest ponies in Macao.

THIRD RACE.

The Macao Welter of \$50 from the fund for all ponies. 117.—Abingdon mile.
Mr. Morgan's Crusader Green 1.1
Mr. Houtaine's Monarch Orpore 2.2
Mr. O'Malley's Badger Sky Blue 3.3
Mr. Wilson's Blackie Black and Blue 4.4

The Welter was won by two lengths by Crusader beating Monarch, Badger, and Blackie with considerable ease; Badger running a good third.

Second Day Thursday, 29th October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

The Barrier plate value \$100, with a sweepstakes of \$5 each, for all maiden arabs. 9 stons.—Abingdon mile. 3 to start or no race.

Mr. Leslie G. A. H. Belshazzar Yellow
Mr. Lockley's G. A. H. Snowdrop Black
Mr. Anderson's C. A. H. The Doctor

after one false start they got away well together, Belshazzar leading at a slapping pace, the Doctor about a length, and a half behind, and Snowdrop bringing up the rear on the Doctor's quarter—in this position they ran to the foot of the hill, where Snowdrop came second, and drew a little on the leading horse; Belshazzar however was not to be touched, and won in good style by several lengths.

SECOND RACE.

The Ladies Purse value \$100, with a sweepstakes of \$5 each. Heats. Abingdon mile. Weight for inches, 12 hands to carry 8st. 7. A winner once 5lbs. and more than once 7lbs. extra.

Mr. Houtaine's Charles XII 9 7 Green & Bl. Cap 1.1
Mr. Belville's Vinegar 9 Pink 4.2
Mr. Van Buren's Titmouse 9 Black 3.3
Mr. Aberdeen's Devil Yellow 5.4
Mr. Morgan's Rattler 11 Green 1st.

For the Ladies purse our old friends the Rattler and Charles appeared, together with Vinegar, Titmouse, and His Infernal Majesty. Charles made strong running to the foot of the hill, where the Rattler collared him, and ran neck to neck to within a few yards of the winning post, where the Rattler came ahead, and won by about half a length, Titmouse running a fair third, and His Infernal Majesty bringing up the rear. Rattler pulled up lame, and was drawn for the second heat, which was won easily by Charles, Vinegar second, and the Devil last. Vinegar, scored by defeat, withdrew for the third heat, and Fra Diavolo declining the contest, permitted his regal brother to walk over, which he did with much firmness.

THIRD RACE.

The Conference Cup value \$50. Heats. R. C.; to be handicapped by the Stewards.

Mr. Lockley's Robinhood 9 7 Green & Bl. Cap 2.1
Mr. R. M. J. Donald 9 7 Black 1.2
Mr. Van Buren's Titmouse 10 7 3.3
Mr. Vivian's Dusty Bob 9 12 Blue dit.

The first heat of the Conference was won by Donald half held, Dusty Bob being distanced, on account of his shirking the two last rounding posts. The second heat was won by Robin by a nose only; an excellent race, he and Donald rating it together neck and neck from the turn home. The third heat was won by Robin, beating Donald by three lengths.

ARRIVED.—Port Amoy, Encarnagat, from the Straits. Bht. Lina, Wade, from London; John O'Gann, Robinson, from Manila Singapore and Liverpool; Louis Baillie, Scanlan from Manila and Liverpool; Manly, from Manila; Clarissa, Andre, from Chusan 2nd October. French, La Lydie, from Calcutta, Singapore, and Manila; Clifton from Chusan.

PASSENGERS.—per John O'Gann, Messrs J. Willie and G. Heron; per Clarissa, Lord Jocelyn.

SAILED.—Brit. Bengal Packet, Steward, for Singapore; Rob Roy, Mackinnon, for Singapore and Calcutta; Athena, for Manila, Barrota, Ansten, for Singapore and London. This day, Singapore Packet, Thigale, for Singapore and Bombay, and Clarissa, Andre, for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—per Rob Roy, Mr. W. Wallace; per Bengal Packet, Mr. Mark Moss; per Athena, Messrs T. and T. Wigg; per Clarissa, Lord Jocelyn.

The John O'Gann saw the *Jupiter*, troopship, off the Canaries, bound for Ceylon and China, on the 21 July. The John O'Gann has made a remarkably quick passage, of 120 days inclusive of a stay of 10 days at Singapore and of 6 at Manila.

The *Virginia* was erroneously reported last week as arrived from Singapore—she is not yet in.

Vessels loading: for England; Louis Baillie, Calcutta, Red Rover, Rob Roy, Peppy, Corsair, Ternate, Tenasserim, for Singapore, Hindustan.

Vessels expected: from Bombay, Earl of Clare, Lady Grant, Mary Gordon, from Calcutta, Waterwitch, Governor Doherty, from Singapore, Ellen, Captain, Virginia, Perrier, from England, Helen Shaw, Alexander Baring, Cheek, Bella, Marina, Clifford.

American vessels expected.—Eben Frobie, from United States; Lowell, London; Abby, Calcutta; Lena, Bombay; Lutin, Madras.

At Whampoa: AMERICAN: Kosciuszko, Panama.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th July via Madras, UNITED STATES, 8th June via Haratia Calcutta, 4th Sept. via Singapore. BOMBAY, 24th August & John SINGAPORE 3rd October & John O'Gann. JAV., 2nd September via Singapore. MANILA 20th October & John O'Gann.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 28th October, the Lady of Captain GRIBBLE, H. C. S., of a DAUGHTER.

Printed and published by ROBERT MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, No. 40 Monte.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 6.] Macao, Saturday, 7th November, 1840.

[No. 266.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT THE 11TH INSTANT.
will be sold by
BOOKER AND LANE.
On account of whom it may concern
THE FOLLOWING TRADING ELIA PULCHERIA,
more or less damaged.

- 30 Chests Congo.
- 11 " Fine Souchoing.
- 25 Half Chests Caper.
- 191 Ten catty Boxes Caper.
- 16 Half Chests Orange Pekoe.
- 12 " Quampouder.
- 17 " Imperial.
- 12 " Young Hyson.
- 84 " Souchoing.
- 25 Ten catty Boxes Hyson.
- 8 " Orange Pekoe.
- 11 Chests Hyson Skin.
- 2 " Hyson.

Which goods will be sold at Doctor Freitas' godown,
where the same may be viewed the day before from
10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on the day of the sale.
The sale will commence at 11 A. M.

TERMS—CASH.

Macao, 5th November, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A threat in the *free press*, held out by captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston (page 421), appears to me to involve the liberty of the subject, and as I am named, I feel it my duty to state the threat, and how it would most assuredly have been met.

"Whether he does so or not is a matter which will need further interference or not as his continuance affects the general safety of his own. But I have long since determined to incur the responsibility of apprehending his person, whenever I am reason to think that his defiance of the authority of the Chinese government is dangerous to the safety of the community and public interests under my superintendence; and I depend, with confidence, on the support of H. M.'s government in all such emergencies."

Now if any party coming to my house for such a purpose, the officer leading the party (if possible, capt. Elliot himself) would have been shot through the head, or heart, by a well pointed rifle, and then the party allowed to perform their lawless duty.

On the contrary, if an order from the constitutional authority, the governor of Macao, was produced, instant obedience to it would have been granted, however procured by false pretences.

A British subject,
JAMES INNES.

Macao, October 25, 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILDERDOE was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. **LINDSAY & Co.**

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last, and Mr. FOX, RAWSON, & Co. were admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE—Mr. W. W. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

Macao, 25th August, 1840. **DIROM & Co.**

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

WANTED—A HOUSE in a good part of the town, with spacious lower Offices. Apply to the Canton Press Office.

VICAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underwriters are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$75,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. **RUSSELL & Co.**
11th August, 1840. Agents.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE.

ABOUT one hundred Tons are engaged in a French vessel bound to Havre de Grace, to sail by the 10th of November. For particulars apply to
DENT & Co.

Macao, 23d October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new ship "HINDOSTAN," Captain JOHN CAMPBELL, will be despatched for the above ports about the 14th November. For Passage apply to
GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.
or to CAPT. CAMPBELL.

Macao, 23d Oct. 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.

TO sail positively on the 5th November, the Brig POPPY, Capt JAMES OVENSTONE; for freight of treasure only apply to
JOHN HUDSON.
at Messrs PEREIRA & Co's.

12th October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE COVAGE FAMILY, Capt. WALLACE, will leave early in November; for treasure freight only or passage apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Brig CORSAIR, Capt. FRASER, will be despatched about the 23rd instant; for freight of treasure only apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CURSITOR COVAGE, of 600 Tons Capt CAMPBELL to sail in November; for freight of passage only apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Brig "BAILWANT," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to
PEDRO MARCAL.

at the Shop "Campos do San Francisco," where an inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.
Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, DGR. For particulars apply to
DIROM & Co.

LOST.

A number of SMALL KEYS (BRANAN'S); the Finder will confer a great favor by sending them to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lyon & London Mail*.
BRANDY in wood,
BASS' BEER in Cask and Bottle,
PRIMS HAMBURG MEAT in barrel,
INDIA BEER in Tiers,
RISCUIT in packages,
CANVAS and DUCK,
SEAMING and ROPING TWINE,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GEORGE, HARE, &c. &c.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

WINE SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.
RICE, SALT BEER, SUGAR, SHIRAZ, SWEET
Manila Biscuits of different kinds, Flour, Dutch CREAM, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEES, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.
Gin in hiders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SWEET of superior quality, ditto, good. BEER of superior quality in bottles, ditto, good. PORTER, in bottles.
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, COMBS, White and unbleached Lardcloths, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO-PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCONUTS in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gantams each, PORTWINE in jars of 16 gantams each, BETHLUT, and various other articles. Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAIRS and Armchairs, and a small quantity of SALTED BEER and FISH in barrels of 200 lbs each, by
JAMES P. STURGIS.
October 23d, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS, also a few pieces CARLETS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Drabbed Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Superior White Sail Cloth,

White Duck,

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.
CASHEW, SALT BEER and FISH, FLOUR, TANNED, PAINT and PAINT-OLS, PAINT and TANNED, TWINE and CANVAS, FLOPPY YOKI HANS, FINE CHERRIES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRANCH CLARET, WINE, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PRESERVED, SOBA and SEIDITE POWDER, WHITING, PAPER, QUILLS, IPE, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—Boots and SHOES. Apply to
CHARLES MARWICK.
Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Steam, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo in CHARLES MARWICK, on board the Bark "Isabella," and at Macao to the Undersigned: viz—
Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKER," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREENWOOD." **JOHN SMITH.**

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, KNOP'S TABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOUGH, price 4/2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... 4 12
For six Months..... 2 7
For three..... 1 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Po do Monte at 30 cents each.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH AT THE PRI-BO.

From the Chinese Repository for October.

The plenipotentiaries, having been 25 days at Chuen, and in its vicinity, left that group about the end of July, and proceeded northward—with the first named above. Passing the river in a story of Shantung on the 5th Aug., the Wellesley anchored on the 9th of the month of the river Pui, in lat. 35° 30' N., long. 115° E., with six fathoms at low tide.

On the 11th, the steamer *Madagascar*, with captain Elliot on board, proceeded towards the shore; and the next day, the 12th she anchored within the mouth of the river. The Chinese had been watching her movements; and Keshen the governor of the province, the third member of the emperor's cabinet, a Manchou, had come down to Takoo, and there awaited her arrival, in order early to receive any dispatches of which she might be the bearer.

The steamer, drawing 11½ fms, was forced to take water on the Bar at spring tides. At low water, she went daily passing in and out at the mouth of the river, the largest of which were obliged to wait for the spring tides, and some of them had to discharge a part of their cargo; before they could go over the Bar. In clear weather, the forts did a good deal of firing at the river's mouth, and were visible from the anchorage of the fleet, distant 15 or 16 miles, due east.

On the 13th, an officer was dispatched by Keshen, to the squadron, in order to supply the ship with provisions. H. M. S. *Wellesley* 74, *Black* 42, *Vesta* 20, *Pyralis* 18, *Modeste* 18, H. C. *Stamer Madagascar*, and *Transports Erind and David Malcolm*.

sions; and cattle, sheep, &c., were brought off plentifully. Pay for the same was offered, but refused in the first instance; subsequently, however, it was agreed that pay should be received, which was done accordingly.

On the 15th, the peaceful arrangements having been made, the governor sent his trusty aide-de-camp, *showpeh Pih*, alias captain White, to go on board the *Wellfleet*, there to receive, from the plenipotentiaries, Lord Palmerston's communication, the same document apparently, or rather the original of that which had twice before been presented and refused, first at Amoy, and again off Ningpo.

The next day, August 16th, the letter of H. B. M.'s principal foreign secretary was duly delivered into the hands of the aforesaid *showpeh Pih*, a right trusty servant of H. B. M.'s most faithful minister Keshen, by whom it was to be laid before the emperor.

The same day, the 16th—ten days having at Keshen's urgent request been allowed for an answer,—the squadron started for the coast of Manchouria, intending to make the island of Chongching (Changhing too) near the main-land, on the east side of the gulf of Leasutung, with a view to obtain there additional supplies of water and cattle. (In the second volume of the Repository, page 24, this place, or a part of it, is called Tungtssekow, and is put down in latitude 39. 28' north, and longitude 121. 7' east.) The *Blonde*, *Moderate*, and *Ernaul*, succeeded in reaching it, and in obtaining supplies, though not without some difficulty. A few specimens of natural history were brought away from there, and among them some small pieces of coal, said to have been obtained from a place near the town of Fuchow, opposite the island on the mainland. Some native boats were seen loaded with coal.

The *Wellfleet*, a gale coming on, was driven southward in Toke, one of the 'Meow too,'—that group of islands which forms the door of the gulf of Leasutung. Toke is one of the largest islands of the group; and from it, cattle and other stock were obtained, the people being compelled to sell them.

The *Vulgar* failed to reach either the Meow too or Chongching; but on returning, found the *Pythias* in communication with the shore, on the west side of the gulf, at Keenpo, (having arrived there with the *David Malcolm* and *steamer Madagascar*), under the *Sa-lay too*, *Santi-hai* hills—but thunder-and-lightning rains, as they blew off and erroneously been called. Here also, at Keen ho, cattle and sheep were obtained. These vessels having been joined by the *Wellfleet*, they all together regained their former anchorage, off the mouth of the Pei ho, on the 27th.

On the 28th, no reply having been received from Keshen, a strong boat-force, in hostile array, carrying a menacing letter for the cabinet minister, was proceeding towards the shore, when, lo, it was ascertained that the reply had been sent off the 24th and 25th, but no foreigner was found at the anchorage to receive it!

On the 30th, a conference was held on shore between H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary, capt. Elliot, and H. B. M.'s cabinet minister, Keshen. Near the mouth of the Pei ho, on the southern side of the channel, a plot of ground in the form of a parallelogram was marked off by a light fence of cloth, stretched on poles and cords, like a Tartar encampment. In this were two large tents, one for the plenipotentiary and suit, and the other for the cabinet minister, with several smaller ones for their attendants and servants. The conference was held in Keshen's tent, where capt. Elliot was attended by Mr. Morrison and another young gentleman both as interpreters: the cabinet minister also had but one or two confidential attendants present on the occasion. All Chinese assumption of superiority was laid aside, and the utmost degree of urbanity exhibited—this however was done apparently without manifesting any readiness to meet the demands of her majesty's government, or even to give definite answers thereto. Thus, this and the next day both passed, without any satisfactory results. At length, reference to Peking was again desired by Keshen, which was granted, and six days, dating from the 3d of September, were allowed for a reply.

On the 4th, a party went northward in the steamer, and approached the coast at the point where the Great Wall terminates; its latitude 40. 04' N., longitude 120. 02' E. Judging from a sketch, which was taken of it by one of the party; the wall, after descending from the highlands, which are remarkably precipitous and very rugged in their aspect, stretches northward two or three miles across a narrow plain to a ledge of rocks, with which it seems to unite, and there loses itself in the waters of the gulf of Leasutung.

What answer was returned on the 9th, or whether indeed any came or not, we are unable to state. Among the Chinese, a rumor has obtained that twenty-six propositions were brought forward by the plenipotentiary, of which ten were at once set aside, the others were to be considered. No confidence can be placed in this rumor; nor, so far as we know, are any parties (except those immediately concerned) at all aware what may be the contents of Lord Palmerston's letter, or the nature of the answer to it, if indeed it has been answered.

On the 15th—and, we are told, contrary to the wishes of the Chinese—the squadron took its departure; and after spending a few more days north of the promontory, late in September arrived again at Chusan.

THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA'S LAST WILL.

My last Will.

"My time is trouble, my hope is God."
On the blessing, Lord, all mercies, grant to me now also for this work.

When this my last will shall come to the sight of my dearly beloved children of my dear Kingdom, and my other beloved relations—I shall go home, be among them, but be to the number of the departed. May they when they see the well-known inscription, "Remember the departed," remember me too in love.

May God be a merciful and gracious Judge to me and receive my spirit, which I commend to his hands. Yes, Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit. In another world thou wilt write it all again, (may thou in thy mercy find me worthy of it!) for the sake of thy dear Son, Christ our Saviour. By the same decree of God I have had to undergo heavy and hard trials, as well as in what personally concerned me, especially when, seventeen years ago, he deprived me of that which was the dearest to me, as by the events which so heavily afflicted my dear country. But, on the other hand, God (eternal thanks to him for it!) has permitted me to live to witness glorious and happy events. Among the first I reckon, above all, the struggles gloriously endured in 1813, 1814, and 1815, to which the country owes its restoration. Among the latter, the happy and consolatory, I especially reckon the cordial love and attachment and the prosperity of my children, as well as the especially unlooked for providence of God in having given me in my fifth decade, a companion for life, whom I feel myself bound publicly to acknowledge as a model of faithful and tender attachment. My true, sincere, and last thanks, to all who have served the state and me with judgment and fidelity. My true, sincere, and last thanks, to all who were devoted to me with affection, fidelity, and by their personal attachment. I forgive all my enemies; even those who, by malicious language and writings, or by deliberate misrepresentations, have endeavored to deprive me of the confidence of my people, which is my greatest treasure, but God be thanked, very seldom with success.

Berlin, Dec. 1, 1837. FREDERICK WILLIAM.

To you, my dear Frederick, the burden of the Government now comes, with the whole weight of its responsibility. By the position in which I have now placed you in respect to this crown, you are better prepared for it than many other successors to throne. It is now your part to fulfil my just hopes and the expectation of the country—at least to endeavor to do so. Your principles and feelings are a security to me that you will be a father to your subjects.

Beware, however, of the love of innovation, now so general; beware of impracticable theories, on many of which are now in vogue; but at the same time, beware of an almost equally fatal, obstinate predilection for what is old; for it is only by avoiding these two schools that really useful changes proceed.

The army is now in a remarkably good condition; since its re-organization it has fulfilled my expectation; as in war, so also in peace. May it never lose sight of its high destination; but may the country likewise never forget what it owes to it.

Do not neglect to provide for, as far as lies in your power, concord among all the European powers; but prove all, may Prussia, and Russia, and Austria never separate from each other. Their union is to be regarded as the keystone of the great European Alliance.

My dearly-beloved children, all give me remembrance to expect that they will distinguish themselves by a useful, active, moral, pure, and godly life; for that alone can bring down blessings; and in my last hours this still give me comfort.

May God guard and protect my dear country. May God guard and protect our homes, now and for ever. May he bless you, my dear son, and your government; may he grant you strength and judgment to carry it on, and give you conscientious counselors and servants, and loyal subjects. Amen.

Berlin, Dec. 1, 1837. FREDERICK WILLIAM.

SYDNEY.

AFFAIR AT TONGA ISLANDS.

(From the Sydney Monitor, 27th July.)

The arrival of H. M. S. *Favourite* has brought us intelligence of the melancholy death of her commander, *WALTER CROKER*, Esq. at the Island of Tonga—commonly called Tonga-tahoo, or Sacred Tonga. As the matter is in some degree kept secret, we are unable to give so full an account as could be wished, but the following particulars we believe may be depended on.

When the *Favourite* arrived at Tonga, the natives were at war (the natives who had been christianized, and those who remained heathens) and the assistance of Captain Croker was requested; but whether by the native Christians or the missionaries (Wesleyans) does not appear quite clear—the general belief is that the missionaries did send, but we hope

it may be found that they did not. Captain Croker mustered his crew and informed them of the communication he had received, and asked them whether they would volunteer to go ashore; when a great number of them at once came forward. The war had continued for some years between the Christians and the heathens, who had among them a Frenchman; and a Welchman, rejoicing in the euphemistic appellation of "Jimmy the Devil," had taken possession of a fort, which they had strengthened, and which it appeared to be the great object of the Christians to reduce. To assist in the affair, the six pound and one twelve pound gun, were taken ashore, and placed on the rise of a hill, where they commanded the stockade. A female messenger was then despatched for the purpose of effecting a truce with the natives within the stockade. During her absence, a christian chief, accompanied by about three hundred of his soldiers, arrived at the spot, for the purpose of assisting the British. On the return of the women, the flag of truce was hoisted within the stockade, and the Welchman, who goes under the name of "Jimmy the Devil," made his appearance. He was hailed by Captain Croker with—"Well, Jimmy I am glad to find that you are willing to come to amicable terms—what can I do for you?" "Oh," says Jimmy in return, "you can do a deal for me if you like." Captain Croker then informed him, that the only terms of peace which could be made, would be to level both heathen and missionary forts to the ground; and that both parties should have intercourse with each other without reservation. The Welchman then said, he would not consent to that until he had consulted several of the chiefs, whose answers he would return in half an hour. To this Captain Croker assented, and waited the time appointed at the gate of the heathen fort.

Captain Croker then proceeded to make what he deemed the necessary preparations to storm the fort, if not surrendered—scaling ladders were hastily constructed, and a large party of seamen, marines, and converted natives, to the number of upwards of a thousand were assembled on the eminence, ready to open fire on the fort. The heathens, before the time allowed had expired, sent to the camp to state that they were not willing to hold intercourse with their foes. Captain Croker's reply was that the terms proposed must be complied with, and no further communication arriving at the appointed time, the *Favourite's* gunner opened fire upon the fort, but Captain Croker ordered his men to follow him and proceeded to within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort, when the effect of the masonry was immediately felt, the balls flying about like hail; the Christian natives who had accompanied Captain Croker, now fled in all directions, for the people in the fort fired out through the loop holes, and thus kept up a galling fire from muskets and rifles upon the exposed and defenceless men; Captain Croker now seeing the hopelessness of attempting to take the fort unless by storm, ordered all hands up to the wall; to man the scaling ladders or bridges, himself leading the way, to endeavour to scale the wall, they accordingly formed, the marines and sailors immediately followed their leader, till within pistol shot of the fort—the Commander was struck in the thigh by a bullet, the First Lieutenant seriously wounded, and at least a dozen of the men hit; the Captain, despite his wound, pressed forward to the gate of the fort, and thrusting his sword against and through the jam of the gate made efforts to enter—from violent exertion, high excitement and the loss of blood, the Captain was seen to retire fainting from the gate, and to lean for support against a tree, where he had lain but few seconds when a rifle-ball struck him in the left breast penetrating the heart and passing through his back. The action had lasted little more than twenty minutes.

The Captain, a quarter-master, and the gunner's mate were killed, and lieutenant Dunlop and nineteen sailors wounded. The party retreated leaving their guns and ammunition behind which were immediately removed to the fort. The two Missionaries on the Island were removed to Vavou in the *Favourite*, which then came on to Sydney. Lieutenant Dunlop, who regret to say it still considered in great danger.

Mr. CROKER was only a commander in the navy although a very old officer. He was born in March 1784, and entered the service as midshipman in the *Galatea*. Captain BYRNE, early in 1798 and saw a great deal of hard service all through the war, until the general peace of 1815. He was appointed to the command of the *Favourite* in June and was much respected in Sydney.

The facts in the above imperfect account we take to be correct, and we cannot close it without expressing our sincere regret that Captain Cargill should have taken his men ashore there at all, as we cannot conceive that he had any right to interfere with the quarrels between the natives. If the missionaries, being British subjects were in danger, it was his duty to have rescued them, but they were not; it is quite evident that if they had wished to have good on board the *Favorite* they could have done so. As for the quarrel being between the native Christians and native heathens, this does not alter the case, for Christianity is not to be forced upon the natives by means of twelve pounders. We fear the cause of missions will suffer greatly from this unwelcome affair."—*Yang, Free Press*, 14 October.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

CHINESE INTERPRETERS.

Mr. Editor.—Many consider it quite doubtful, whether the Chinese, who have been in the employ of the local government, during the past disturbances, as interpreters of the English language, are at all competent for the office.

It is not probable they would be capable of translating, or understanding even, a highly ornamented chapter on metaphysics, (who could?) or see, and be touch'd with, all the wit and pathos, of many, an official paper of the present day, but to show you, that they did know something of what they undertook, here is a copy, word for word, of a note, received, some months since, from one of the government interpreters, and to publish which is no treason—

"My Dear Sir,—I have urged the merchant to give me pieces of — but he is afraid of a blockade on account of so many stories he has heard. But I wishing to assure him, have promised him half the price in advance. I have only — dollars and wish you to send me — more — to enable me to pay the sum I have promised. He will thus permit the whole of the — to go to Malacca.

Your very obedient friend,"

A Chinese capable of writing such a letter, may be called tolerably proficient. He is indebted for his attainments to gentlemen now in this place.

I must confess that I have seen mercantile letters from true-blooded barbarians, that would lose by comparison with the one advanced. Thus much for one of the Government interpreters.

Another and, I believe, the first on the list, in the service of the late high and mighty Lin, is a shrewd clear headed man, tho' his looks belie him. He was educated at the Anglo Chinese College, Malacca 1825 and 26, and during his residence at that place, with credit to himself perfected the translations of a well known literary work, the expense of printing which work, was generously defrayed by an English nobleman. He returned to Canton, 1827, and he is thus noticed in the Canton Register of 3rd October, 1829. Speaking of attempts then making at Canton to procure translators for the Peking Government, that journal says,

"Our Senior merchant was applied to by Governor Le, and he ferretted out a youth from the province of — who has been in the catholic college at Penang, and subsequently, at the English college at Malacca. The Peking Government sent down certain Russian papers in Latin, translations of which they had long ago, by which to test the native scholars' capabilities. Mr. — gave generally the sense in Chinese, and the appointment forthwith took place at 100 taels per annum. It is said that Mr. — is a pretender to the throne of the last dynasty, but this is probably mere play. However he was admitted to an interview with Governor Le, and provided with a boat, and an official flag, and so sent off to the Court of the Celestial Empire. He will have it in his power, if he be willing, to enlighten His Majesty's ministers concerning the English proceedings in the Straits of Malacca."

It is dubious what developments were made to the great men referred to "on proceedings in the Straits of Malacca," but judging what interest is excited, in regard to others more important and under their very noses, they were probably not much

enlightened in those abstruse doings. In the peculiar propensity of minding their own affairs, some others, in this particular, would do well to follow their example: id est, if they have any to mind.

However the learned Han remained in Peking doing translations from Latin into Chinese and the reverse, till 1839, the first part of which year he returned to Canton, collected a quantity of foreign books, on numerous subjects, disappeared suddenly, and in the ever to be remembered season of "general delivery," tho' not of "great rejoicing," was found attached to the suite of Lin Ta Jin.

Yours, &

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor.—A few years since, walking one day in New China street, I met one of those odd looking travelling quack doctors, who are so numerous in Canton. Hanging on his back was a broad white cloth, on which was written in large characters the following droll puff. It was amusing to see him walk quietly along, with half a dozen fellows close at his heels, reading his advertisement.

As it is a good specimen of many things of the same sort, that are continually passing before our observation in the Provincial City, and as it may illustrate this feature in the character of the people, in a small degree, I send it for publication if you deem it worth it.

Yours,

"I am a native of city of Fung Tse, in the district Fung yang, of the province of Keung nan; my family name is Choo, and my surname, Tih shing.

"A long time since my aged mother became extremely ill, medicines were administered, and the assistance of Gods was daily solicited, but in vain, for upwards of 10 years she lingered in extreme misery, became incapable of walking, and to all appearance, incurable. Thus deplorably was she situated, when, one evening, overcome by fatigue, and with an aching heart, I left her, to seek in sleep some alleviation for my anguish, and to gather new strength for the duties of attending her, the next day. Scarcely had I lain myself upon my mat when I fell into a deep sleep, and dreamed the following dream.

"A priest of Taou, of venerable aspect, with a long white flowing beard and resting upon a staff, appeared before me, and said. "Dutiful and filial child, your attentions to, and solicitude for, your aged parent, are most praiseworthy and deserving of success. Listen then, to a plan, which if followed, will restore her once more to health. Arise quickly and proceed to the "Snow White Cavern" in the mountain of the "nine Blossoms," and there you will obtain a specific of godly virtue." I awoke agitated and in alarm at the vision, and as I arose from my mat, I perceived before me, a thick white cloud, which for an instant remained stationary, then silently glided from my sight.

"No sooner had the morning dawned, than I obtained my mother's permission to set out for the mountain of the "nine Blossoms." I had proceeded about half the distance, when I met a priest of Taou, who enquired whether I was going. "I replied, with my mother's consent I am on a journey to the mountain of the "nine Blossoms," to seek "a divine drug." You are a good son," replied the priest, and have a filial heart. I will conduct you to your destination, and communicate a prescription, which, if strictly attended to, will remove any disease." He then waved his staff, as a signal for me to follow, and in silence we approached the mountain of the "nine Blossoms." Here I received the prescription, and hastened back to my parent to whom it was immediately administered, and having adhered strictly for a few days to the directions with which it was accompanied, I had the supreme gratification of seeing my mother restored to perfect health and strength.

"One day she called me to her side, and said "my son, behold me once more in the enjoyment of good health, I am now desirous of showing the author of my recovery, that I feel grateful for his kindness, and I desire you to be the bearer to him of my thanks; prepare then a few presents, and some silver, return once more to the mountain of the "nine Blossoms," and beg the priest's acceptance of the gifts as a mark of my gratitude and esteem." Accordingly I returned; meeting the priest of Taou as before, I tendered him, in the name of my parent the presents I had brought. The priest waved his hand and said

"The priest of Taou, then placed in my hands this Elixir of Life, and from the moment that I bade him farewell, in obedience to his directions, have I travelled far and wide healing the sick and the maimed. Now having reached this city (Canton), at a distance from my home, and finding myself deficient in the means of paying my travelling expenses, I have been compelled, to offer this medicine for sale, it consists of plasters, the price of which is but 6 cash each. The proceeds of the sale will enable me to pay the expenses of my travels, and your good people, can judge of the efficacy of my drug. "Plasters for 6 cash," "Plasters for 6 cash, here for sale," say at once, or die of disease the most horrible to think of, but which may be cured by the timely application of the Plaster, the cost of which is simply 6 cash!"

"Having quit the world, my first and only work is, and has been, to rectify the vicious nature of the heart, and to cause human passions to become subservient to virtue and humility. Your sorrow and present, allow me to decline accepting, tho' I thank you for the kindness which prompts the gift, but you can reward me, and in this way: I will transfer to you, the secret of the drug, of whose efficacy you have had proof, carefully preserve it, and perform a noble duty to mankind by travelling throughout the Empire, and administering relief to the afflicted. This medicine can cure leprosy of nine years standing, and subdue disorders of all descriptions when properly made use of."

From the Malta Times of 16th August.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST.

Malta, 7th August, 1844.

By the arrival of the French Steamer *Soudan* from Marseilles we have received advices from London up to the 27th ult., from Paris the 29th, and from Marseilles the 1st of August.

The following is the most important intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGENCY.

Prince Albert has been appointed Regent, in case of the Queen's death without a disinterested voice.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

A levy of 4,000 sailors has been voted by the Commons.

ORIENTAL QUESTION.

House of Commons, July 24.

On the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Disraeli attacked the policy of the Government on the Eastern question, asserting that he had heard a treaty was about to be concluded relative to the affairs of Syria to the exclusion of France.

Lord Palmerston justified the avowed conduct by Government. For sometime past the Great Powers had been occupied with the affairs of the East; it was not convenient to enter into their negotiations now. In the end, three negotiations would be communicated to Parliament, and then his (Lord Palmerston's) conduct could be judged of—whether or not it were anti-national. He could assure the House that English influence had had nothing to do with the dismemberment of Syria. It had been occasioned by insupportable oppression. An English squadron had only been sent there to protect English interests. He would add, also, that France had manifested a disposition to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

Lord John Russell in replying to some observations, said—that there was no country with whom Governments were more disposed to cultivate amicable relations with than France. He (Lord John) was confident that such relations would continue a long time—it was the interest of both nations that they should continue so.

Lord Inglis represented the government of Malta met All in Syria as the most glaring tyranny.

The ratification of the treaty, between England, Prussia, Russia and Austria, for the settlement of the Oriental question is considered in London as an indubitable fact.

The Debate endeavours to show that Lord Palmerston has broken faith with France, but the *Chronicle*, positively asserts that the French Cabinet was acquainted with all the previous steps of this treaty, and cannot believe that it will occasion a rupture with France, but that like as the Belgian question was settled in spite of the Northern Powers, so this question will be settled in spite of France, without dragging into a war.

The *Scamper* of the 1st August positively states, on the authority of all the English journals, that a treaty is concluded, or which will be concluded, between England, Russia, Prussia and Austria, in reference to the Oriental question, the terms of which are—1. The Sultan offers to the Powers of Europe the hereditary possession of Egypt, and the possession of the Pashalik of St. Jan d'Acre during his life-time. If in ten days the Powers have not consented, the Sultan will offer him no more than

EGYPT: IF HE STILL REFUSES THE FOUR POWERS WILL OBLIGE HIM BY THE FORCE OF ARMS. FRANCE.

It is removed at the *Bourse* that there was to be an immediate issue of 240,000 men for the army. Within the few last days however the rumour has nearly dropped.

Immense excitement has been produced in France by the announcement of the treaty concluded between the Four Great Powers.

It is said that the French Squadron in the Levant will be under the command of Adm. Rousin, who will have with him the rear-admirals Lalande and Hagou. (This of course in case of general hostilities).

Mr. Conkles, Queen's Messenger, arrived this morning in the *Soudria* Steam Packet from Marseilles. He is the bearer of important despatches for Lord Palmerston and Admiral Stopford, and the *Confiance* steamer has already taken her departure with them.

MALTA, 19th AUGUST, 1840.

We have received papers and letters from the West—those from London to the 4th inst, those from Paris to the 6th inst, and those from Marseilles to the 9th inst.

Whilst matters are pretty stable in England, in France all is commotion, though in some of the great provincial towns of France there is a strong feeling in favour of the continuance of peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Stock Exchange, London, 4th August.—The market wears a more buoyant appearance, the real pulse of political events.

Consols 99 to 90 one o'clock.

"Four o'clock.—Consols for Aug. closed at 90 1/2.

—It is positively contradicted that Lord Palmerston had an interview with Louis Napoleon.—An accidental meeting certainly had place as by a singular coincidence they live next door to each other, on Carlton Terrace.

—The *Chronicle* says that the French could no more raise 40,000 men as stated by the *Sticks* than they could fly in the air. This draft would ruin all their commerce at one stroke.

The *Ministerial Press* maintains a very dignified attitude, far superior to the irritable state of the French press.

"We are enabled to state that on Saturday a despatch was received in London from the Court of Vienna, conveying, in terms the most distinct and unequivocal, the approbation of the Austrian Government of the treaty for the settlement of the Eastern question, concluded on the 15th ult. by the representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and the expression of its gratification that the long protracted negotiation upon this subject has at length been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. This communication, though not in form a ratification of the treaty on the part of the Emperor of Austria, is regarded as equivalent to a ratification, and as an announcement that the formal act will be expedited with the least possible delay.—(Post.)

—On Tuesday 28th July, died at Harriet Lodge, Isle of Wight, the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, G.C.B. The day before his Lordship was considerably better, but the next morning a change took place, and he expired at 9 A.M.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The following is what Lord Melbourne is reported to have said in the House of Lords on the 30th July:—

Matters have been very considerably advanced for pacifying the East between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and the Sublime Porte—and France has not been a party to this arrangement.

House of Lords, August 3.

Viscount Stafford wished to know whether the treaty was ratified by the Four Great Powers, viz. Austria, Russia, Prussia and England for the pacification of the East, and whether the conditions of it could be laid before Parliament previous to its being proffered?

Lord Melbourne was understood to say that it was not probable that the treaty would be laid before Parliament this session; but from the exceedingly low tone in which the noble viscount spoke, it was impossible to catch his words.

NAPLES.

Lord Lyndhurst said he wished to ask the noble

* Bombay papers mention that a Turkish Ambassador, accompanied by attachés of the four powers offering these terms, has arrived in Egypt

viscount in what state the treaty with Naples on the subject of the Sulphur monopoly was?
Lord Melbourne said it had gone to Naples for ratification.

FRANCE.

A Telegraphic dispatch, dated Paris 7th August 1840, half past 9 o'clock in the morning, contains the following:—

"Government were informed some days ago that a new attempt of Louis Bonaparte on France was imminent. It had place on the 6th instant at Boulogne. He was arrested immediately and confined in the castle of the city. The conduct of the Garrison, of the National Guard and the population, was above all praise." (This attempt has been attributed to the promptings of Lord Palmerston by the French Press.)

—The activity in the preparations for war is immense! All France is in commotion.

—Royal Ordonnances have been promulgated which will raise the amount of the French army to 600,000 men, which are supported by one million men of the National Guard.

—The French money market is very dull, but does not at all correspond with the alarming rumours.

—Admiral Duperré has been appointed commander in chief of the forces in the Mediterranean; and Admiral La Motte is to remain at the head of the fleet which he commands in the Levant.

—It is confidently reported that M. Guizot's recall is signed. He is expected at the *Château d'Eu*, where he is to have an audience with the king.

—Three of the principal *employés* of the Foreign Office have been despatched to Berlin and Vienna.

—Great activity prevails in the Marine department at Toulon. Admiral Duperré, it is said, will leave on the 15th or 20th inst. for the Levant, with a naval division, composed of the *Souverain*, a three decker, the *Triton* the *Sclipon*, and the *Ville de Marseilles*, ships of the line, besides two frigates.

—Other frigates are being got ready for sea.

—An absurd rumour is afloat at the *Bourse* that France would endeavour to form an alliance with the United States.

Marseilles, 8 August, 1840.

A very strong opinion prevails that we shall have no war, unless some new and unfortunate incidents should arise to add fuel to the flame. Even here at Marseilles where war would be their ruin great was the outcry against the insult offered to the outraged dignity of France, war would have been by no means unpopular for the moment; but we must hope that these feelings will sober down when not excited by any similar feelings on the part of England.—In the meantime France makes demonstrations, calls out 150,000 men (of which I believe 80,000 would have been called out in the natural course, being the contingent for 1839) and provides credits for 100,000 additional seamen and 5 ships of the line &c. The ships she has, but the seamen are much wanting, and very scarce: Of course, if war was actually declared, the Commercial Marine would necessarily give large numbers, now seamen are wanted both for the Navy and the Commercial Marine.

The accounts from Algiers mention nothing particular.—The Arabs appear to be still devastating the plain of Mitidja, but in small bodies.—If war was to take place with England, Algiers would surely be lost to France; and perhaps by taking it we should do them more good than harm, barring of course the troops and stores we might find there.

SPAIN.

Letters have been received from Barcelona up to 4th inst. This city has been perfectly tranquil since the energetic measures taken by Espartero to preserve order.—Their Majesty the Queens are expected to reach the capital on the 15th inst.

—General Espartero has been honoured with the Grand Cross of the Bath.

KHIVA.

(From the *Lancashire Gazette*.)

"At this moment a council of war at Krasnoe-Selo is deliberating with General Porosky on the best means of conducting the expedition against Khiva, which is to take place in the course of the year. The affairs of the East and the war with Circassia, as also the question of India, required that Russia should concentrate large masses of troops on the shores of the Black Sea."

ALGIERES.

Advices, published in the *Semaphore* of the 9th, have been received from Algiers up to the 1st inst.

representing the Arabs as burning and plundering without cessation.—This might have been naturally expected at the return of the expeditionary corps.

INTELLIGENCE.

The of Capt. Boxer sailed from Spithead on the 28th July. The *Devonport* and *Gibraltar*, Capt. Steele and Lieut. Parke, R. M. Artillery, with 60 men embarked in her.—Captain Steele takes with him a field train of Artillery.—Captain Boxer has sealed orders, so that at present it is not known on the service he is ordered. (*U. S. Gazette Aug. 4.*)

The *Vanguard*, 94. Capt. Sir David Dunn, K. C. Lieut. towed out of Portsmouth Harbour on the 1st August about 80 seamen short of her complement of 448, but on the 1st at Spithead she may soon complete.

—Mate B. F. H. Helpman, late of the *Beagle*, is appointed to command the Colonial Schooner, *Champion*, employed between Swan River and King George's Sound, and thence to Bombay.

—The mail despatched from Bombay on the 22d June, via the Persian Gulf, arrived at Marseilles on the 1st August, and will have reached London on the afternoon of the 6th or morning of the 7th.

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION.

All the five powers have from the very first been agreed as to the necessity of preventing the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, and the only difference which has ever existed between France and the other Powers has been confined to the mode of effecting that object. Further have any of the Powers contended that the possession of Syria would not place Mehemet Ali in a situation with respect to the Sultan incompatible with the object which all profess to have in view, though France certainly differed from the others as to the means by which Mehemet Ali was to be put in the position with the hereditary government of Egypt. Why, then, should there be any such difference between France and the other Powers as would hazard the equilibrium of the European powers? France, it is true, refused to join the four powers in the arrangements they have come to with respect to the Pacha; but France cannot possibly find fault with their determination. It is not true that Lord Palmerston has signed a compact with Austria, Prussia, and Russia, not only opposed to, and excluding France, but unknown to the latter power until signed and acted upon. France was not kept in ignorance of any thing that has taken place, nor was it considered for a moment by any of the powers that France could take exception to a compact entered into with a view to effect an object, respecting which all the powers were agreed, though France differed, as to the means to be employed. The four other powers would have been insane to come to any agreement without first using every endeavour to induce France to join them. For what has taken place France takes so deep an interest in maintaining the Pacha in the possession of Syria, that rather than see him confined within the limits of Egypt, she would go to war with the four European powers? But we have already said that France is strongly impressed with the necessity of upholding as the Sultan, and admits that the possession of Syria by Mehemet Ali would be destructive of the power of the former. Syria is a vast fortress in the midst of the Turkish empire, and its possession on its side would keep the Porte in a constant state of insecurity. Mehemet Ali would only have to choose his time and his point of attack. The five powers may succeed in preserving Turkey against Mehemet Ali; but if they do not in common make the attempt, Russian alone will; and the question is simply, whether it is better to effect the object by the means of all or by means which would enable Russia to irremediably herself after the fashion of Unkier Skelessi. It would be strange, indeed, then, if France were to act independently as to embark in a quarrel, because the four powers agree to do that which France herself deems advisable. If France should ever determine on kindling the flame of war in Europe, it must be surely for her own and objects intelligible to the French nation which would warrant so very serious a resolve. But this is at the first time, of late years, that the five powers are agreed as to their object, have differed among themselves as to the means for effecting it. In the affair of Holland and Belgium, for instance, all the five powers were agreed as to the importance of putting an end to the warfare. The co-operation between France and this country followed; and the three other powers not only have no part in the proceedings, but actually disapproved of them. But though in this case the three powers had no knowledge of the agreement between France and ourselves till it was concluded, it never occurred to them that they had grounds for quarrelling with us on that account. And when Antwerp was taken, the whole of the five powers again proceed harmoniously together in completing the settlement between Belgium and Holland.—(*Chronicle*.)

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

London Mail 4th August.

DAILY DATA.

From Calcutta 15 May.

„ Madras 12 „

„ Bombay 23 „

„ China 27 March.

The *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, transport, Lieut. Crawford, agent, which loaded with 3000 bags of bread, having previously taken on board 200 tons of other provisions, has sailed to join the squadron in China. From the period of the year at which she will, if she pursued the usual route, meet with the north-east monsoon; her course, therefore, to Canton will be round the southward of New Holland, and, making a sweep among the Pacific Islands, she will approach the China Sea from the eastward. The *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Baretta Jan*, have taken in stores for the same quarter.

Notwithstanding the unsettled position of affairs between this country and China, several vessels have recently been despatched from Liverpool and London with full cargoes. The following clause has in most instances been inserted in the bills of lading, namely, should the ports of Lintin or Tongkoo not be open, the consignees to be allowed forty days in the outer anchorages to receive the goods. Should the outer anchorages be deemed unsafe, the ship is to proceed to any other neighbouring port in China (except Canton) open to the British, or to Manila, and there land and deliver the goods to the shipper's orders. If no such orders are there, then to land and deposit them with such commercial house as the consignees of the ship may deem secure.

PARLIAMENTARY.

JULY 6.—**COMMONS.** Sir R. Peel referring to the order in Council of 3rd April relating to China, inquired “Whether the nature of the present order, being also a conditional order, made any difference in our relations with China, and whether the effect of the order was to place us in a state of peace or war?”

Lord Palmerston stated in answer, that “what our relations with China actually were at the present was known to all the world. With respect to the order in Council, it was perfectly true, that it went much further as to provisions than was usual in such cases, but it was occasioned by a necessity which arose out of the peculiarity of the case. If the proceedings in question related to a country within a reasonable distance of Great Britain, so that our communications could reach the Government of that country within a reasonable time, we might have contented ourselves with making simple reprisals and keeping in safe custody the vessels or cargoes captured, in order to allow time for the moral effect of such a proceeding, postponing any ulterior steps until the effect of such preliminary measures became obvious. Under such circumstances, and by adopting such precautions, a final rupture might be eventually avoided. To take such a course in our intercourse with China would clearly be now impossible. The order gave contingent authority, or rather positive power, to the Courts of Admiralty not to adjudicate all the cases which arose, but to adjudicate all cases which the captors might bring before them.”

Sir R. Peel wished “to put another question to the noble lord assuming that certain Chinese vessels were seized and detained, and subsequent to their seizure and detention, that reparation and satisfaction were given by the Emperor of China to Her Majesty, was there on the spot any local authority competent to determine whether the reparation so given was sufficient, without its being necessary to make any reference to the Government at home?”

Vincent Palmerston replied there was a local authority on the spot invested with power to determine whether or not the reparation should be considered satisfactory, and that there would be no necessity in such a case for any reference to the Government at home.

Sir R. Peel wished to know in what position foreign merchants stood. For example if a Dutch merchant were resident in a Chinese port, but was a member of the American factory, then his hostilities would be those of an American citizen, and not those of a subject of the King of Holland. He wished, then, to learn from the noble lord whether he had considered the position in which those merchants so resident in China

stood, and whether their vessels were liable to seizure?

Lord Palmerston answered, that “a naval officer employed upon the service would not seize any ships except those belonging to the Emperor of China. He did not apprehend that the contingency which the order contemplated would occur, yet it was considered to be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to make preparation for such a contingency by sending out the necessary authorities; though the order gave the authority, yet the authority might never be exercised.”

Sir R. Peel asked, “if the ship belonged to a neutral, what would become of the property of a member of a factory of the same nation as the owner of the ship? Would it be seized?”

Lord Palmerston replied, that he did not apprehend it would.

JULY 8—**COMMONS.**—In answer to a question from Lord Sandon, whether it was the intention of the East India Company to take steps to separate themselves from the growth and trade in opium, Mr. Hogg answered that as yet no instruction for the purpose indicated had been sent out.

SPAIN.

The civil war may be considered as at an end. Balmaseda has reached Paris, and Cabrera and 5000 men crossed the frontier on the 7th July, and surrendered to the French authorities. There has been a rather serious *desamte* at Barcelona. On the 18th July the Queen invited Espartero to meet her, then related her difficulties, and asked his advice, which given, she spurned, signed the Ayuntamiento Bill, which he opposed, and retained her ministry. The Duke resigned all his offices, and two days of fierce agitation followed. His resignation was refused, and he resolved to leave Barcelona for a military station at half an hour's distance. The agitation increased. At midnight the Queen sent for Espartero; at one o'clock he harangued the disaffected and restored order, by three the ministry had resigned, and a new one, of Espartero's selection, was adopted, and all was tranquil. This is very different from the French accounts, that describe *La reine outragée*, &c. &c. Madrid remains perfectly tranquil. The following is the ministry of Espartero's selection:—President of the Council and Justice Minister, Gonzales; Foreign Affairs, Charles de Oñis; Interior, Vicente Sanchez; War, Ferras; Finance, Foras; Marine, Armero.

AMERICA.

Our latest account from America are to the 1st July, but nothing important. The *Great Western*, which reached Bristol on the 10th July, after a passage of 13½ days bringing 152 passengers, brought news to the 1st. From the correspondence between Mr. Fox, and Mr. Forsyth, published in the *Washington Globe*, relative to the North-Eastern Boundary dispute, it appears that question will shortly be set at rest, arrangements having been made for a joint commission, with full powers finally to arrange the several matters in dispute. With respect to Canadian affairs, everything appears to wear an improving aspect under the administration of Governor Thomson, who, with the Special Council, have recently promulgated several ordinances for various purposes of internal and local improvement.

Private letters speak with the best feeling as to the amicable settlement of the boundary question, and dwell with much force and satisfaction on the fact, that it is now taken up as a question for arrangement between the governments of the two countries, without reference to the state of Maine.

Monetary and commercial matters in New York still wore an unfavourable aspect. The new Bankruptcy Law had passed the Senate, but by the discussion in the papers it appears that this measure, as well as the Sub-Treasury Bill is made a party question, so that it is very doubtful whether it will ever become law in Mexico and Texas the same state of turmoil continued.

A New York paper says, “The prospect for a revival of business here is more gloomy than ever. The derangement of financial affairs is so great, and mercantile bankruptcy so extensive, that the commerce of the country appears to have lost its recuperative energies. Affairs have already reached that point, when, in the ordinary course of commercial revolutions, a reaction commences, and prices rise with returning activity. So far, however, from observing now anything in the

financial horizon indicative of returning confidence, we perceive only causes for fresh alarm. One of the most formidable of these is the probable action of the bankrupt law which has passed the Senate, and, it is supposed, will become a law.

Another source of uneasiness is the fact that the deficiencies in the Government revenue will actually exceed the estimated deficiency, 8,000,000 dollars, which must be borrowed, either in the shape of Treasury notes or by a national debt. The Government has been for two years a borrower.

The works of public improvement in many of the states having been stopped for want of means, an immense army of consumers have thus been turned into producers. The states themselves are pressed for money to pay off existing contracts, and many of their states are hypothecated for funds, sales being effected with difficulty.

The return of General Harrison to the Presidency is assumed to be certain. The excitement among the people is intense! Conventions taking place in every quarter. The *Commons Traveller* says, “It is utterly impossible to convey an idea of the excitement throughout the country on the subject of the Presidential election. There is an uprising among the people without a parallel, except in the midst of some mighty revolution; nor is it confined to one party. Both are in the field with their heaviest paper artillery, the only munitions of war publicly used being speeches and printed documents. From one extreme of the nation to the other all are in motion. The men in power are alarmed. If this contest shall continue to be conducted, as it probably will, in the same orderly manner that it has commenced, it will form a bright page in the history of this Government, and will cheer, strengthen, and confirm the late faltering hopes of the patriot and the philanthropist. The struggle will be mighty, but will result in the election of General Harrison to the Presidency.”

At no previous period had so many banks failed in paying their half-yearly dividend. The United States Bank has not paid it, and its shares are quoted at 75¢.

MARKET.

London Price Current.

TEA.—The public sales which were commenced yesterday, went off with considerable animation, and at advanced prices. Of 8700 pkgs which passed sale 5000 were disposed of. The lower sorts of Congou sold ½ to 1d above the previous sale; rather strong 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d., blackish leaf 2s. 6d., Pekoe kind 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., Twankay sold 1d. higher, but there were only 150 chests put up, good 2s. 3d. Hyson sold ½ to 3d. higher. Tea duty paid last week, 285,000lbs. Company's Congou has advanced to 2s. 3½d. with one month's prompt. P. S. Tuesday, 4th Aug. The public sales concluded with much animation this morning; the greater part of the 3300 pkgs having found buyers at yesterday's prices.

Liverpool Price Current, 1st Aug.

T. E. A.

Throughout the month a good business has been done both for speculation and for home use: common to good Congous and Twankays at fully 2d per lb. advance on last month's rates. The market remains very firm at our quotations; with a good inquiry for common Congous, fine Hysons, Imperials, and Oupouders, of which kinds the stock is light. The “*Pennang*” arrived here on the 29th ultimo, with 6190 packages. The next public sale will commence in London on Monday.

DESCRIPTION.	Prices, Aug. 1840.		Prices, Aug. 1839.	
	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
Canton Bohen good	None		2 ½	2 10 ½
Pekoe ditto good to fine	—	—	2 3	2 4
Congou common	2 1	2 1 ½	1 8	1 4
— good	2 2 ½	2 3 ½	1 6	1 8
— middling to fine ..	2 4	2 2 ½	1 9	1 6
Caper common to good ..	2 1	2 2 ½	1 5	1 10
Campel common to good ..	None		—	—
— fine	None		—	—
Souchong common	2 2	—	1 4	1 6
— good to fine	2 6	2 2	2 0	2 0
Orange Pekoe com. to fine 2 4	—	3 6	1 0	3 0
Black & Pekoe good to fine 2 4	—	2 6	2 0	2 6
Flowerly Pekoe good to fine 3 0	—	3 6	2 0	3 6
Twankay, common	2 0	2 1	1 4	1 8 ½
— good to fine	2 2	2 3	1 2 ½	1 2 ½
Hyson Skin common	1 10	1 11	1 2	1 3
— middling to fine 2 2	—	2 4	1 6	1 6

Hyson common to good...	2 6	3 9	2 0	3 9
— fine...	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 6
Young Hyson good to fine	2 9	3 3	3 2	3 0
Imperial good to fine	2 9	3 3	3 6	3 0
Gunpowder good, in fine	3 6	4 6	3 4	4 6
SILK.	s. d.	s. d.		
Twelve...	21 6	21 0		
— very superior...	26 0	27 0		
Tayam...	30 6	22 0		

MALTA

10th August 1840.

The affairs of Turkey, Egypt and Syria have become of increased importance and the solution of the Eastern question is now near at hand, by the Quadruple Alliance concluded between England, Austria, Russia and Prussia. On or before the 14th inst. we may expect to learn the result of the communication made to Mehemet Ali on the part of those powers, or rather of the Sultan; meanwhile it would be idle to speculate on the answer he will return to those propositions. The British Squadron, or it may be more properly termed Fleet, under the command of Admiral Stipford, has probably proceeded to Egypt for the purpose of giving weight to the negotiation (if such it can be called, the acceptance of the terms proposed being imperative) and to act should it become necessary.

The following is a list of the Ships of the line now in the Levant, or that have proceeded thither: *Princess Charlotte*, 101 (Flag Ship) and *Sb. Ganges*, 81, *Powerful*, 84, *Thunderer*, 84, *Bellerophon*, 70, *Implacable*, 74, *Bedford*, 72, *Edinburgh*, 72, *Hodges*, 72. These will be reinforced by the *Hodges*, 92, *Vanguard*, 80, *Cambridge*, 78, coming from England, and the *Rerenge*, 78, now on her way hither from Lisbon; making a total of 14 Line of Battle Ships. The only frigate in the Levant is the *Castor*, and Steam Frigates *Cyclops*, *Gargoon*, *Shamrock*, and *Abdamanthus*, to which will be shortly added the *Hydra*.

BOMBAY

From the Bombay Press Current 12th September

The Clipper "Antelope," from Macao, with advices to 25th June last, arrived here on the 6th instant and brought intelligence of the British Commodore's Squadron having arrived there, and proceeded to the Northward, after leaving a force to blockade the Port of Canton. Admiral Elliot had not reached Macao at that date, but from all that had transpired from the Officers of the Fleet, the best informed Merchants in China were of opinion that it was the intention to open a negotiation with the Chinese Government before striking any blow; and consequently that the suspension of the trade would continue a much longer period than had been anticipated. The same feeling appears to be gaining ground in some quarters in Bombay, but others again imagine (and perhaps not without reason,) that the stoppage of the Supplies of Rice and Salt in some provinces of the Chinese Empire, will lead to consequences that must have the effect of bringing about a speedy arrangement.

The English Mail of the 4th August arrived in the Zenobia Steamer last Evening, and the Letters were delivered this Morning.

The news brought by this conveyance, in which the Mercantile community here are likely to feel most interested, is the increasing probability of a serious rupture between the four great European Powers and France, on the Turco Egyptian question; and the express declaration of Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons on the 27th July last, of the intention of Government to insist on compensation from the Chinese for the Opium delivered up by Capt. Elliot.

It further appears that on the 8th July, Mr. Hogg, stated in the House of Commons in answer to a question of Lord Sandon, that the East India Company had not yet taken any steps to separate themselves from the growth and trade in Opium.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 7th Nov. 1840.

By the *Modeste* arrived yesterday from Bombay a small portion of the August overland mail has been received, and although we have not had a single Bombay paper by her, nor one from Singapore, which the *May*

Gordon, Monarch, or *Premier* ought to have brought, we are enabled by the kindness of friends to lay before our readers ample extracts of the latest news, which we might have still extended, but for want of time. Oxford who on the 10th of June fired two pistols at the Queen, has been tried, and found guilty, altho' on account of insanity he will be shut up for life. Courvoisier the murderer of Lord William Russell has been executed. Lord Durham died in the Isle of Wight on the 28th July in the 40th year of his age. The Prince de Joinville has sailed in the *Belle Poule* Frigate, accompanied by the *Favourite Corvette* from Toulon on the 7th July, for St. Helena, to carry back to France the remains of Napoleon.

The important question of a Regency, pending the accouchement of the Queen, has been finally settled in the Cabinet; the selection of a single regent in the person of Prince Albert will probably prevent party opposition. We do not find a report of it in the *Mail*, but we learn that on the 27th July Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons that it was the determination of Government to obtain redress from the Emperor of China, and we see that four more store-ships had left England for China. We have heard nothing about the compensation for opium deliveries, nor does the subject seem to have been brought again before Parliament—it is no doubt intended to settle that question in the flowery Empire, but we are sorry to say that here hitherto nothing has been done likely to render the Chinese willing to come to terms. The Turco-Egyptian question was when the mail left the subject of all absorbing interest; particulars will be found amongst our Extracts. It is thought that the four great powers, England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, having concluded a treaty with the Porte, without the concurrence of France, and having prescribed conditions to the Pashaw of Egypt, may bring on a rupture between France and England. 2900 sailors to increase the strength of the British Navy have been allowed by Parliament, and ships were being equipped, whilst France on the other hand was increasing her army. We sincerely hope that this misunderstanding may be settled in a friendly manner, of which indeed there seems to be every prospect. The American boundary question was, as will be seen from our extracts, in a fair way of being settled, and all apprehension of rupture with the U. States discarded. The tea market had improved, although no accounts from China had reached England during a whole month. The warlike aspect in the political horizon had not much influenced the money market and consols are at 90 & 90½. A singular attempt has been made, as will be seen from our extracts, upon the Queen of Spain at Barcelona. The Naples sulphur question has been settled, and we perceive from the *Mail* papers that great rejoicings took place in Naples in consequence. The Queen has been pleased to create General Bismarck a Knight of the Bath. The French Chambers were pronounced on the 18th July. Admiral Duperré was appointed to the command of the French Mediterranean fleet; the preparations for hostilities in France are described to be very active; 10,000 sailors, 5 line of battle ships, frigates &c. were to be added immediately to the naval force, and the military to be increased to 600,000 men. The manufacturing districts in England were said to be suffering, and goods for imports generally, however, maintained good prices. Some frays were, we are entertained regarding the harvest, the weather being at the time the mail left very unseasonable.

H. M. S. *Porpoise* from Chusan had arrived during the week, but brings no later dates than the *Clifton*, we have therefore but little additional news from that quarter. The Admiral and Capt. Elliot were to sail in the *Melville* on the 9th, accompanied by the *Blonde*, *Andrée* and *Pythia*, and may therefore be expected here by the end of next week. We do not hear of any soldiers having been ordered to accompany him. Many of the convalescent soldiers are, we understand, to be sent to Manila and Singapore for change of air. The general state of health at Tinghas continued as bad as ever. H. M. S. *Comedy*, Capt. Drinkwater Beith, and a Transport, were about to proceed to the Yang-tse-kiang for the purpose of completing the survey of that river and adjacent shores. We may mention a report which was current yesterday among the Chinese of the English having attacked and partly destroyed Ningpo, altho' we do not give any credit to it, partly on account of the improbability of active hostilities at the present time, and partly also because we do not think that there has been time sufficient for such news to reach, supposing it to be true. The report that Keesen is not coming to Canton again gains ground.

We have been so fortunate, through the kindness of our friends, to obtain a translation of Lin's memorial to the Emperor urging resistance to the English, but at so late an hour as to prevent our making any comments on it. It will be found in the present month a most

interesting document, and from all we can learn there is no doubt of its authenticity. It strikes us that, degraded as Lin has been, he would not have ventured to address the Emperor, unless urged thereto by his friends at Peking, strengthening thereby the warlike party in the Council. If the sentiments expressed in this memorial are, as we suspect them to be, those of the majority of the Peking government, it becomes painfully evident that the negotiations hitherto carried on by Capt. Elliot at the Peking and Ningpo were merely entered into by the Chinese with a view to gain time, but without the slightest desire for an amicable arrangement. This has been our impression all the while, and money, time, and life have been sacrificed to the running wiles of the Chinese by condescending in their political faith, the worthlessness of which was previously too well known as to be almost proverbial. This false estimate of the Chinese, on the part of Capt. Elliot, threatens the most fatal consequences.

We are obliged to our Correspondents Q and P for their interesting communications, and hope they will favor us with a continuance of them.

MACAO RACES.

OLD BAR MEETING.

Third Day, Saturday 31st October, 1840.

FIRST RACE.

The Craven cup value £ 50 presented by James Jones, Esq. with £ 25 from the fund for all ponies, R. C. weight for inches, 19 hands to carry 9 stone. A winner once 7 lbs. and more than once 12 lbs. extra.

Mr. Lorrequer's	10.	Chance
Mr. Hauzaine's	10.3	Charles XII
Mr. Vivian's	8.7	Tom Thumb
Mr. Vivian's	11.0	Dusty Bob
Mr. O'Malley's	11.0	Badger

The horses got away well together, Charles making strong running to the turn where Chance took the lead but was again headed by H. M. on the way home, and an excellent race ensued, Chance winning by about a length and Charles and Tom Thumb running nearly a dead heat for the second place.

SECOND RACE.

A forced handicap for all ponies that won public money during the meeting, £ 50 from the fund with a sweepstake of £ 5 each. Heat R. C.

Mr. Lockley's	Robinhood	9	2.1.
Mr. Hauzaine's	Charles XII	10.7	12.2.
Mr. Lorrequer's	Chance	9.7	3 dr.

First heat, a capital race, Charles and Robinhood rating it neck and neck from the turn; won by the latter by a nose only.

For the second heat Charles led to the flagstaff where he was challenged by Robin, who passed him and was never headed, winning easily by two lengths. The third heat was a repetition of the second.

THIRD RACE.

A plate value £ 50 from the fund for the beaten ponies of the season; to be handicapped by the stewards. Abingdon mile. Heat.

Mr. O'Malley's	Lottery	9	2.1.
Mr. Van Buren's	Timmouse	10.7	1.3.2.
Mr. Vivian's	Tom Thumb	9.7	5.4.
Mr. Vivian's	Dusty Bob	10.	5.4.3.
Mr. Belville's	Vinegar	9.7	4 dr.

First heat, a very good race and won by Timmouse by about a neck.

For the second heat a severe struggle took place between Lottery, Tom Thumb, and Timmouse. Dusty Bob making a dash towards the end and that gave a hope to his backers of great things for the next heat, but they were disappointed; for Lottery carried it off by a length, Timmouse running well up.

FOURTH RACE.

The Bedouin Stakes £ 40 from the fund for all Arabs, 3.7. R. C. 5 subscribers or on race.

1 Mr. Lockley's	G. A. H.	Snowdrop
2 Mr. Leslie's	T. A. H.	Belshazzar
3 Mr. Anderson's	S. A. H.	The Doctor

Belshazzar made strong running the whole way, and was coming in an easy winner, when he ran on the wrong side of, and swerved at the post, and then Snowdrop won by half a length.

The races of this meeting on the whole were excellent; the weather on Saturday was particularly favourable; the attendance on each day very good; if any good could be where of the fair were good—and all spectators and actors—equestrians and pedestrians, horse and riders, ponies and arabs, winning and losing jockies and drivers—were highly amused; and from the eagerness with which all

entered into the sport we augur that the next spring meeting will be held under as favorable auspices, and we trust the owners of studs may then enter their horses at a *Newmarket*.

Lin's Memorial to the Throne.

URGING RESISTANCE TO THE DEMANDS OF THE ENGLISH.

I have respectfully perused Your Majesty's Commands and memorialise accordingly.

Fear, inexpressible, has seized upon my soul: but, with respectful sincerity will I bare my mind, and pray my gracious Emperor to visit his servant with the heaviest punishment for his crimes. Respectfully I prepare this memorial, entreating that the sacred glance may light thereon.

In my memorials respecting the seizure of Opium smugglers I fully expressed my humble views upon the subject; and respectfully received Your Majesty's reply:

"Externally, you have failed in cutting off our commercial relations (with the English); internally you have not apprehended and exterminated rebels and traitors. Vain and empty exertions have been your resource, to blind me. No success has attended your measures, which have brought us into numberless difficulties. When I think of this my mind is overladen with grief and indignation. It will be soon how you will be able to clear yourself in the eyes of your Emperor; Request this."

After having, with profound respect, perused the above, I respectfully prostrated myself. Infinite shame and fear, beyond comparison, seized upon me. When your poor servant reflected upon your goodness, how last year I was invested with your commands to come to Canton to examine into and put an end to the Opium Trade; how I first received this mail and power as Imperial Commissioner, and was afterwards removed to the Government of the Two Kwang; situations of immense responsibility, manifesting by the importance of the trust thus reposed in me that your Majesty honoured me with your fullest confidence. I asked myself—"who is your servant, that he is thus loaded with Imperial favour?" Dare I withhold my utmost energies to carry your Majesty's commands into effect: to gain, at once, eternal honor for myself, and to shew my gratitude for Your Majesty's unbounded favour? But, alas! time has run on—a year has passed—and the Opium question is still unsettled! Excepting with regard to the Opium Ships which have scattered and are wandering about, and the foreigners,—those beings of another species—who cannot long draw the breath of disobedience, I have been unable to provide even the simplest remedy. Day and night do I revolve this in my mind, and shame and grief prey upon my heart. Earnestly, gratefully, do I thank Your Majesty for your admonition: with shame do I acknowledge myself devoid of ability, a despised slave. Truly I cannot offer a word of excuse to my sovereign; but, looking upwards, humbly await his gracious pleasure as, to my punishment, a warning for my want of ability. My heart is sorely troubled and I hide my face. Thus, with respectful sincerity have I, your poor servant, laid bare my mind: reverently have I prepared this memorial, earnestly praying that the sacred glance may light thereon.

Penetrated by your heavenly kindness, once more I address Your Majesty. It is difficult to deceive one's own heart: it occurs to me in my daily reflections, that so far as this poor body is concerned, my crimes are of little import: but when I consider the dreadful consequences they have entailed upon my country, I dare no longer delay handing up for Your Majesty's information, the results of my experience,—what I have seen and heard.

I find that although the indignation of the English rebels is principally directed against Canton, yet have they gone to Tseckang and there commenced disturbances. This strange inconsistency surpasses my understanding: but that they are now reduced to extremities I can easily imagine. The profits upon the Opium Trade are so considerable that they will not relinquish it: yearly do they receive in exchange, and export, millions of Sycee silver: if, then, they expected (by remaining here) to regain the Trade, on its old footing, why did they go to Tseckang?

I have just heard that they have issued placards

at Chusan, offering the drug for sale at one dollar per catty. Now it is apparent, that even in Bengal where Opium is produced, that sum is much less than the prime cost. Why are they thus willing to sell at a loss? It is because they want quickly to exhaust their stock. Some say that they want money to purchase provisions; others, to pay wages &c., for I have, also, been told that the ships have been hired and soldiers enlisted at various foreign ports. The expenses thus incurred, are immense: exceeding several tens of millions of money per day. Their powder and shot, too, cannot last long. It is plain, therefore, that they will soon be reduced to extremities! Moreover the foreigners from their infancy are accustomed to wear Woollens as a protection against the cold, and are strongly prejudiced against the use of furs: they will, therefore, find it difficult to bear the cold of Tseckang! A foreign letter has just reached Canton stating that the climate of Chusan is so bad, that hundreds of foreigners have already died. It is probable that its climate will force them to evacuate the island and return to the Southward!

Since June the English have prevented all other foreigners trading at Canton: the latter, in consequence, by no means peaceably inclined; and it is said that men-of-war will be sent hither from their countries to bring (the English) to reason. The rebels will, thus, soon be unable either to advance or recede; and their headstrong confidence must be somewhat shaken. They are, however, from their infancy, empty-headed, and presumptuous. The more they are reduced on much, the more vicious and reckless do they become. They try to stifle every honest feeling of repentance, and falling in one, quickly form some other dark scheme, vainly hoping that success may crown their wickedness. But should this also fail them, they will strike away such limb. From the opportunities I have had of studying the character of this people I thoroughly understand their dispositions. It is clear that we cannot fight them on the sea: we might therefore to act only on the defensive: they will then tire themselves out.

When, in ancient times, the *Mandchus* barbarians rebelled against Yau and Shun* they could not injure the reigns of those monarchs. The rule of our Emperor is as their principle. He rules over the world. We know that the injuries inflicted on the country by Opium are far worse than the devastations of the floods and wild beasts in the time of Yau and Shun; who, did they reign now, would prohibit the drug. Our holy Emperor employs the arm of the law to repress vice. This is, and has been, for thousands of ages, his great object in the Kingdom; and there is not one in the Kingdom but admits the necessity of putting an end to the Opium vice.

If the bringing hither of English soldiers have been caused by our prohibitory measures against Opium, it was they, in the earned depravity of their hearts, who first brought it into China. If measures be not taken against them now, they must be at some future day: we should, therefore, consider whether the task will be heavier now or then.

I, your minister, in my humble opinion, compare the poisonous influence of Opium, on the country to that of a tumour on a man's body. The tumour forms and gradually proceeds to suppuration: Opium comes to us and gradually causes our ruin! This must occur to every mind: had measures been taken some tens of years ago, when the number of consumers was comparatively small, the prohibition of Opium would have been an easy matter. It may be compared to a tumour which has not proceeded to suppuration: the injury it causes to the system is small and easily cured. But now that the evil is of long-standing, we may compare it to the painful suppurating tumour: we must drain and heal it without loss of time. The English, causing disturbances at Tseckang, are like the purulent discharge: this being drained the disease is cured! Adopt proper measures, administer fitting remedies, and health will return. When the tumour is drained of the pus, the scab peels off and the wound heals: but if the patient, fearing the pain of the operation, employs other remedies to dissipate the tumour, ten to one but the virus remains in the system, and the tumour continues irritable and painful!

Since the commencement of our measures against the Opium Traffic, we have, been blessed with the fullest, strictest and most lucid instructions from

your Majesty. Your dignified majesty has marked terror into every breast. Respecting the delivery of the 30,000 chests of opium by the receiving ships, the English Superintendent Elliot presented a petition praying me to receive it. In proof of this, I possess the original petition written in the Chinese and English languages. Besides this every chest was stamped with a foreign seal! Afterwards when the drug was burnt at the Bogue, I previously issued a proclamation permitting and enjoining foreigners to be present at the destruction! Moreover the foreigner, who was present, wrote a description of the affair, consisting of several thousand words, in which he spoke in terms laudatory of the just and salutary laws of the Celestial Dynasty! The book is filled with similar expressions, and will probably be circulated in foreign lands. After this, the ships of all other foreign nations submitted to the new law; giving birth to the effect, that if they should be discovered smuggling opium, the offending parties should suffer death, and the ship and goods be confiscated. These laws were written in the Chinese and foreign languages. These ships were all married, on their arrival, but no opium was discovered. The English, alone, profligate and vicious as the Chinese refused to obey the laws. Your Majesty was, therefore, graciously pleased to ordain that their trade should be cut off for ever.

Had not the affair of Tseckang taken place, it might have been possible to entreat of your majesty some little mercy for them: but now that they have attacked and usurped Chusan, (the most) killing and wounding our officers and soldiers, thereby manifesting their rebellious daring to the whole world,—it will be difficult to allow them again to trade. We should rather see them late submission by stern majesty!

It has been intimated that our ships and guns are not equal to theirs:—that too much time has already elapsed; that we should in due season, use way on another, to arrange matters with them. But I know, too well, the insatiable and grasping disposition of the English:—give them an inch, and they will wait until! If we do not, at once, awe them by a display of terrible majesty, there is no telling where they will stop, in their vicious career. It must not be forgotten, too, that other countries may follow in their steps!

I, your servant, am ignorant and incapable, but my every thought turns—firstly, to the advantage of my country, and secondly, to our means of curbing the foreigners. Can I, in the hour of trouble, shrink from my duty and stand idly by? I will now speak of our means—ships and guns—these being of the first importance for the defence of our sea. A moment will not suffice to make the necessary arrangements; time will be required to mature our plans: and we must not omit, in the first place, to arrange and adopt a specific course of action. The trade of Canton, since the first year of your Majesty's reign, has produced upwards of 31 millions of taels of revenue to the customs. It cannot be expected that we should receive all this profit, without suffering some loss. Had we appropriated 10 per cent of the custom revenue towards the founding of cannon and building of ships, we should have now possessed more than sufficient to quiet the English, and not be found unable to move. I, your servant, have read, with profound respect, the several documents in which your majesty was pleased to speak of the amount of said duties as unimportant and not worth a thought. The customs revenue of Canton far exceeds that of any other Province; and we should apply the money thus obtained from the foreign trade to defending ourselves against the foreigners. Hereafter our cannon should be cast on the very best principles, and the fabric of our ships be strong and safe. The whole expenses will be paid by this plan, and the benefit conferred on the country prove of the first magnitude.

I, your servant, having egregiously failed in my foreign policy: had already resolved to memorialize your Majesty to visit my crime with the heaviest punishment. Dare I, then, again presume to offer up my woes (I.e. advice)? When the interest of my country is concerned, self must be forgotten. I have only now to entreat your gracious Emperor, to extend one small spark of Celestial pity to me, and to permit me to take my poor disgraced body to Tseckang: there, in the camp to exert my energies in the cause of my country; there, to retrieve my past misconduct. Heart and soul will

* An unnatural bird: said to devour its parent, so soon as it is able to quit the nest.

I devote to regain what we have lost. As to Canton, the seaport towns and hamlets are strongly guarded and protected.

After what they have done, the English rebels are but an eye-sore; they deserve no pity nor consideration from your Majesty. With profound respect I prepare this secret memorial; humbly praying that your sacred glance may light thereon. A respectful memorial.

4th moon, 29th day, (23rd Oct.)

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Melville	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellfleet	74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt.
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Volage	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator	28	H. Kuper Esq.
Calliope	28	Herbert Esq.
Samarang	28	James Scott Esq.
Larne	20	J. F. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Modeste	20	H. Kyren Esq.
Pylades	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine	18	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Battleman	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. Queen	—	Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
Atlanta	—	do. Capt. Rogers.
Madagascar	—	do. Capt. Diery.
Enterprise	—	do. Capt. West.

Transports.

Allalevie,	Indian Oak, †
Blundell, †	Isabella Robertson,
Brauner,	John Adam,

Clifton, *
David Malcolm,
Defiance,
Eagle,
Edmonstone,
Elizabeth Ainslie
Ernaad
Futtay Salam,
Hooghly,
Kite, ‡
Clarissa, *
Ranger,
Gipsy,
Golconda, §
Minerva,
Watkins.

Marian,
Medusa,
Mermaid,
Mahomed Shaw,
Rahmany,
Rustomjee Cowasjee,
Stalkart,
Sulmany,
Victoria,
William Wilson,
Nazareth Shah,
Tomatin,
Faize Allum,
Sophia,
Thetis.

Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton, H. M. Ships *Druid* 44, *Calliope* 28, *Volage* 28, *Samarang* 28, *Larne* 20, *Hyacinth* 20, and *Columbine* 18, H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—1st Brit. *Mary Gordon*, Thomson, from Bombay 7th Sept. and Singapore 10th Oct. Span. *Yberia*, Rionda, from Manila. 4th *Emma*, Mann, from Singapore. Span. *Singular*, —, from Manila. 6th Brit. *Premier*, Were, from Singapore. *George IV*, —, from Sydney and Java. *Monarch*, —, from Bombay and Singapore. *Acasta*, Ryle, from Calcutta. 4th H. M. S. *Volage*, Capt. Elliot, from Chusan.

SAILED.—3rd Brit. *Red Rover*, Wright, for Singapore and Calcutta. 2d *Clifton*, (Transport) Cox, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Thetis*, Cass, for Manila. This day *Trauerum*, for Singapore and Calcutta. To morrow, for Manila, *Yssel II*.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Clarissa*, (omitted last week) Lieut. Jerningham. (H. M. S. *Wellfleet*) invalided for dysentery, and Lieut. Little, Madras Artillery; per *Thetis*, Mr. James Tait.

* Sailed for Bengal.

† Has sailed for and arrived at Manila.

‡ Lost near the mouth of the Yangtze-kiang.

§ Not yet arrived.

|| Lost near the Loochoo Island.

* Sailed for Bengal.

The *Bombay Castle*, from this arrived in Manila on the 23d ult.; a French ship of war of which we did not learn the name, but suppose to be *Andromede* from West Coast of South America had also arrived there.

The *Good Success* left Bombay for China on the 6th, two days previous to the sailing of the *Mary Gordon*; the *Monarch* sailed on the 17th September, and left Singapore on the 18th October. H. M. S. *Herald* had arrived in Singapore and was to leave for China on the 14th.

Vessels arrived in England from China: July 11 *Carnatic*, Greenock; *John Marsh*, off Salcombe; 25th *Abercrombie Robinson*, Edinburgh; 28th *Earl Balcarras*, off Portsmouth; 30th *Penang*, Liverpool. From MANILA 7th *Letitia*; 31st *Lady Nugent*.

Sailed for China: June 24th *Bella Marina*, via Singapore; *Lowell*, Remond's, via Manila; July 9th *St. George*, Wright; 26th *Ingleborough*, Rea.

Vessels loading: for England; *Louisa Baillie*, Calcutta, *Red Rover*, *Poppy*, *Corsair*, *Ternate*. For Singapore, *Hindostan*.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kingdon*, *Julius Cesar*, *Sealeby Castle*. From Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *Governor Doherty*. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chieftain*, *Virginia*. From England, *Helen Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Chectah*, *Bella Marina*, *Clifford*.

American vessels expected.—*Eben Probe*, from United States; *Lowell*, London; *Akbar*, Calcutta; *Lema*, Bombay; *Lintin*, Madras.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, Panama.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th August via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 1st July via England CALCUTTA, 6th September & *Acasta*. BOMBAY, 17th September & *Monarch*. SINGAPORE, 13th October & *Monarch*. JAVA, 22nd September via Singapore. MANILA 22nd October & *Singular*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 7.] Macao, Saturday, 14th November, 1840.

[No. 267.]

NOTICE.—To Holders of NAVY BILLS. The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete sets, on very moderate terms.

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 14th November, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A threat in the *Star* book, held out by Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston (page 431), appears to me to involve the liberty of the subject, and as I am named, I feel it my duty to state the threat; and how it would most assuredly have been met.

Whether he does so or not is a matter which will need further interference or not as his continuance affects the general safety of his own. But I have long since determined to incur the responsibility of apprehending his person, whenever I see reason to think that his defiance of the authority of the Chinese government is dangerous to the safety of the community and public interests under my superintendence; and I depend, with confidence, on the support of H. M.'s government in all such emergencies.

Now of any party coming to my house for such a purpose, the officer leading the party (if possible, Capt. Elliot himself) would have been shot through the head, or heart, by a well practiced rifle, and then the party allowed to perform their lawless duty.

On the contrary, if an order from the constituted authority, the governor of Macao, was produced, instant obedience to it would have been granted, however procured by false pretences.

A British subject,
JAMES INNES.

Macao, October 28, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILBROGE was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased, the 30th April last.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—MR. W. W. DALL is authorized to sign for our firm by presentation.

Macao, 26th August, 1840. DIROM & Co.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

WANTED.—A HOUSE in a good part of the town, with spacious lower Offices. Apply to the Canton Press Office.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUTE'S INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding £15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co. 31st August, 1840. Agents.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE.

ABOUT one hundred Tons are engaged in a French vessel bound to HAVRE DE GRACE, to sail by the 10th of November. For particulars apply to

DENT & Co

Macao, 23d October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new ship 'HINDOSTAN,' Captain JOHN CAMPBELL, will be despatched for the above ports about the 15th November. For Passage apply to

GRIFFITH, HUGHES & Co.
or to CAPT. CAMPBELL.

Macao, 23d Oct 1840

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Brig CORRAIR, Capt. FRANCES, will be despatched about the 25th instant; for freight of treasure only apply to

D & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE COWANEE FAMILY, Capt. WALLACE, will leave early in November; for treasure freight only or passage apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship COWANEE, of 600 Tons Capt. CAMPBELL to sail in November; for freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, Du. M. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

LOST.

A number of SMALL KEYS (BRANAN'S); the Finder will confer a great favor by sending them to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lynx* & *Linda Belle*. BRANDY in wood, BOTTLED BEER in Cask and Bottle, PRIME HAMMO MESS PORK in barrel, INDIA BEER in Tiers, RICE in puncheons, CANNED AND DUCK, SMOKING AND ROPING TWINE, and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GELATIN, HERR, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

RICE, SALT BEER, SODA, SUIPISCUIT, SWEET Manila BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch CRESS, RAISING SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEE, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10 in. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 25 lb. each. GIN in holders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, Whisky of superior quality, ditto good, BEER of superior quality in bottles, ditto good, PORTER, in bottles. WOOLLEN CLOTHS, coarse White and unbleached LOROCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS. TOBACCO-PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCONUTS in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gallons each. PORKPAT in jars of 16 gallons each, BATELNUIT, and various other articles. Samples of the above may be seen at the office of

O. DE VURETACOVENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAIRS, and Auctions, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 23rd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces COMETS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

Superior White Sail Cloth,

White Duck,

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company SILKS on Bengal apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO. CABINHEAD, SALT BEER and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CRESSIES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRUIT

CLARKE, WINE, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM, A small quantity of PHARMACY, SODA and SEBILITE POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS, A few WATCHES.—Boots and Shoes. Apply to CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned:—viz—
Schnooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLON," and "BLACK JONK," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S PAPERS, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLAUGHTER, price 4/2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press:
For one year payable in advance..... £ 12
For six Months..... £ 7
For three..... £ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office for do Month at 3d cents each.

ENGLAND.

THE CHINESE WAR.

When the report of the Committee of Supply was brought up on Monday, on coming to the resolution for voting 175,448/ towards defraying the expense of the expedition to China.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to protest against the whole proceeding. He would not now enter into the question, whether or not a warlike expedition should have been sent to China; he left the responsibility of that exercise of the Crown's prerogative to Ministers. But there was one point which required further explanation—the demand for compensation, and its effect upon the opium trade.

The noble Lord had used the terms "compensation for injuries inflicted on the property of British subjects." According to Mr. Gladstone's interpretation, that meant compensation for the surrender of the opium into which they had been coerced. If he were wrong in his supposition that this was the noble Lord's meaning, he would wish at once to be corrected. If he were not contradicted, he should assume that he was right in his interpretation. Setting aside the general policy of the war, let him consider what effect the present expedition had upon the opium trade itself. A few figures would place the matter in a clear light. At Calcutta, during the October sales, the Patna opium produced 437 rupees, and the Benares opium 413 rupees a chest. Between the October sales and the month of January, it became pretty generally known that hostile measures were to be taken against China; and in the February sales the Patna opium, which at the October sale produced 437 rupees, rose to 510 rupees; whilst the Benares opium, that had sold in October for 413 rupees, rose to 550 rupees.

And even if the expedition were as cheap, (though 175,448/ was a mere mite in comparison with the probable expenditure which would be incurred before they got back the 2,000,000/ demanded,) and so successful in its immediate object, as it was expected to be, might it not be frustrated in the result?

Pecuniary compensation was demanded of the Chinese: what was to prevent them from saying that they would give the whole of the sum claimed, and afterwards imposing such a tax on tea and silk as should cover the amount? It was the belief of many persons that this course would be adopted; and who, he asked, would then pay for the compensation? The consumers of tea and of Chinese silks, and the British public, would be twice taxed instead of once.

And was there any such necessity. In reference to the demand for compensation—supposing that demand to be just—as would warrant the waste of human life which must ensue? He did not mean to blame Captain Elliot, who in March 1839 had probably no course left open to him which would

not have been liable to just reflection. Nor would he prejudice the character of the opium merchants, or their claim. He argued that the claim was good; not against the Chinese, but against the British Government.

He quoted Mr. Jardine, to show that the Chinese were not barbarians; and thence contended, that they ought not to be treated as such. It ill became us, who had offered the bribe which the Chinese authorities—or rather only the lower officers of Government—were charged with taking, to make that a plea for violence. As to arguments founded on the act of the Chinese Government not being justified by Chinese law, that law rested upon edict; and so whatever was warranted by edict was law. The argument about the jurisdiction over the waters of Canton was not more valid; for it would not be pretended that the authority of the Chinese was limited to the river. Some contended that the general trade should have been stopped by the Chinese; but that would have been to confound the innocent with the guilty. Besides, the general trade was nearly over at the time. Mr. Gladstone went on to argue some other points, which have been mooted before. He contended that the Chinese ought to be exempted from that part of the law of nations which resulted from the civilisation of society; since, "partially barbarous," China had never subscribed to the provisions of our law of nations.

Sir John Hobhouse could not tell, though Mr. Gladstone had a perfect right to make a speech, what earthly good or use he could propose by it. Mr. Gladstone had spoken of considerations which might have induced him to delay his speech: the state of the benches on his own side of the House might have furnished him with the best reason, star after star having faded away. Mr. Gladstone had attributed the increase of the contraband opium-trade to the armament: Sir John attributed it to a very different reason—

The opium-smuggling would go on increasing until the Chinese Government ceased to act in defiance of the determined wishes and habits of the people. Captain Elliot had foretold that the trade would go on increasing until the Chinese had entered into some established relations with us.

Sir John ridiculed Mr. Gladstone's inconsistency in deprecating that the Chinese should be treated as barbarians, and then claiming exemption for them from the law of nations. Sir John was not afraid of the feeling of the country—

Was the Government of this country to truckle to the Chinese because they were not civilised; or were they to submit not only to injury but insult, when no other power in the world could do so with impunity? He did not know to what the honourable Member for Newark alluded when he spoke of the country feeling alive and growing awake to these transactions, but he must say that the public had been a long time in becoming so if they had taken ever since the 9th of April last to exhibit that feeling; and yet, with one or two exceptions, Sir J. Hobhouse did not believe the honourable Member for Newark had the sympathies of twenty men in or out of this House, and certainly not those in the other House of Parliament.

In conclusion, Sir John admitted that he might have left several points of Mr. Gladstone's speech untouched; but it was because they had been so completely answered by Lord Palmerston on the 9th of April.

Mr. George Palmer condemned Captain Elliot for having fostered, rather than repressed, the trade in opium, which was carried on under the very gaze of the guard-ship.

Sir Charles Grey said that for the last ten years the opium-trade was in such a state that no mercantile body or party in the government of this country could put an end to it without the concurrence of the Chinese Government. According to his view, the first point to be gained was, that the Chinese should in no far be brought to reason as to obtain from issuing edicts, and be prepared to agree to mutual arrangements with other Governments.

Lord Sandon asked why should the Chinese be reproached, after they had winked at the importation of a small quantity of opium, for wishing to put down a trade of such magnitude, when it corrupted the court, the camp, and places of education? The Chinese might be wrong in matters of detail, but we had no right to force upon them this drug merely because they had no fleet to put down the trade.

Lord Palmerston, like Sir John Hobhouse, did not use the utility of Mr. Gladstone's speech: he ought to have made some motion, in the space of his present remarks, at the beginning of the session. The fact that the Chinese had not given due notice of the course which they

intended to pursue, was not the ground upon which the British Government proceeded—

If notice had been given, it could not have altered the character of the proceedings which had been resorted to, and which were alike contrary to the law of nations, to the law of nature, and to every principle which should guide the intercourse between man and man. Was it consistent with the law of justice or of nature to seize the innocent because you could not take hold of the guilty, and by their sufferings to extort from others property which you could not otherwise reach? The practice which the honourable Member justified was the practice resorted to by the banditti of Spain and Italy, who seized upon travellers, carried them to the mountains, and there starved or shot them, unless their friends sent such sums of money as the robbers chose to demand. There was no difference whatever in point of principle.

Sir Robert Peel, conceiving that the claims of the British merchants were well founded, feared that the burden of compensation would fall on British trade and commerce. He still thought that the course taken by Government could not be justified; for, while he thought the insults which had been offered to British subjects by the Chinese Government were unjustifiable, he felt that the complication of affairs was mainly attributable to the want of proper foresight and precaution on the part of the Government.

The other speakers were Mr. HAWES, Mr. HUME, Mr. MACLEAN, Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. MUNTZ, and Mr. SMITH. The resolution was agreed to.—*Spectator*, 1st August.

MONEY MARKET.

STOCK EXCHANGE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Stock-market has been subjected to very extraordinary fluctuations during the whole of the week. The debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the treaty with the Great Powers to the exclusion of France, caused a depression in the course of Saturday last; and the appearance of the market at the close gave indication of heaviness. On Monday morning, the opening price of Consols for Account was 91½; about one o'clock, however, a broker sold 150,000, at between 91½ and 91½, and within a few minutes the price declined to 90½. After the above sale, no business of any moment occurred till the depression had reached the lowest point; and between 9½ and 9½ it was utterly impossible to effect any sale of consequence. The price rallied in the course of the afternoon; closing at 91½. On Tuesday, the price improved to 91½ for Account, and to 91½ for Money; but gave way slightly in the afternoon. On Wednesday, the market was firm, but closed heavily. Yesterday the opening price was 90½; after being at 90½, the market rallied in the afternoon, and there were buyers at 90½ at the close of business. This morning, the first price was 90½; but a large sale was effected at 90½, and although there were buyers at that price for considerable time afterwards, the market gradually gave way, till just before four o'clock, when the nominal quotation being 90½, a sale of 900,000, at 90 was made,—thus noting a decline of nearly 2 per cent. from the highest quotation of the week: the market rallied a little afterwards, and at half past four o'clock was 90½. The other English Funds have fallen to a similar proportion as Consols; but as the depression of to-day has taken place almost entirely since one o'clock the hour at which Money business generally closes, and the sales of Stock have been all made for Account, the quotation for Money in the Official List are very little lower than they were on Monday; the nominal prices are, however, fully ½ per cent. below them. The great decline to which we have referred has been entirely owing to the state of our political relations with France; and the panic seems to be equally participated by the capitalists of both countries. The decline of the French Funds in Paris on Monday was nearly 2 per cent. We have no official list of prices of a later date, in consequence of the Bourse having been closed on the 28th and 29th in honour of the Revolution of 1830; business, however, would commence again yesterday; and it is reported that an express has been received in town to-day bringing the quotations of Thursday, 3 per cent. below those of Monday; the price of the three per cents. being stated at 81 50, and of the five per cents at 115. It is in this circumstance that our decline to-day is attributed; though some credence was given to a report that it is intended to increase the Navy by 10,000 men. The operations by which the fall has been produced have been chiefly confined to extensive sales for Account; the public having as usual, bought largely for Money at the low prices. There has not been any decline in Bank Stock, which is quoted to-day at 174 and 173½; while we

are without any price of India Stock; Exchange Bills also are without material alteration, the premium to-day being 23s. to 23s. In Bonds are quoted at 1s. discount.

In the Foreign Market, the European Continental Stocks have declined to a considerable extent. Belgian Bonds are at 101 to 102; being ¾ per cent. below our last prices. Dutch Two-and-a-half per cents. have fallen as low as 31½; being a decline of 2 per cent. Russian Stock has been done at 116 and 115. Brazilian is 79.

Portuguese Bonds have been fully 2 per cent. below our last prices; the five per cent. having been as low as 32½, and the three per cents. 28½, while the five per cents. 1837 are quoted at 30½ to 31½. Spanish Active has also experienced much fluctuation: it was on Monday as low as 25½, but they rallied nearly 1 per cent. to decline again to-day as low as 25½. There was a slight improvement in Portuguese and Spanish Securities after four o'clock; the Portuguese five per cent. being done at 33, and Spanish Active at 25½.

Mexican Bonds are heavy; the six per cents. being quoted this afternoon at 20½ 30½, and the new five per cents. at 31½.—*Spectator* 1st August.

Notwithstanding the unsettled position of affairs at present existing between this country and the Chinese empire, our merchants do not relax altogether in their shipments to that part of the globe, as several vessels have recently been despatched from Liverpool and London with full cargoes to China. It is, however, necessary to remark, that the following clause has in most instances been inserted in the bills of lading,—namely, should the ports of Lintin or Tongkoo not be open, the consignees to be allowed forty days in the outer anchorage to receive the goods. Should the outer anchorage be deemed unsafe, the ship is to proceed to any other neighbouring port in China (except Canton) open to the British, or to Manila, and there land and deliver the goods to the shipper's orders. If no such orders are there, then to land and deposit them with such commercial house as the consignees of the ship may deem secure. By a private letter from Bombay, dated the 23d of May, which has only just been received, owing to an error in the address, we find that the hurricane in the Bay of Bengal, alluded to in the letters by the last overland mail, had proved more disastrous to the shipping than was formerly stated to have been the case; having dismantled or driven back three large transports laden with stores and troops for China; but as several vessels are on their way home with cargoes of tea, had others known to have been loading, these supplies, added to the stock on hand, amounting at the present period to nearly 50,000,000 lbs., show that no fears need be entertained of any exorbitant prices being demanded for the article for a long period to come. We have already seen, that notwithstanding the rupture which has taken place with the Chinese, they have always, through one medium or the other, shown sufficient cunning to dispose largely of their staple article. The next accounts from China may probably be delayed longer than usual, in consequence of the prevalence of the South-west monsoon.—*Times*.

EXTRACTS.

WAR WITH CHINA.

It seems our fleet are now employed

To gratify the nation's wishes;

But, if all China is destroyed,

What shall we do for plates and dishes?

A distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania, whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought nearly together, was told, "I am afraid your nose and chin will fight before long; they approach each other very menacingly." "I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman, "for a great many words have passed between them already."

LEGAL WIT.—A barrister observed to a learned brother in court, that he thought his whiskers very unprofessional. "You are right," replied his friend, "a lawyer cannot be too barefaced."

OPUM CONSUMERS.—A correspondent of the *East Mercury* says, "that in the county of Lincoln, opium eaters are quite common, and the consumption of that drug is lamentably on the increase. It is the practice in this part of Yorkshire (Knaresborough,) not to sell the article without knowing the party, or what it is going to be used for; but in Lincolnshire the solid opium is kept weighed by all druggists in pennyworths, without making any inquiry; and it forms a leading article with the trade. I have heard it remarked by people well able to judge, you may calculate that every fourth customer who enters a druggist's shop, in Lincoln, wants either opium, laudanum, or Godfrey's cordial; the two last are prepared from opium. Its sale is chiefly amongst the lower order of people, though many respectable people may be included. The quantity they get accustomed to take is almost incredible; one young woman whom I served for three years never took less than thirty grains a night, one man could (and did when

he could get it) take six ounces of laudanum every day. In consequence of the stoppage of the opium trade with China, the price has fallen in this country from 17s to 8s 6d a pound, which I am afraid will increase the consumption; I am not aware how far it is already spread, but the whole of Lancashire appears strongly tainted with it.

LONDON.—London, which spreads its intellectual, if not its topographical identity from Bethnal Green to Turnham Green (ten miles); from Kentish Town to Brixton (seven miles); whose houses are said to number upwards of 300,000; and to occupy 20 square miles of ground, has a population of little less than two millions of souls, or rather mouths. Its levithian body is composed of nearly 10,000 streets, lanes, alleys, squares, places, terraces, &c. It consumes upwards of 4,300,000 lbs. of animal food weekly, which is washed down by 1,400,000 barrels of porter annually, exclusive of other liquida. Its rental is at least £7,000,000 a-year, and it pays for the luxuries it imports at least £12,000,000 per annum, duty alone. It has 237 churches, 207 dissenting places of worship, and upwards of 5,000 public houses, and 16 theatres. — *Temple on the Drama.*

STATISTICS OF GAS.—For lighting London and its suburbs with gas, there are eighteen public gas works: 12 public gas work companies; £2,800,000 capital employed in works, pipes, tanks, gas holders, apparatus; £450,000 yearly revenue derived; 180,000 tons of coal used in the year for making gas; 1,480,000,000 cubic feet of gas made in the year; 134,300 private burners supplied to about 400,000 consumers; 30,400 public or street consumers. — About 2,659 of these are in the city of London. — 380 lamp-lighters employed; 176 gas holders, several of them double ones, capable of storing 5,500,000 cubic feet; 500 tons of coal used in the retorts on the shortest day in twenty-four hours; 7,130,000 cubic feet of gas used in the longest night, say 24th December; about 2,500 persons are employed in the metropolis alone in this branch of manufacture; between 1822 and 1837 the quantity nearly doubled itself, and that in five years; between 1837 and 1857 it doubled itself again.

ANAGRAMS.—An anagram is the dissolution of any word or sentence into letters as its elements, and then making some other word or sentence from it, applicable to persons or things named in such original word or sentence. There are words of this description, both of an ancient and modern application, which exhibit coincidences that are truly astonishing, and almost incredible, until proved by examination, at the same time affording a very peculiar field of amusement. The following is a selection of some of the best transpositions:—

Astronomers	Moon Starers.
Democritus	Comical Trade.
Encyclopaedia	A nice cold Pye.
Gallantries	All great Sin.
Lawyers	Sly Ware.
Misanthropes	Spare him now.
Monarch	March on.
Old England	Golden Land.
Presbyterians	Best in Prayer.
Punishment	Nine Thumps.
Penitentiary	Nay I repeat it.
Telegraphs	Great Helpe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.
Mr. Editor, — We are all aware, that the creed of the Buddhists forbids the use of animal food, particularly to the priest. It is a prominent feature in their faith, that they should not destroy animal life. In cities where beef is sometimes eaten, the clergymen of this sect take various measures to prevent the killing of cattle, for food. A singular instance of this took place, a few years ago in Canton city, where to attract the attention of the people, and excite their "sympathies" in favor of buffaloes, some priests composed an address, which was sold about the streets for the small sum of one cash. It was printed on a broad sheet of paper, and the lines of it were made to form an image of a buffalo. The address commenced at the fore leg, then continued in the outline of the figure of the animal, terminated at the end of one of the hind legs, and is written as being a complaint uttered by the animal itself.

If you deem a translation of this droll document, worth the space it will occupy in your paper, you are welcome to it.

THE BUFFALO'S COMPLAINT.

I beg, gentlemen, you will listen to me a little, of all the miseries of this world, there are none equal to those I suffer. In the spring, and in the summer, in the fall, and in the winter, I am forced to use all my strength without any relaxation. The plough and harrow of a thousand catties weight. I have to draw, and a thong in a thousand lashes is applied to my back, while bad words and stinking language, are heap'd upon me, in a variety of abuses. I am always urged on with rapidi-

ty, tho' in hard ground or deep water, sometimes too with an empty stomach, and with tears flowing from my eyes. In the morning, I am harassed for labour, when to cease, no one knows; often, too, very hungry, and if perchance I bite the grass which surrounds me, my drivers annoy me with cries of *Thou, Thou!* I am obliged to feed on the grass, that grows upon the hills, while *you* prepare the grain and herbs which grow in rich fields. From some you obtain paddy from which you procure rice, which you boil; from others you distil spirits; and of others manufacture various kinds of cloth. Your gardens abound in different vegetables, and your married sons and daughters are blessed with every comfort. When my owner is short of money, he advertises me, to assist others, and when his affairs become embarrassed, I, the ploughing buffalo, am sold. When I become old and my strength feeble, the butcher buys me to be killed, that my flesh may be cooked and served up as an *escort* to vegetables. He leads me to his house, and here, with a sorrowful countenance, the axe becomes my portion. When death is nearly over, my mind for an instant is awfully disturbed. My feelings however are disregarded, soon is my skin peel'd off and my bones separated, and for what? Have I been guilty of a crime, to call for such revenge? During a man's life time, he suffers distresses, but they (like angels' visits) are wide and far between, and happen only to those who call them upon themselves; those only who never think of the practice of virtue suffer. But my body is ripped open, and my entrails are taken out, with a sharp knife my bones are scraped, and my windpipe cut through. My skin is used to cover drums, to be beaten on, that devils may be frightened from the land. Those who sell me do not become rich, those who eat me, do not become fat, and those who kill me, are really not amiable men. It would be a pity that in a field of 10,000 men, there should be no buffaloes, for your children and grand children would be obliged to draw the plough. Think then, oh gentlemen, I beseech you, of the wickedness of those who appropriate me to such ignoble purposes, and take warning from them, for fear that, in the next life, you may be changed into my present situation of a 'ploughing buffalo.'

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 14th Nov. 1840.

Our budget of news this week is very scanty, there having been no arrivals of any importance either from the north or west with the exception of the *Omega*, of the 19th October, confirming merely our former advice, and of H. M. S. *Jupiter*, Store-ship from England, 17th June. The *William Wilson* transport was confidently reported to have arrived from Chusan, but we cannot trace this report to any satisfactory source, and we have consequently no later dates from that quarter than the 19th October. H. M. S. *Folger*, has proceeded to Manila, there to arrange, it is supposed, for the hospitable reception of part of the invalided troops. We have heard many of our neighbours express the wish that, if compatible with the public service, notice might be given of the time of Her Majesty's ships sailing, to avail themselves of them for the despatch of letters, an object of great importance in present times.

We wanted room last week to notice fully as it deserves the very important memorial from Lin to the Emperor, which we then published, and then dated by a misprint 4th moon, 19th day (23d October), which we beg to correct, its real date being 9th moon, 19th day, or 24th October. There is every reason to believe this document to be the genuine production of Lin, and that it was intended only for the information of his own government, not for that of foreigners, and this circumstance gives it additional importance and interest, as it thus affords us glimpses at the real policy which it is likely that either the Peking government may wish to follow with regard to the English, or which a party in that government recommends to be followed. From the delay already experienced by the expedition, without any result whatever, as far as

* Perhaps, Geo-up.

† Rice, being the staple article of food with the Chinese, this is considered as the main *cash*; all additions are called *Seng* or *escorts* for instance; a person, sending another to market, will tell him to buy, an "*escort*" of pork, fish, &c. &c.

‡ L. e. when life is nearly extinct.

§ A land measure in China. P.

we are able to judge from the imperfect information yet transpired, and from the circumstances that Lin, having incurred the displeasure of his Imperial master, would probably not risk the drawing upon himself all further reproof and indignation, by advising what would be unpalatable to the Court, we are much inclined to believe that his memorial expresses the opinions and wishes of the majority of the government, and that consequently such counsels are very likely to be acted upon, if indeed, as seems most likely, the conduct towards the English, as here recommended, has not been pursued ever since their arrival.

Lin, speaking of the expedition, says, "The expenses thus incurred, are immense: exceeding several tens of millions of money per day. Their powder and shot, too, cannot last long. It is plain, therefore, that they will soon be reduced to extremities! Moreover, the foreigners from their infancy are accustomed to wear *Woolen* for a protection against the cold, and are strongly prejudiced against the use of furs: they will, therefore, find it difficult to bear the cold of *Tschong*! A foreign letter has just reached Canton stating that the climate of Chusan is so bad, that hundreds of foreigners have already died. It is probable that its climate will force them to evacuate the Island and return to the Southward!" and farther;

"From the opportunities I have had of studying the character of this people I thoroughly understand their dispositions. It is clear that we cannot fight them on the sea: we ought therefore to act only on the defensive: they will then tire themselves out."

The objects to be gained by delay are first, the weakening the British forces, and tiring out their patience, and secondly as Lin says, to prepare for effective defence. At present, he says, the country is but ill prepared, their guns and vessels are not in a fit state to cope with the English, and he regrets that one tenth of the revenue of the Customs of Canton has not been set aside since the accession of his present majesty, to pay for the building of strong ships and the casting of cannon of the best metal. This he proposes should be done immediately, and he besides offers his services to act against the English in Cheucheng to atone for his past misconduct in not being able to repress the opium trade. How little he is inclined (and as *one dare omne*) to favour pacific measures may be gathered from the following extract from his memorial.

"The English alone, profligate and vicious as the *Chas*,* refused to obey the laws. Your Majesty was, therefore, graciously pleased to ordain that their trade should be cut off for ever.

"Had not the affair of *Tschong* taken place, it might have been possible to treat of your majesty some little money for them: but now that they have attacked and usurped Chusan, (lit, the most) killing and wounding our officers and soldiers, thereby manifesting their rebellious daring to the whole world,—it will be difficult to allow them again to trade. We should rather awe them into submission by our majesty!

"It has been stated that our ships and guns are not equal to theirs,—that too much time has already elapsed: that we should, in due, manage, one way or another, to arrange matters with them. But I know, too well, the insatiable and grasping dispositions of the English:—Give them an inch, and they will want an ell! If we do not, at once, awe them by a display of terrific majesty, there is no telling where they will stop in their vicious career. It must not be forgotten, too, that other countries may follow in their steps!"

Such being then the views which the government of China entertains with regard to a settlement of the English demands, and its hatred of those bold foreigners, it must be a subject of considerable gratification to the Court of Peking that they have hitherto been so every way successful in carrying out their plans. We can well imagine that Admiral Elliot and Capt. Elliot would think an amicable arrangement of differences, well worth the delay of a few months, and that they would, rather than continue hostile measures, as long as there is any reasonable hope of compliance with their demands by the Chinese, task their patience to the utmost limit of endurance, nor can we condemn such conduct under one aspect at least, which is, that for ultimate hostilities, and all the misery that will follow in their train, the Chinese will have themselves to blame, since the English can with justice say that they submitted to great mortification, in waiting about

* An unnatural bird: said to devour its parent as soon as it is able to quit the nest.

five months (and perhaps, though we hope not, much longer) for the promised amicable arrangement, but that the promises, which there must have been given, had been deceitful, and that the Chinese in thus lengthening out negotiations had never sincerely contemplated satisfying the English demands.

However, the cunning duplicity of the Chinese, thus affords to the English another justification for proceeding to hostilities, we cannot but think that such existed abundantly before, and that a firmer attitude, in making the demands, from the first, would have probably obtained an accommodation of existing differences, without a lengthened warfare, which from the present aspect of affairs seems unavoidable. Lin himself is astonished that the expedition should have proceeded to Chusan instead of Canton, where the offence was given, and however desirable the occupation of Chusan may be as a military position, we believe that much good would have been done, and a great impression made, had the first act of the expedition been to destroy the Bogue forts, considered by the Chinese as impregnable, instead of occupying the miserable, and as the result has shewn, undefended town of Ting-hoo. Occupying that strong position, and the adjacent country, having the complete command of the noble Chokiang, with the fleet in safe and convenient anchorage within the Bogue, the demands that might have been sent to Peking by a Frigate or two were likely to have been much better attended to, than they have been, and little room would have been left for the Chinese to exercise their deceitful diplomacy, in which, we fear, the English Plenipotentiaries place much greater faith, than any body else; and we believe it is chiefly to this wrong estimate Capt. Elliot has formed of the character of Chinese statesmen and their policy that the hitherto non-success of the expedition is owing.

Having thus offered our observations on the more important part of Lin's memorial, we shall detain our readers a moment longer to advert to the fallacies, not to name them by a shorter word, contained in it. Lin says "The English Superintendent presented a petition, praying me to receive it (the Opium)."

In proof of this I possess the original petition written in the Chinese and English languages. Now, although we censured on a former occasion, the answer which Capt. Elliot gives to Lin's demand of the opium, as containing no protest against surrender in which that surrender had been compelled, yet the commissioner is certainly not justified in saying that Capt. Elliot prayed him to receive the opium. But we have previously had evidence sufficient that Lin scrupulously to let expediency hide truth, and a further illustration of this, the same document affords, wherein he says: "I have just heard that they (the English) have issued a placard at Chusan, offering the drug for sale at one dollar per catty. Now it is apparent, that even in Bengal where opium is produced, that sum is much less than prime cost. Why are they thus willing to sell at a loss?" This report, probably the offspring of Lin's own imagination, for Admiral Elliot does not permit any opium to be brought into Chusan, is of course intended to rouse the Imperial indignation against the English, who are represented thus wantonly to insult the laws of the Empire at the very time they are treating to obtain friendly intercourse. Again, Lin says that he issued a proclamation inviting all foreigners to be present at the destruction of the opium. If such a proclamation was ever issued, we have never seen it; there is one dated 31st May, in which Chinese civil and military officers are ordered to attend, in order that natives as well as foreigners might know of the destruction of the opium, but the latter were never invited to attend, and when the Editor of the Canton Register applied to Howqua to be permitted to be present, he was refused. It is true that three American Gentlemen saw part of the opium destroyed, but that they were permitted to do so was a consequence of their own application to that effect.

A fire broke out in Canton on the night of the 6th of this month, which destroyed 60 or 70 houses and property to a great amount, chiefly belonging to Chinese men. It is supposed that it was the work of incendiaries, and fears are entertained that many fires caused in like manner will occur in Canton in the ensuing winter, the want of labour having greatly increased the number of thieves.

Although according to advices lately received from Canton, that Keshen is actually expected to arrive there within a few days, the rumour that he is not coming at all, is daily gaining ground; and it is, on the contrary, now asserted that he has returned to

Peking, where he assisted at a Council at which were present fifty one of the principal officers of the state, (probably the principal members of the six boards) to deliberate on the measures that ought to be taken with regard to the English, and he is said to have been the only one who was in favor of an amicable settlement, whilst all the others recommended the total extermination of the barbarians. This moderation of Keshen, report says, is by his brother-mandarins attributed to his having been bribed by Capt. Elliot to espouse the English interest, and patriotism or envy are loud in condemning this officer, the third in rank of the Empire, as guilty of so mean a crime. If indeed, Keshen has advocated conciliation, his sentiments with regard to foreigners must lately have undergone considerable change, since his report to the Emperor, now nearly two years since, was most hostile to foreign intercourse in general; but the state of the country, its defenceless condition, and the unsatisfactory state of the Imperial finances, with many other causes to us unknown, may have modified his views as to how foreigners ought to be treated in the Celestial empire, and this suspicion which now attaches to him is another proof of the many we are already in possession of, of the venality that pervades every rank of government-officers; for, although we believe the accusation to be totally unfounded, and think Keshen's honesty to be uncorrupted, for the sufficient reason that it has not been tempted, the very circumstance that a man of such high rank can be suspected of sacrificing his country on such sordid motives, is a proof that such exist and are thought often to influence the actions of the high state officers. Should this report be correct, and Keshen really not be on his way to Canton, but that, on the contrary, nothing but war and defiance are breathed at Peking, we presume that the Admiral, if he receives any notice of this, whilst still at Chusan, will not come here at all for the present, for we do not suppose that he would be willing to treat with Hong-merchants and Linguists; nor, after what has passed, even with Lin himself, unadorned as he now is, with the title of Yumehoe or Imperial Commissioner, but that he will at length, by emergent measures, prove to the Chinese that, if in diplomacy the latter know how to foil their adversaries, these have at least the more positive advantage over them in the art of war. Should, however, the Admiral, what we think more likely, remain ignorant of the proceedings at Peking, and arrive here without finding the Imperial Commissioner, actual hostilities must equally be the immediate consequence, and we should not wonder a few days after the arrival of the squadron from Chusan to see St. George's banner floating from the battlements of the Bogue forts, and the English in complete command of the mouth of the noble Chokiang river, with their fleet riding quietly and safely at anchor within the Bogue, and the vain boast of Lin of the impregnable defences of this Province exposed to well deserved contempt.

Although we are ready to admit that foreigners here are often amused and misled by the Chinese, by idle stories without foundation, and although the report of the proceedings at Peking rests upon the same doubtful authority, yet we are inclined to place some faith in it, because we think it extremely probable, having ourselves never had any faith in the apparently friendly reception H. M. plenipotentiary met with at the Peiho, and because procrastination and delay, which could only be obtained by protestations of pacific intentions, was so evidently advantageous to the Chinese, and disastrous to the English. We may here add that the same report mentions that Lin will resume the government of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces.

A sale of damaged TEAS landed from the ELIA POLCHERK, took place here on the 11th inst; the attendance of buyers was good and the Teas went off with much spirit at the following prices—

Congou very common to fair equal to 15 @ 24 Ts. & Pl.	
Caper, do. and much dated 18	" "
Orange, Pekoe in fair casks 30	" "
Souabong, common to fair 25 @ 32	" "
Hyson Skin, fair 28	" "
Hyson, do. 41	" "
Imperial Gunpowder (Twankay) 42	" "
Young Hyson, Canton 29	" "

From the above rates being paid for damaged Teas, fully equal to those which similar qualities in good condition usually sell for in Canton, we should not infer that there is any general expectation of a very speedy reopening of the British trade.

At a time when the arrival of H. M. Superintendent of Trade, though now enjoying, we believe, a higher

title and an office of greater trust, as H. M. plenipotentiary for the adjustment of Chinese affairs, is daily looked for, it may not be unbecoming in us to enquire in what way the Superintendent of trade, and he still holds that appointment, has discharged what we, perhaps ignorantly, do consider the duties of his office. These are, we should think, to be in communication with the British commercial community here, whose interests by the appointment he holds were his especial care, and to keep them advised of such events as are likely to influence their operations on behalf of themselves and their constituents. We may be wrong in this estimate of the duties of the office of a Superintendent of Trade, but, if so, our dulness in not correctly appreciating them, is shared by most of our neighbours who seem to entertain similar sentiments regarding them. Arguing, therefore, from the impression which we have in common with most others, of what the duties of Capt. Elliot's office are, we cannot but be astonished at the grossly neglectful and cavalier way in which the British community have been treated, both by the Superintendent of Trade and the Plenipotentiaries. We do not mean to say that we expected they should have communicated to the British Merchants here what their intentions were, but Capt. Elliot surely might have noticed to them the nature of his present appointment; this however, we are left to gather from distant sources, nor has any notice even been given of the occupation of Chusan in the name of the Queen; the only official announcement of this we find in the Singapore paper, derived apparently from a private source, and from the account in the same paper that a certain number of guns had been fired there in celebration of the event. No one will deny that the English expedition has been fitted out for the protection of the British trade; then surely those to whom the very important interests of that trade are committed may expect to be treated with somewhat more attention than what has been their lot hitherto. During the five months since the arrival of the fleet not a single communication has been made to them; they could only vaguely inform their constituents of the rumours of the day, and their accounts of what was going on here, were, by the neglect under which they suffered, as scanty as if, instead of being the most interested, they were the most indifferent parties to what was going on. We cannot but consider such total disregard as not merely an insult to the mercantile community here but to those of India and England also, who, although large interests are at stake, must have been surprised at the meagreness of advices from here during the last five months. No one has had certain information of any measures on the part of the plenipotentiaries for the arrangement of affairs, although there have been reports long current of propositions from the Admiral of Lord Palmerston, and they are stated to be 56 in number, ten of which are said to have been rejected at once, and the others were to be enquired into. Out of so many, some, we should conclude, must refer to the details of a commercial treaty, and, if so, it will certainly argue a monstrous deal of self-sufficiency and disregard of the interests of those most concerned, that their opinions have not been asked on points where their local experience can alone prevent grievous blunders.

ARRIVED.—5th Brit. *Omega*, from Chusan, 29th October *Giraffe*, Wright, and *Asia*, from New South Wales. 15th H. M. S. *Jupiter*, storeship, from England.

SAILED.—Span. *Isabel II.*, for Manila. Brit. *Corrair*, Fraser, for Singapore. Port. *Genoveva*, Nolasco, for Singapore, and Timor. H. M. S. *Vulgar*, Capt. Elliot, for Manila.

Vessels expected.—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kingston*, *Julius Caesar*, *Seabird Castle*. From Calcutta, *Walworth*, Governor DeBorja. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chiflain*, *Virginia*. From England, *Helen Stewart*, *Alexander Baring*, *Chastak*, *Bella Marina*, *Clifford*.

American vessels expected.—*Eben Froble*, from United States; *Lowell*, London; *Atter*, Calcutta; *Lemo*, Bombay; *Linton*, Madras.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, Panama. LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th August via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 6th July via England CALIFORNIA, 8th September & *Scania*. BOMBAY, 17th September & *Monsereh*. SINGAPORE, 13th October & *Monsereh*. JAVA, 22nd September via Singapore. MANILA 22nd October & *Singalar*.

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pirate boat, with a prize, had been seen in a small bay, on the Kowloon side of Hongkong harbour, immediately proceeded, accompanied by lieutenant Miller and ensign Duprier of her majesty's Camerons. In the long boat in search of her, and from the description of her position, given by a Chinese, whom they took to point her out, kept close in shore, and on rounding the point of the bay, came suddenly in full sight of her, lying under the lee quarter of the salt junk, she had taken. Immediately she perceived the boat making towards her, she ran up an opium smuggler's flag, and as the boat neared her, seeing the officers armed, endeavoured to cast off the painter, but the boat was set alongside, and boarded before they had time sufficiently to recover from their panic to fire a shot, although they had two four pounders, and two grape on deck, one of each loaded with grape; they had also a great variety of match locks, double swords, and dirks, and quantities of cartridges and grape made up. The large junk was immediately got under weigh, the pirate taken in tow, all brought safe to Hongkong, and the prisoners lodged in jail. After part of the prisoners were put under hatches in the junk, four more were discovered, who had buried themselves in the salt, making in all eighteen; two of the junk's people had been hurt in the affray on the pirates first taking her.

It is surprising that the pirates, being daring enough to approach so near the fleet, allowed themselves to be taken by so few as three English officers and a boat's crew of lascars.—*Canton Register*, 9th November.

From the Peking Gazette.

ROBBERIES AT PEKING.—One of the Consorts, Low Tain, memorializes the Emperor in relation to the great number of daring robbers who are prowling about within the imperial city and in the regions round about. He states that the robbers immerse themselves out of all observation during the day, and at night sally forth and commit sad depredations. His Majesty is annoyed at this state of things, and says he shall hold the different officers of the five departments of the city responsible for putting an end to such practices, proclaiming that if they do not arrest the thieves he will forthwith have them arrested.

DEFICIENCY IN THE REVENUE.—The Gazette states the deficiency in the annual income of the Revenue for the current year to amount to one hundred and forty thousand Taels including all the Provinces. The refusal of the people to pay is stated as the cause of this deficiency. The Emperor orders the officers to exert themselves to the utmost in collecting taxes and to arrest all who refuse to pay in future.

A PROMOTION.—An officer named Lew Tse, who has charge of the department of Yau ping in Canton province, but hovering upon Poken, succeeded in arresting a gang of fourteen murderers and handing them over to the Governor at Canton city. The Governor memorialized the Emperor on the subject, and His Majesty awards promotion to Lew Tse for his official faithfulness.

H. E. YANG FANG.—Yang fang having arrived at Canton reported himself to the Court as being in ill health and consequently unable to carry out the designs for which he was sent. The Emperor orders him to wait until he recovers and then earnestly to set about the accomplishment of the purposes of his mission.

THE NEW MAYOR OF CANTON.—The former Mayor of Canton (Kwang chow foo) having resigned, Ke king the Governor recommends Yu Pao shun as an individual every way worthy to fill the office. The Emperor accepts the recommendation, and accordingly appoints Yu Pao shun to be Mayor of Canton City.

BARBARIAN WAR SHIP.—A statesman Na No king gih, a Manchow, recommends to the court that as the barbarian war ships have all withdrawn from Canton Province, it is unnecessary to detain the troops there any longer, but suggests that they all be ordered to return to their respective encampments in the various Provinces. To this His Majesty assents and issues his orders accordingly.

SMUGGLERS.—Eight high military officers of Kwang nan Province have succeeded in seizing a number of smugglers, and they are officially ordered

to repair to the Capital to be rewarded with promotion for their faithfulness.

IMPERIAL TOMBS AND TEMPLES.—The Mayor of Peking represents to the Emperor that many of the imperial tombs and temples are in a dilapidated state, and greatly need repairs, owing to heavy and continued winds and rain. The Emperor orders the necessary repairs to be attended to.

AMOY.—Two high military officers who had charge of the two principal encampments at Amoy, had constantly represented to the Governor of Fokien that both of the said encampments contained their full complement of troops; and they bribed other parties to make the same representation. The Governor finding out that these encampments were really seriously lacking in numbers and efficiency, memorialized the Emperor that the two commandants Kaon shang tao and Hen Tse hway be disgraced.

MOUNTED BANDITS.—In Shantung Province great complaints are made against a certain band of robbers who, mounted upon fleet horses, have been guilty of daring deeds of theft in the district of Chowhuen. The Lieut. Governor represents to the Court that these rogues have become thus bold through the sheer laxness of the district magistrates, and recommends that every one of them be disgraced.

KASNY.—The Emperor and his Grand Council seem to be really puzzled to know what to do with this statesman. His Majesty again orders that he be brought up before the council that his crimes may be fully determined upon, and the proper punishment definitely pointed out.

POKSEN PROVINCE.—The Governor of this Province, for some misdemeanor not stated in the Gazette has been disgraced two degrees but allowed to retain his office.

ELAPOU.—This high minister being sent to Ché-keung Province last year to arrange the barbarian affairs, utterly failed in carrying out the designs of His Majesty by delaying his destructive operations against the barbarians. He has accordingly, by imperial order, been summoned before a special council, who have sat in deliberation upon his conduct, and at their recommendation the Emperor disgraces him from all his official dignities, and banishes him to the cold country. The sentence is to be carried into immediate effect.

TEENTSEIN.—The Governor of Che-lo Province (Peking) represents to the Emperor that substantial and well constructed forts have been erected at Tontsin, mouth of the Peiho, and that they are all mounted with superior cannon, and in a thorough state of preparedness. He also assures the Emperor that at the camp place there is at present collected a very large force of well disciplined and able bodied troops both foot and horse highly skilled in the use of the sabre, musketry, cannon, and the bow and arrow; all ready to commence a campaign of certain and glorious victory. There is no intimation given that these preparations have been made in view of a probable invasion by the English.

PAOUCHUNG.—Paouchung is to be banished to the cold country for the part he played in the 'Chuenpe Treaty,' and at other times. The Lieut. Governor of Shan tung who recommended Paouchung to Keuben is ordered to appear at Peking to stand his trial before the Board of Punishments, and the Heen officer of Shan tung with whom Paouchung lodged is disgraced in obedience to the imperial will.

E LE POO.—Another Gazette states that the council before whom E le poo was tried, found him guilty of ineptitude and tardiness in arranging the affairs connected with the barbarians at Chuen &c., and the Emperor confirms the sentence of official disgrace and banishment.

NEW TEMPLE AT TEEN TEH.—In addition to the forts, a splendid new temple has been erected at Teen tsin by imperial bounty, and the Governor of the Province respectfully petition its completion. The Emperor contributes the usual tablets and inscriptions.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The Gazette plainly demonstrates a fearful increase of robbery, plundering, bribery, smuggling, and official delinquencies. The Board of Punishments seem to be actively and constantly employed in the trial of faithless officers, although many are unjustly accused.

On the other hand very many officers of different grades have been promoted, a majority of them for arresting the lawless and guilty.

IMPERIAL EMBOT.

Peking Gazette, 7th moon, 25th day. (September 10th). Received the following Imperial Edict.

In this case Paouping (the comprador) is the criminal, who in a confused, disorderly manner bought opium for others—he acted as a broker. And he intrigued with and bribed the linguists to get himself recommended to the barbarian ships; moreover, he accompanied Kaon to Canton.

Now, as according to the evidence before the great officers of the royal kindred, it is proved he was united in friendly and confidential intercourse with the outside nations, the law is that he be banished. I therefore order that Paouping be sent to E-le, and be delivered over as a slave to the military; and even on days of goal delivery, he is not to be released.

Chao Tsueyng, the Chamberlain of Wei hoo, is the province of Shantung, said that he is intimately acquainted with Paouping, and yet, knowing that he did not rest content in his original occupation, still he did not inflict on him dismissal, but still retained him in employment, and recommended him (to Keuben) for a linguist, a fault of which he cannot refuse (the allegation).

I order Chao Tsueyng to be immediately deprived of his official rank, and it is not necessary again to refer him to the proper Board for punishment; if the said dismissed officer has left any unfinished or undecided matters in his office, I order the foolscrow to examine into and manage them.

To Paouping, the Governor of Shantung, having listened to the recommendation of Chao Tse Yang, that Paouping should be appointed linguist to the barbarian ships: this is also unreasonable. I order that he be delivered over to the proper board for punishment.—*Respect this.*

Canton Register, 9th Nov.

By J. S., Esq. C. R.

We have been favored by a friend, an eyewitness, with the following interesting paper, which from its length we are unable to give entire in this issue, and therefore reserve the other half for next week.

REMINISCENCES OF AMOY.

The fleet departing on the 5th August from Hongkong, made at first little progress. Calms and the slow sailing of some transports detained the ships near the Lintmas. A fine breeze however sprang up shortly afterwards; it was right aft and the 36 vessels under the guidance of the line of battle ships and the frigates, forming three lines, reached on the 26th Chapel Island (Lamtein) the landmark for Amoy. We were now in sight of the barren coast, which has a more forbidding aspect than anything we are accustomed to see near Canton, but the plea of our destination was still hid from our eyes.

The harbour or rather bay of Amoy is flanked by several islands, on two of which the Mandarins with their customary precaution had erected batteries. When therefore the Modests and one of the steamers had approached within range of gunshot, the Celestials as they are wont to do gave her a couple of hard iron, which was returned; but the steamer that enjoyed the same honor, slighted the compliment and silently paddled away.

Before we enter upon the capture of Amoy, we must give a slight description of the state of politics that were swaying the minds of the rulers at that time. The success obtained, according to the reports of the Mandarins, over two barbarian men of war, last year, inspired the garrison with the most boyant hopes. To stimulate and perpetuate the patriotism, several officers had been richly rewarded, and their names were emblazoned with high engravings in all streets and corners. Two heads of some natives accused of high treason were moreover stuck up on the sea shore, to serve as a warning for the conspirators not to combine with the barbarian invaders. The supreme Government in fact was so apprehensive, that the natives would side with the foreigners, that no means were left untried to confirm their wavering loyalty, and riches and

On the emperor's, his mother's &c. birth-days; on the emperor attaining a certain decade in his reign, and on other occasions, criminals under sentence are pardoned and released.

honors were promised to them, if they would exert themselves in defending their fatherland. The governor general Yen himself gave a sacred pledge to fulfill the engagement to the very letter, but still the natives read the proclamation and grinned, being well aware that the whole was mere verbiage, and nothing else.

The erection of more fortifications was the next measure. Amoy possesses a citadel, but this can not protect the harbour, nor secure the town along the beach, against bombardment. And as it is the general opinion, that walls and guns are a sure safeguard to a place, the ingenious set to work and built a very extensive line of fortifications, consisting of long granite walls, of about eight feet in thickness, the largest of which was overlaid by a thick coating of soda to prevent the balls from splitting the rock. The principal works were on the island of Amoy, the longest battery being about a mile in length; there were some small ones on the Tinghai side, and the island of Kolangze, abreast the town of Amoy, had two more. Only the latter could have prevented a vessel from entering the innerharbour, for she could with a leading wind steer free of gun shot from all the others. The construction was considered superior to what we were accustomed to behold at Canton. In the large embrasures there were iron guns of middling size to the number of 52, only a very few being as large as those at Wantong. By some means or the other, the admiral had forgotten to cast the brass guns, for which the copper had been received, and he had established a foundry for iron pieces only.

The greater part of the forts were ready at the beginning of the year. The provincial treasury had furnished for this purpose the largest sums, whilst the people of Amoy had been obliged to make up the remainder with voluntary contributions, after a great deal of murmuring. When however every body rejoiced at the wonderful progress of the works, behold, there came an imperial edict, intimating that the barbarians might be managed without having recourse to fire and sword, and that they would be by and by tranquilized by some other means. This was after the surrender of Chusan, when the Court was confident, that all the difficulties might be removed by diplomacy. But when Canton had been taken, and six millions of ransom money paid, the news reached Amoy within a very short time; and as it had been ascertained, that the forces would again proceed to Fokien, new preparations were immediately set on foot, to beat the barbarians off. Yen, an experienced statesman and warrior, and on that account raised to the dignity of Governor of Fokien and Chekeang, came himself to the spot, to superintend the armaments and the formation of a camp, and neither expenses nor labour were spared to render the place impenetrable.

Admiral Tow, a Heangshan man, well acquainted with the cunning of the barbarians, went still further in his valour, and actually constructed a number of two deckers to encounter them boldly in the open sea. The merchants were requested to add to the fleet by the present of their own junks, and several came forward to enrich the imperial navy, for which they received a button and a nominal rank. New patriotic gifts were moreover levied upon the grudging shopkeepers, and the mandarins made a very handsome sum by speculation from the public treasure.

Their earnest desire was therefore to prolong the war to an indefinite period; for, what with building of forts and casting of cannon, and writing long bills and drawing large sums, even a corporal might be enabled to lay by a handsome sum. The people were in the mean while called upon to suggest plans for the destruction of the Barbarian robbers, the honorable epithet under which the English are constantly mentioned. Many of you, the edict said, have been in foreign countries, you know the character and the doings of this race, and therefore have the means of assisting your government with salutary advice. If your plans are apposite and succeed, you will be raised to high rank in your country, and your name will be immortalized. In another document, Yen calls upon the water braves to assemble in clouds, and take service, under the Admiral, there being at that time a very great scarcity of soldiers, who always abound in time of need. As the bounty was very liberal, and the allowance of rice considerable, thousands came forward to serve in the war-junks. The intrepid Tow was delighted with

their zeal, and sagaciously remarked, that though the vessels of the English robbers were large, yet as a sparrow could perch with impunity on the back of a cow, they might as well manage to take these huge craft and kill the whole crew outright. A civilian who was well versed in naval affairs, had heard, that the poorer classes in Chaochow district, when going out to fish, were in the habit of harnessing large fish (whales?) to their boats and thus could resist the influence of wind and waves. They might therefore be very properly employed in capturing the English men of war, for, with such finny allies they were invincible. The plan was very good and worthy of the highest consideration. In our humble opinion you might purposely construct a pond for whales, and have them regularly trained for their duty, and whenever a vessel was to leave, just fix a hawser in their body; fasten a bridle in their jaws, and attach them with some chain cable at the tail to the ships heads, and then let them perform the duty of tugs; this would indeed render all the complicated operation of steam engines unnecessary, and save a good many coals. But enough of this wonderful proposal, which no doubt will astonish all our contemporaries.

In accordance to the general custom, rewards were held out for capturing men of war, and the courage of the good people was screwed up to the pitch. And now every thing was ready for the reception of the Barbarians; they were confidently expected every day, and army and navy were on the look out. Yen had concentrated all the disposable forces of the Province, and collected a corps of more than 10,000 men, whom with the peculiar wisdom of Chinese tacticians he had divided into small detachments, but there were in and about Amoy 5,000 men, according to the muster roll. Every body was filled with sanguine anticipation, the sailor and soldier hoped to engage the Barbarians, and a certain victory as in the former two instances was expected, yet no Barbarian came. And so it happened, that hope deferred made the promises all repent of their former haste, and Yen declared in a proclamation, that the English had been wheedled into compliance, and perusing all the documents of Yihshan and his splendid memorials to his sovereign, of which he had obtained correct copies, he naturally concluded, that the war was at an end. The water braves, who had shewn a most voracious appetite, eating the rations of two ordinary men and moreover proved themselves very feeble, were forthwith dismissed. Being however a disorderly body, they created a great deal of disturbance in Amoy, and the Keunminfoo was to issue another edict for their dispersion.

This happened about a month before the arrival of our ships. The passage having been so very quick, no previous information of their approach had reached Amoy. The first news were sent in by a fishing boat, the crew of which stated, that many Barbarian vessels had been seen outside. Unfortunately the Admiral was absent; he had left several days ago, to cruise against pirates or perhaps to intercept the hostile fleet, and put the vice admiral of Kinman in charge of the forces. This was indeed a great blow to all celestial hopes, but the governor immediately made himself commander in chief, placing the latter officer in the principal battery. There had been a fast ordered for the next day, on account of the great prevailing drought, and the Keunminfoo was to go in procession to the temple. But as soon as he perceived, that the long entertained fears were now realized he immediately issued an edict promising rewards for every head of a white and black man that might be brought to him, and stimulating the people to fight for the preservation of their lives and property.

Towards the evening of the 25th, the Commandant of the Northeasterly fort sent in a paper stating, that 30 ships and three steamers had arrived in the offing of Tingau, an island at the entrance. As these vessels were however awed by the tremendous fire kept up by the Celestials, they had anchored for the night. The latter was perfectly true. A fresh breeze was blowing when the English came all to an anchor. The night passed quietly on board the ships, whilst there was bustle and consternation on shore.

Early in the morning, the British commanders reconnoitred, when a Chinaman who had been previously living at Singapore, came on board the Welleley to inquire, what all these vessels had for sale. He had been sent by the Keun min foo, and

rather trembled in the execution of his commission. As there was an earnest desire to prevent the effusion of blood, if possible, the city was summoned to surrender, and the letter sent on shore by this emissary. The document was opened and read by every one, but produced not the slightest effect.

About noon a breeze having sprung up, the men of war advanced to the combat, preceded and accompanied by the shell throwing and skirmishing steamers. The line of battleships having been laid abreast the largest fortifications, both the Blonde as well as Druid advanced to the attack of the forts of Kolangze, the Modeste proceeding up the town and the other vessels taking each separately their stations. The long Battery, which was as strong as any at Canton, held out for more than two hours, and as soon as the fire slackened on the part of the English vessels, some one or other brave man stepped forward to load and fire one of the guns of the fort. And so the battering might have gone on for a long while, for the walls were impenetrable, if a party of marines and sailors had not been landed. The troops had in the mean while been put on shore by the steamers, and were going to take the Chinese garrison in flank, when the latter wisely resolved not to allow them the chance, and ran away very nimbly. At one of the outer forts where only a very small party opposed them, the garrison returned several times to the charge, but were repeatedly beaten off. In the centre all was confusion and flight. One of the mates however venturing too rashly into the camp, was pierced by an arrow that went through the thick flesh of his leg, and another sailor shot through his back with a matchlock; but these were all the casualties that occurred, with the addition of the scorching of one or two men, and the loss of five soldiers by the swamping of a boat in tow of one of the steamers.

To our great astonishment, the first to leave were the Mandarins. Governor Yen, having been at an eminence a spectator of the fight, ran away as early as three o'clock in the afternoon, and carried with him most of his household furniture. He was followed by the Keunminfoo and Taotais with all their belongings and thenceforth there seemed to be a tacit understanding that every body should cut and run. Shway lung, the second in command of the large battery, however thought differently. He was a colonel, and remained to the last at his gun. When he saw our gallant tars making rapidly for him, he tried at first to escape but was shot into the leg. Then he drew his sword and wished to commit suicide, when a soldier sprung forward and arrested his arm. The sailors approaching, the latter ran away as fast as he could, whilst the Colonel, seeing no alternative but captivity, severed with his sword his head from the body, and sold a bloody corpse in the road. The Commander-in-chief gave all up for lost, when he saw the brave British troops advancing and walked boldly into the water, and drowned himself. The next day his body was thrown upon the beach, a hideous mass of flesh. Another Mandarin blew out his brains, rather than surrender; several others being the hindmost were shot by the pursuers, and one, a corporal, who had been wounded in his arm, received a reprieve. Having been brought up by the sailors and put on board a man of war, he shewed very great unconcern at what had happened. I have been a soldier, he said, but now I have finished my career. Upon all questions that were put to him, he gave a straightforward answer, being quite indifferent about betraying the strongholds of his nation to the Barbarians. He had his arm taken off with stoical apathy, and began to recover, when after a few days he grew quite outrageous in his conduct and forced his benefactors to send him on shore.

The batteries fired very high, and only a few shot struck. One sailor had his arm taken off by a ball, and another died of concussion of the brain, on account of his having looked out of the port, whilst a thirty two pounder was being fired.

The vessels proceeding towards the Kolangze batteries were at first saluted by the Tinghai fort, the shot of which however fell short. The Blonde, on going abreast the Chinese junks, got aground, and in this state, she landed the marines and the 26th Regiment. Every thing in the power of the Chinese was done to sink the boats, but the balls flew over them. On landing, the garrison tried to roll stones upon the assailants, which the latter carefully avoided. They made then a charge with their long spears before the fort, and being well re-

ceived by musket fire, they at once were thrown into disorder, and the war cry was, "save qui peut ! And thereupon these brave men began to run, without further reflection, and those who were not killed either saved themselves by swimming, or jumped on board of some native boats. On the part of the English not one was wounded. About 5 o'clock all the forts were either evacuated or in possession of the British. The Chinese had been studious to erect massive walls but never thought of fortifying the rear, so that any force might have fit their pleasure marched up to the very back of the gunners and shot the artillerymen, without their being able to offer resistance. The fortification moreover was so extensive, and the guns so numerous, that an army of 10,000 men would scarcely have been sufficient to defend them properly. As it was, the soldiers were not adequate to work the cannon, and a dispatch dated the evening before, and addressed to the governor, announced the intention of the Mandarin of pressing the village braves into their

Besides the cannon, there were plenty of bows and arrows found scattered about. The vanquished had retired over the barren hills which divide the island of Ancoy in two parts. Whilst they were climbing up the rugged rocks, they were a good deal annoyed by the numerous shot that whistled about their ears. Most of them however escaped, and towards evening not one official down to the lowest police runner was anywhere visible.

On the following day, our troops took possession of the Citadel, a small fortress of about one mile in circumference. Nobody knew what had become of the governor, and there were some dark surmises, that he had committed suicide. No certain tidings however, could be obtained, and the people merely guessed that he had likely run away to Chingchow. As for the other mandarins they were lost beyond all hope, and the brave army was totally disbanded.

Under such circumstances, it was by no means a wonder, that the people began to laugh at their own officers; to whom they have by no means any good will as they had been very severely squeezed. The rabble, which is here very numerous, got more on the upperhand, and all order and control were totally at an end. As a great part of the people heretofore have visited the India Archipelago, they are well conversant with foreigners, and did not shew any symptoms of fear. The solitude that reigned throughout the houses, and the sucking of many buildings, sufficiently gave them an idea of the horrors of war, which can never be too much deplored. But they reasoned very correctly by saying, we have nothing to do with the present quarrel, our mandarins have rejected peace and let them now bear the consequences. If you wish to be our rulers, treat us as your people, but not as your enemies. We understand the nature of your government from the establishment of your dominion at Singapore, and to similar way we are willing to bow. These sentiments were received by many, in the efficacy of their hearts, though unheeded for the time being.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

Wellenley 79—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker a. c. m., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland, c. m.

Blenheim	72—captain	Thomas Herbert, c. s.
Blonde	42—	T. Bouchier, c. s.
Druid	44—	H. Smith, c. s.
Larrie	16—	P. J. Blake,
Molteni	10—	H. Evans,
Cruiser	18—	B. W. Giffard,
Columbine	14—	T. J. Clarke,
Priscilla	18—	T. V. Anson,
Nimrod	18—	comdr
Algerine	10—	Lieut. Rynan,

H. C. S. Nemesis - Lieut. W. H. Hall,
Queen - Mr. Comg. W. Warden.
Phlegethon - Lieut. McLevery,
Neocastria - Mr. Comg. Ormby,
Madagascar - " Dicey.

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANYON RIVER.

Herald Alligator 26— Captain J. Nies c. a. 1897. 26— S. P. Prichard

Sulphur 8 — Belcher,
Hyacinth 10 — comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Starling 6 — H. Kellett,
Rivallet 10 — W. Steward,
Young Hebe 4 — comg. C. H. V. Temple,
H. C. S. Hooghly our comg. Ross.

SLEEPING 'INTELLIGENCE'

ARRIVED

9. (A) *Hemidibel Smiti*, Manila.
5. " *Ceryle*, Bismell, Alzeyten.
5. (B) *Wanderer*, Ouen, Calcutta & Singapore.
6. " *Rail of Hardwick*, (m.) Vans. London.
6. (A) *Caramodon*, Scudler, Britain.
6. (B) *Gaischen*, Every, Bombay & Singapore.
6. " *W. & Hamilton*, Brown, Liverpool.
9. " *Young Queen*, Reid, Liverpool.
10. (A) *India*, Nott, Penang.
12. (B) *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS PER

Part of Headquarters: Lieut. Col. Schoedde, Captain Daubney, Ens. Rogers, Daubney, and Campbell, Assist. Surgeon Trequir, and 800 men, of H. M. 55th Regt.; Ens. Menon, Assist. Surgeon Stewart, and 76 men of H. M. 15th Regt.

John O'Grady, Messrs Davidson and Dundas.

SAILED

10. (B.) *Coromandel*, Ryan, London.
10. „ *Pappy*, Cole, Singapore & Calcutta.
10. „ *Red Racer*, Wright, Sing. & Calcutta.
12. „ *Blackrig*. ———, London.
13. „ *Fatima*, Fethers, London.

PASSENGERS PER

Calderia; (omitted last week) Capt. Donnelly, Mr D. J. M. de Romarate.

The *Cowjee Family* and *Rob Roy*, for Singapore and Calcutta to be despatched on Monday next, 9 A. M.

The *Paradise*, for Singapore and Hamburg in four or five days.

The *Ans. Griffith*, for London in a day or two.

The *Tartar* spoke the *Morrison*, Capt. Benson, 18 days out from Manila on the 9th October. In lat. 1 North, all well, with a fine breeze, and she would, in all likelihood, reach Anjer by the 19th October.

The *Wild Irish Girl*, was seen by the Earl of Hardwicke, near Tree Island. Gaspar Straits, on the 26th September

The John O'Garra reports the Thomas Lewis from China at Auger 5th October.

The *Parfumer*, for London, sailed on the 9th, not 4th as reported in our last.

The *Carlton*, from Singapore has not arrived as reported in our last.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London,—*Elephant*.
For Calcutta,—*Cow-jee Family*. *Rob Roy*. *Ann*.
Mermaid.

For Bombay,—Charles Grant, *Penaliter*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Potentilla*, *Emerald Isle*, *Regular*,
Lordship, *Arctotha*, *Carmatic*, *Irish*,
Royal Exchange, *Louisa Baillet*.
From Calcutta.—*Falcen*, *Euphrates*, *Indus*,
Maurula.
From Bombay.—*Saphira*, *Ardmore*, *Gr H Compton*,
Gr Aigna, *Bomajee*, *Hormajee*.
From Singapore.—*Amatra*, *Carleton*.

LARRY DAVIS,

ENGLAND 4th August.	SINGAPORE 4th October.
UNITED STATES July 19	MANILA 19th October.
CALCUTTA 10th Sept.	AMoy 4th November.
BOMBAY 8th Sept.	CHURAN 26th October.
JAVA 11th September.	

British Shipping in the Chinese waters.

VESSELS.	T.	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEE.
*Alex. Baring,	559	Hall,	Russell and Co.
Ann,	800	Griffith,	Jardine M. and Co.
Ann,	—	Spain,	"
*Anne Jane,	302	Stubbs,	Fox Rowson and Co.
Airt Robomson	707	Laurin,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Atlas,	34,	Kellock,	Dent and Co. (Co.
Braconston,	—	Caldwell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Belhaven,	—	—	I. Fletcher & Co.
Contra,	348	Campbell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cleveland,	360	Murley,	"
Charles Grant,	511	Pittman,	Macvicar and Co.
Cowan Family,	800	Dunham,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Dedance,	—	Watt,	Lindsay and Co.
Des. of Nibhami	541	Seatt,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
E.ephanta,	310	Kow,	Macvicar and Co.
*Elin Stewart,	442	Miller,	Gribble Huxley & Co.
*Earl Halcarran,	1489	Baker,	J. Coullidge & J. Ryan.
Earl Grey,	521	Mullion,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Elen,	400	Kodger,	Dent and Co.
Fann,	110	Greig,	Dallas and Co.
Frank. Cowan,	880	Fraser,	D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Farrester,	—	Byworth,	Ferguson, L. and Co.
Frankfield,	750	Mitchell,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
*Gaudolier,	343	Oliver,	J. Coullidge & J. Ryan.
*General Kvd,	1318	Joan,	J. Coullidge & J. Ryan.
George IV.	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
Gumachan,	—	Evory,	Direm and Co.
*Hyacin,	378	Woodbury,	G. Nye Jr.
I-land Queen,	—	Bala,	Dent and Co.
*J. Tonkinson,	269	Hutchinson,	A. and D. Fenderson.
John Bibby,	—	Salpe,	Gibb Livingston & Co.
*John O. Gavat,	—	Robertson,	Turner and Co.
John Bartlett,	—	Bartlett,	J. Coullidge & J. Ryan.
*Litheland,	385	Ferguson,	"
Lady Hayes,	—	Paterson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant,	—	McGregor,	H. Rustomjee.
Lord Amherst,	—	Hopkins,	Dent and Co.
*Maaden,	247	Dare,	"
Mauritius,	—	Howlett,	"
Merrimail,	400	Grosvenor,	A. A. de Vello.
Mary A Webb,	—	—	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Nimrud,	470	Manning,	Macvicar & Co.
Orwell,	—	Hwa,	Dent and Co.
*Pantham,	380	Milner,	Gribble Huxley & Co.
*Peel. Bomanjee	—	Hail,	Lindsay and Co.
Pres. Charlotte,	815	Nash,	Bell and Co.
Farblod,	—	Whitehead,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rajah,	352	Ferguson,	"
Sanctin,	—	—	Lindsay and Co.
Samuel Winter,	—	Jr. & /	Dent and Co.
*Stark,	—	Scull,	J. Coullidge & J. Ryan.
*Thomas King,	346	Rance,	"
Tweed,	447	Lawson,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ths. Sparks,	437	Sparks,	Fox Rowson and Co.
Vanettart,	1312	Lawson,	H. Rustomjee.
Ware,	—	Moore,	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wanderer,	—	Thren,	Dent and Co.
W. H. Hamilton	—	Brown,	Macvicar and Co.
Young Queen,	—	Nord,	Direm and Co.

AMERICAN.

Leina,	—	Radner,	Russell and Co.
"Dahl,	—	Condit,	"
Cynthia,	—	Donnan,	"
Nantes,	—	Clapham,	"
* Mary Ellen,	—	Cloward,	A. Heard and Co.
Yenice,	—	Fratt,	Russell and Co.
Henry Pratt,	—	Rogers,	J. D. Seordant Co.
* Lucia,	—	Burton,	W. A. Lawrence.
Zenobia,	—	"	
Wendell,	—	Scott,	Wetmore and Co.
Cayard,	—	Hamel,	W. A. Lawrence.
Emmeline,	—	Shender,	Russell and Co.
India,	—	Notz,	Wetmore and Co.

HAMBURG.

Families, •Flora,	Zehnte, Hodge, Baker.	Weismore & Co. 19
Geo. Washington,	Jones, FERDINAND.	Russell & Co.
Ans,	Reister, FRANCIS.	Russell and Co.
Lewis,	Caval, DOVER.	J. A. Mercer.
Dodu,	—	Macvicar and Co.

DECEASED.—At Darjeeling, on the 26th August, 1884, Mrs. H. W. Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Jamieson & Co., of China.

At the Naval Hospital, Macao, on the 16th October, of dysentery, Lieutenant AYLE, late of Her Majesty's Ship *Alligator*.

Printed and published by Edmund Moller,
at the Canton Press Office, Pedro Monte.

NOTICE.—To Holders of Navy Bills: The undesignated will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete coin, on very moderate terms.

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 14th November, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILKINSON was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. W. DALE is authorized to sign for our firm by procuration.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 26th August, 1840.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA SATURNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

WANTED.—A HOUSE in a good part of the town, with spacious lower Office. Apply to the Canton Press Office.

VICARJE MEJER'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding £10,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

11th August, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Clipper Jack, Capt. GOSWORTHY, to sail in December, each after the Falcon; apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE.

ABOUT one hundred Tons are engaged in a French vessel bound in HAVRE DE GRACE, to sail by the 10th of November. For particulars apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 23d October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE new ship "HINDOSTAN," Captain JOHN CAMPBELL, will be despatched for the above ports about the 15th November. For Passage apply to

GRIBBLE, HUGHES & Co.

or to CAPT. CAMPBELL.

Macao, 23d Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Cowanlee Family, Capt. WALLACE, will leave early in November; for treasure freight only or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th Oct. 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CURRIETTER Cowanlee, of 600 Tons Capt. CAMPBELL in sail in November; for freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, DUAN. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR SALE

by HOOKER & LANE

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HADDOCK, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOBSTER-TAIL, HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BUTTERS, SALTED OIL-TONGUES, HAMS, CHICKEN, CABBAGE, WATERCRESS and SOUP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERY STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lyas & Laidro* *Boat*.
BRANDY, in wood,
Bass' BEEF in Cask and Bottle,
PRIME HAMMO MEAT PORK in barrel,
India BEEF in Tierces,
Biscuit in packages,
CANVAS and DUCE,
SEAMING and ROPEING TWINE,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROCERIES, HAMS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.
RICE, SALT BEEF, SUGAR, SHIPBISCUIT, SWART
Manila Biscuit of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch
CHEESE, RAISINS.
SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEE, SEGARS, CANDLES in
10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.
Gin in hinders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY
of superior quality, ditto, good, BEER of superior
quality in bottles, ditto good, PORTER, in bottles.
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, cambrs, White and unbleached
LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.
TOBACCO-PIPES, CHWING TOBACCO, COCONUT-OIL in
jars of 14 gallons or 16 guntams each, POKER in jars of
16 guntams each, BATELNUST, and various other articles.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G. DE VRIKETAGUYENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ARMORS, and a
small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in
barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 2nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BROWN CLOTH, also a
few pieces CAMELS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—34 lb. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2
37 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 2

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

2nd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO.
CABINHEAD, SALT BEEF and PORK, FLOUR, TAR,
PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR,
BRUSHES, TWINE, and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS,
PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH
CLARIFY, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM.
A small quantity of PERPERMERY, SODA and SODIUM
POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFFERS.
A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public
is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES
MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at
Macao to the Underigned: viz—
Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "STYX," and
"BLACK JACK," and Cutters: "ST. GEORGE" and
"GREYHOUND."

FOR SALE.

AT the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S
FABLES, in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, into English, by SLOIM, price #2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press:
For one year payable in advance, # 12
For six Months, # 6
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Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Fe do Monte at 30 cents each.

**EVIDENCE OF MR. ANDIAS ON THE BEARS OF BRITISH
MERCHANTS, FOR INDEMNIFICATION FOR OPIUM
TRANSFERRED TO THE CHINESE SUPERINTEN-
DENT OF THE TRADE OF BRITISH SUB-
JECTS IN CHINA FOR THE USE OF
H. M. S. GOVERNMENT, TO BE BY
HIS DELIVERED OVER TO
THE GOVERNMENT OF
CHINA.**

DEFICIENCY IN THE SURRENDER.

198. Were the merchants at Canton under the im-
pression that Captain Elliot had authority to exercise that
power upon any British subject who trusted his instruc-
tions or orders?—I always believed that he had that
authority, until I saw the published correspondence here,
302. Chairman. Will you state what occurred with
respect to giving up the opium?—I remember nothing
particular till the question occurred as to the short deli-
very of opium. Capt. Elliot had pledged himself to
make good every chest. There was a general belief that
the commissioner doubted whether captain Elliot was
ever going to deliver up 20,000 chests. That was the
general belief of the Chinese; and in some part of the
transmission it was supposed that he had rather wanted
captain Elliot with the slowest of the delivery. Captain
Elliot became exceedingly uncomfortable upon this; and
I have heard him say very frequently indeed to the mer-
chants at his house, "for heaven's sake, gentlemen,
enable me to keep my pledge with this man, and to fulfil
the whole agreement." And it was on this account that
at last, when it was really become apparent that the
opium could not be found, that some of the parties who
were to give up the opium could not give it up, that cap-
tain Elliot called together a number of merchants by circular,
one right to ask them to devise means to enable him to
keep his word with the commissioner to enable us to
get out of Canton, because we had been five or six weeks
in Canton, and we could not get out till the whole was
forthcoming. Upon this occasion a number of people
assembled at his house the next day, for the purpose of
devising the means of doing it; but we found that it had
been settled between him and one of my partners, Mr.
Braide and one of two other gentlemen, who had arranged
the thing with him to make up the deficiency of
opium on the terms which captain Elliot had mentioned
in his correspondence.

305. The deficient supply was made up by the house
of Dent & Co. out of the opium that arrived subsequently
by the agreement to surrender?—Yes.

306. What were the terms upon which you did it?—
It was given up to captain Elliot upon the understanding
that he was either to pay for it in money, or return the
same opium, chest for chest, at the end of a month.
He has put a third agreement into his letter, about our
taking it as part of the original surrender, but it was
never intended in any possible way to identify the opium
which we gave to him to make up the deficiency with
the original surrender, and we could not do it, for this
reason, that the opium did not belong to us; and though
we might have been justified in the first instance in
giving up the opium upon captain Elliot's peremptory
demand on the part of the government, we could not pos-
sibly have been justified in giving up other opium afterwards
on the same demand, when we were not under the same
necessity.

340. Chairman. Did captain Elliot preserve id
giving up the quantity from a wish that his conduct
should be unassisted by the commissioner?—Certainly.

341. What was the date of making good the defi-
ciency; do you recollect when the opium arrived out of
which the deficiency was supplied?—I do not recollect
but it was prior to the 11th of May, the date of Dent &
company's agreement as to the payment for the opium.

342. What agreement did captain Elliot make with
you with regard to the payment for the opium?—The
original understanding was that it was either to be paid
for in money, or replaced chest for chest. But captain
Elliot mentioned at the time that the money must be
treasury bills, in so much as he had, no way of getting
money but by treasury bills. Dent and company never
intended to take payment for this opium, out of the
original indemnity money, nor in any way whatever to
identify the two transactions, inasmuch as they could
not have done it, because the circumstance was so entire-
ly different. And the letter in the official correspondence
of Messrs. J. Rustomjee and another Partner party, in
which they engaged to cap- Elliot to replace the amount
noted of the indemnity money, was never known to Dent
and company at all, in fact, it was written after I left
China, and we were no parties whatever to that. We

merely required that at the end of a month, we should either have the opium back again, chest for chest, or be paid for the opium. It was absolutely necessary to fix the time, because it was other people's opium.

343. Were you paid for that opium?—We were paid by treasury bills; but the treasury bills, upon the face of them, apparently identify the transaction with the original surrender of the opium. The bills were drawn after I left Canton.

MR. ALEXANDER MATTHEWSON'S EVIDENCE.

2089. Sir G. Grey. Then, in point of fact, the resident members of your firm at Canton, did not consider themselves justified in making an exception of the opium sent away, inasmuch as they knew that substantially remained within their control?—Yes, in acting with the British government.

2090. Chairman. In the first place, it was a studied evasion, in order to avoid any compulsory attempt of the Chinese to get the opium, and in the other case you felt bound to act with perfect good faith, and as you could deliver it up, you felt bound to deliver it?—Yes.

2107. Chairman. The news of the conduct of the British government in refusing to pay those certificates had not reached Bombay when you quitted it?—Before I quitted Bombay, the news had reached that applications had been made to the treasury, but that no answer had been given.

2109. Did that produce much alarm and consternation?—Yes, it did; the natives, however, were very sanguine of the payment; they said that they had never known a case in which the British government or the East India Company had disapproved the acts of their servants; that they always placed the most implicit reliance upon the word of the government servants, or the company's servants, and that they could not believe that such a thing was possible as the government disavowing the acts of their servants.

2110. Mr. Herbert. Who held that language?—The principal natives of Bombay.

2121. Mr. E. Buller. Do you know whether he (Mr. Matthewson) was consulted by Captain Elliot at that time?—No, he was not consulted by him.

2128. Certainly not?—Certainly not.

2129. Supposing it should have been stated by any witness before this committee that he was consulted, you are convinced that is a mistake?—He received communications from Captain Elliot; but I am not aware that Captain Elliot asked advice from any party.

2130. You had letters subsequently from Mr. Matthewson?—Yes; I am quite positive he was not consulted by Captain Elliot.

2329. Mr. Clay. You considered Captain Elliot as good a customer as any other; but should you have supposed it possible, except under the circumstances of difficulty in which Captain Elliot was placed, that he had power to direct the surrender to himself of the opium under your control?—He was represented to us as sent out to China expressly to manage the foreign trade; and we felt bound to attend to his orders in matters relating to trade.

2330. Will you state on what ground you could have supposed that from the office he held he could have any power or authority to request from you the surrender of that opium, to be paid for by the British government, except under circumstances so extraordinary as those in which he was placed? He had driven the opium trade from Whampoa.

2331. Mr. Clay. Do you consider, except under the circumstances of extreme danger and difficulty in which you were aware that he was placed, that simply by his mere authority he could have asked for or that you would have been justified in resigning the opium under your control?—Not without a guarantee for the payment of it. If Captain Elliot had been at perfect liberty, and if he had said to me, "I want all the opium which you have under your control, and if you will give it up to me it shall be justly paid for," I would have given it up to him. He might have had some necessity for it which I was not aware of, and if he guaranteed to me that the British government would pay me for it, that was enough.

2332. And upon that you would have exercised no discretion?—No.

2333. If six months before the time the requisition was made, he had required you to surrender your opium, would you have done so?—Under the guarantee which he gave as at Canton I would.

2334. Then, without any circumstances of difficulty or danger, you would equally have obeyed the requisition?—I should consider that we were bound to obey it.

2335. Would it never have occurred to you to doubt whether any consular agent had any such authority?—We did not look upon him exactly like a consular agent; he always represented to us that he had powers and instructions which he was not at liberty to communicate to us.

2336. Do you think that the supercargoes of the East India Company would have had such an authority?—We would have delivered up opium to the supercargoes if they had demanded it, and given us a guarantee to pay for it.

powers which the supercargoes possessed, and are you not aware that they had no such power?—If they were acting for the East India Company, the East India Company would have held us harmless; they were responsible for the acts of their servants.

2338. Were you not aware that the power they possessed was that of sending ships or individuals away from China, and that was the limit of their power?—They had the power of confiscation. Under the company, we were in China by sufferance merely.

2339. Do you mean to say, that apart from all circumstances of difficulty or danger, you would have exercised no judgment upon the power of Captain Elliot to demand from you the surrender of the opium under your control?—On his giving a sufficient document for it, upon which I could afterwards claim from the government; I would not have surrendered it without a guarantee for payment.

2340. Sir George Stanton. You considered, from your knowledge of Captain Elliot, that he would not have assumed a power which he did not possess?—Certainly not.

2341. Sir George Grey. The circumstances of difficulty and danger in which he appeared to be placed made no alteration in your mind as to the validity of the guarantee?—None in the world.

2342. Mr. Herbert. The circumstances in which the British community were placed made the necessity of giving up the opium still stronger?—Yes.

2343. Sir George Grey. That necessity arose from an apprehension of what the Chinese would do to compel its surrender, if it were not surrendered in the manner demanded by Captain Elliot?—There is no saying what they might have done, I was not much afraid of violence being used.

2344. Why did the circumstances of difficulty and danger, in which it appeared that Captain Elliot and the foreign community were placed, render the necessity for the surrender of the opium in your opinion greater?—I would have given up the opium under any circumstances, on receiving a guarantee for the payment of it; but of course the circumstance of Captain Elliot and the other parties being in an unpleasant situation might have some influence, but not any material influence, on my determination.

2346. Sir George Grey. Do you still retain your opinion, or have subsequent events led you to modify it, that their lives were in no danger?—I do not think the Chinese would have taken the life of any man; if they had taken the life of any, I think it would have been Captain Elliot's.

2347. Mr. E. Buller. Do you think they could have effectually resisted the demand of the Chinese to surrender the opium?—The opium would have been sent away, and what could the Chinese do?

2348. Sir George Stanton. You think that better terms might have been made?—I think that we might have been obliged to surrender 2,000 or 3,000 chests, but not 20,000.—*Canton Register.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—I send you an Extract from English History for insertion, if you have room in the next Press. It exhibits a singular and melancholy parallel to the present disgraceful and unhappy position of British interests in China, and the disastrous results on both occasions may, I am sorry to say, be justly attributed to very nearly the same causes.

I am, Your Obedient

November 19, 1840.

X.

EXTRACT FROM RUSSELL'S MODERN EUROPE,

page 399-402.

"In the year 1809 when war was raging in every corner of Europe, the British Ministry resolved upon the reduction of Flushing, and preparations were made upon a very extensive scale for the new enterprise. An enormous military as well as naval force, artillery, and all kinds of stores were abundantly furnished, but there was one serious deficiency for which no other preparation could effectually atone, an active, able, and vigorous conductor of the expedition!! The Earl of Chatham who was selected by the British Government was a man known to possess courage, and his good sense in the business of ordinary life was not disputed; but he was tardy in his movements, indolent, inert, and never seemed to have the least idea of the value of time, and consequently the choice of such a commander was ill calculated to promote the success of a measure which required activity and vigour. Much time, it may be observed, was lost in preparation, for a force very much smaller, if skillfully managed, would have been quite adequate to the intended object. But unfortunately the whole business was one tissue of error and mismanagement throughout! Lord Chatham

and Sir Richard Strachan, the Naval Commander in Chief, differed as to the course of operations, and while every day was of importance in this critical service, weeks were allowed to pass without any thing being done. At length Flushing fell and the island of Walcheren was taken and garrisoned with British troops. But here was another discouraging circumstance that ought to have been foreseen, but against which no precautions had been taken. It was known that near the close of summer and in the autumn a bilious remittent fever prevailed in the island of Walcheren and the adjacent country; yet those arrangements for which the risk of such a disorder peculiarly called were wholly neglected by the Heads of the Expedition!! It began to show itself soon after the surrender of the place, and, says Lord Chatham "it hourly increased to an alarming extent."—These and various other considerations deterred the Earl from the prosecution of the enterprise, and a great part of the army returned to England, leaving for the defence of Walcheren a force debilitated by disease and broken in spirit; a considerable number died, and of those who recovered many were subject to a periodical return of the disorder. The place was notwithstanding retained for some time after the peace, but prudently at length required its abandonment.

"The mutual recriminations of the General and Admiral were made the subject of the following epigram.

The Earl of Chatham with his sword drawn,
Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan;
Sir Richard longing to be at 'em!
Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir—The Chief Superintendent must now be close at hand, as we understand the Flag ship was to have left Chusan about Sunday last—I am only or looker on, I abstain from meddling in public affairs; but I confess, I am not a little curious to see the meeting between that officer and his countrymen here, after all I have heard said about his culpable and contemptuous neglect of the British merchants and British interests in this quarter, since he left Macao on the 30th June, and after the awful aspect in the "Blue Room."

How differently do people speak of Capt. Elliot now from what they did some 18 months ago! At that time, no man could have been more popular and deservedly so; he possessed the confidence and friendly feeling of the whole society; there was not a man amongst us who did not look upon him as a friend, that had carried the community nearly unscathed, as they then believed, thro' a severe ordeal and duly impressed with the responsibility and arduous duties attached to his peculiar and unenviable position, all were ready at a great personal sacrifice, to follow his advice, and accord to his injunctions a strict obedience, so long as he continued to maintain the same manly and intelligible course which at the commencement of our difficulties Capt. Elliot so promptly, ably, and courageously adopted.

Such was the general feeling among us in China towards the chief superintendent when we were driven from Macao by the violence of the Imperial commissioner on the memorable 26th of August 1839. Subsequent events however, such as the Cowloon business, the intended blockade of the Port on the 16th of September, the unfinished affair at Champee (universally believed to be owing to his interference) the failure of his ill timed, and ill concerted, measures for getting up a trade outside the Bogue; and the lamentable indecision of his conduct for the six following months, all contributed most materially—I say it with unfeigned regret—to lower Capt. Elliot in the opinion of this community, both British and Foreign, as well as of the Chinese. How these proceedings were viewed abroad I need not say; I can well understand how a frank and open manner, a considerable fund of information, and great conversational powers, an apparent sincerity, and the interest which he seemed to take in any and every man's affairs, should have made Capt. Elliot the favorite of society, and won for him golden opinions from people in general.

But how wofully have we been mistaken! How disgracefully have we been deceived in the man whom but a few months ago we looked upon as a sincere friend and the undoubted champion of our rights! To find him the author of a despatch to the home government, the sole intention of which could have been no other than to damage the just claims of the British merchants, who sustained the

cause in which he himself had at the outset taken so prominent and so distinguished a part, is what I and many others in this place would never have believed had we not seen it among the Parliamentary papers; that despatch is, I conceive, a disgrace to the head as well as the heart of the writer; it contains statements which are incorrect, the absurdity of the reasoning and the feebleness of the execution are fortunately in proportion to the malice of the conception—with all impartial people in the least conversant with Chinese affairs at that time, it will set at its own best antidote—it is in numerous instances a direct contradiction to the language held by Capt. Elliot in public and in private for months prior and subsequent to the time it was written, it is, in fine, uncalled for, and unjustifiable under any circumstances, or upon any grounds whatever.

The Superintendent will, as I have said, be again among us in a few days: True, he comes in a different capacity and as the adjutant of Admiral Elliot, possessed of higher powers than we have ever yet known him; but he is the same man whom we saw at the head of affairs during the crisis of 1839. He is the same who after having assured the community that the settlement of our difficulties upon principles of reason and justice need give no man an anxious moment, has not hesitated to furnish arguments to my Lord Palmerston and his Colleagues in the British Cabinet for a breach of public faith,—who after stigmatising the mode in which business was carried on last season as intensely humiliating and mischievous has, it appears pined himself upon the extent of that trade; in a word, he is the same, the writer of the despatch dated, H. M. S. Volage the 29th Nov. 1839.

The dishonor of Capt. Elliot's bills on H. M. Treasury drawn for the value of the supplementary surrender, and the disregard of his strong recommendations to disallow the entry at the London Custom House of part of the cargoes of the "Harmion" and "Eucles" for which he refused to sign a manifest, as well as of the whole of the "Thomas Coutts," are matters for which the Queen's Ministers are alone responsible.—In both instances Capt. Elliot, as far as we have yet seen, did his duty, reports to the contrary notwithstanding!

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me guard against being misunderstood. I am the last man in the place to recommend any the least resistance direct or indirect to the authority of the Chief Superintendent, *est quousque nomine gaudet*, but after the experience they have had, and what they have seen of the proceedings of the last few months, and the taunts that have been thrown out by people at a distance for their not demanding to know the instructions under which Capt. Elliot acted, it behoves the British community to see and understand what that authority is;—

I am sir, your obedient servant,
X.

COMMUNICATED.

ENGLISH EXPEDITION AGAINST PORTO BELLO IN 1726 AND AGAINST CHINA IN 1840.

Admiral Hosiér and Admiral Elliot. In April 1726, Admiral Hosiér was sent with a strong fleet to the West Indies, to block up the galleons in the ports of that country; or should they presume to come out, to seize and carry them to England: he accordingly arrived at the Bastimentos near Porto Bello, but being restricted by his orders from obeying the dictates of his courage, lay inactive in that station until he became the jest of the Spaniards: he afterwards removed to Carthagena and continued cruising in these seas till the far greater part of his men perished deplorably by the diseases of that unhappy climate. This brave man seeing his best officers and men thus daily swept away, his ships exposed to inevitable destruction, and himself made the sport of the enemy, is said to have died of a broken heart. In the year 1739 Port Bello was taken by Admiral Vernon with only 5 ships, Admiral Hosiér having sailed with twenty. These circumstances gave occasion for the composition of a pathetic ballad, too long to copy entire, but of which we extract a few verses. Our readers will find it too applicable to the present disastrous and disgraceful situation of affairs in China.

The poet imagines the ghosts of Admiral Hosiér and of his unfortunate companions in arms rising and addressing the gallant Vernon on the night of his victory.

See these mournful specters sweeping
Ghastly o'er this hated wave,
Whose wan cheeks are stained with weeping:
Those were English captains brave.
Mark those numbers pale and horrid,
Who were once my sailors bold;
Lo, each hangs his drooping forehead;
While his dismal tale is told.

I, by twenty sail attended,
Did the Spanish town a fright:
Nothing then its wealth defrauded
But my orders not to fight.
Oh, that in this rolling ocean
I had cast them with diabolic
And obey'd my heart's warm motion
To have quell'd the pride of Spain!

Thus like thee, proud Spain disavowing,
And her galleons leading home,
Though condemn'd for disobeying
I had met a traitor's doom;
To have fallen, my country crying,
"He has play'd an English part"
Had been better far than dying
Of a griev'd and broken heart.

Then the Bastimentos never,
Had our foul dishonor seen,
Nor the sea the sad receiver
Of this gallant train had been.
Sent in this foul clime to languish,
Think what thousands fell in vain,
Wasted with disease and anguish
Not in glorious battle slain.

After this proud for subduing,
When your patriot friends you see,
Think on vengeance for my ruin,
And for England—shame'd in me.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 21st Nov. 1840.

Yesterday morning were seen under Lantau six large ships, which were soon ascertained to be ships of war. The *Semarang* left the roads to meet them, and from the salute of 13 guns which she fired, in honor of the Rear Admiral, it became known, beyond doubt, that His Excellency had arrived from Chusan. The weather was hazy and the ships at so great a distance that they could barely be seen by the naked eye. They have proceeded to Tungshoo, without holding intercourse, as far as we know, with Macao. We suppose the Plenipotentiaries will be busy coming their despatches, of which a great number must have accumulated—those of June, July, and August—the former of which were sent to the northward by the *Jane*, which vessel returned above a week since, unable to beat up against the northerly winds. The question now is—what will be done next?—From the 'General Memorandum' we are prepared to expect that negotiations will be immediately resumed—where and in what manner are they to be conducted? We suppose Chushow, where the Opium was destroyed, near Cheenpoo and in Amoo's bay, will be proposed by the Chinese for this purpose, but we think it likely that many difficulties will be raised upon the most trivial points, the Chinese having in our opinion no other object but delay, in order, as Lin says, that the English may be tired out, and their soldiers killed by the northern climate of Chusan. The coming week will probably enlighten us on these points. In the meanwhile it is now as currently reported, as the contrary was last week, that Kechen is within a few days journey of Canton, and that some time since he traversed the Meylin pass. Tang Ting Ching, the predecessor of Lin in the government of the Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces, arrived, we are informed, in Canton four days since.

We publish below a memorial from Wang to the Emperor, which will be read with interest and which we think deserves attention, coming from the quarter that it does, Wang being a member of the Low-Ko board, and of the department of that board called *Tao-keon-chu-yu-shu*, which Mr. Morrison translates 'Censor of all the Provinces, and also of all the Tribunes and Offices of Peking.' The memorialist, whom our translation calls censor for Honan, is in fact, Minister as it were for that Province at the Court, a general supervisor of its affairs, and a Viceroy of a province would we imagine stand in the same relation to him as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland does to the home secretary. The modest title of censor, therefore, in this instance hides a very high office, and in reading his memorial, our readers must remember that it is addressed to the throne by an officer of great influence, who, being Censor of the province of Hoo-kwang also, of which Lin was Governor

before being sent as Imperial Commissioner to Canton, had probably no little share in obtaining that appointment, and who is still of his party to judge from his memorial which justifies Lin's conduct and recommends the most hostile measures against the English. This document as well as Lin's memorial which we published a fortnight since, are important as revealing to us the sentiments of the high officers of the state; nor have they been the only ones who have addressed the throne on the same subject and in the same strain, we being informed that about 10 addresses of similar purport have been presented to the Emperor; from this the inference may be drawn that there exists a strong party hostile to amicable arrangement, and from the free expression of the views of that party we are inclined to believe that it enjoys the favor of the court.

If this be the case, we very much fear that the Chinese have acted according to the views of this party ever since the arrival of the Expedition on the coast of China, and that in their negotiations they had no other object but to weaken and dispirit the British forces by delay. In what degree they have succeeded, our readers are already aware, and will find new evidence of in the news from Chusan below. But their treachery, though hitherto successful, we are quite convinced, will eventually meet with its due reward, and although Kechen and his friends may secretly chuckle at the gullibility of of their enemies, they will find that they though somewhat weakened, are still more than sufficiently strong to humble the Celestial pride. Kechen may lay the flattering unction to his soul that his diplomatic arts have prevailed, and he may by Lin and others be deceived into security, and fancy his triumph achieved—but there is still force enough to shake the Celestial Empire to its centre, and the Lion, once roused by the appearance of treachery, his roar will be tremendous, and the havoc he will spread, awful.

On Thursday last, the 19th, was the Saint-day of Isabel II of Spain, on which occasion the Spanish vessels in the roads here were gaily dressed and fired salutes. May the day have dawned auspiciously on the young Queen and upon Spain at peace within itself after so many years of strife and bloodshed.

CHUSAN.

By the arrival of the *Palmer* from Chusan the 8th, and of the H. C. Steamer *Queen*, the 12th November, we have advice from there of these respective dates. On the 6th the Admiral issued a General Memorandum, declaring that a truce had been agreed upon between the high Imperial Commissioner and himself, pending the negotiations between the two countries. The Imperial Commissioner mentioned by the Admiral is not Kechen, but K-lepoo, a tartar, and we are told that the agreement was signed on board the Admiral's ship by a Chinese officer who arrived on board the *Nechelle* in the Steamer *Queen*. This is the first official announcement, as far as we are aware, of the result of the negotiations which have now been in progress, counting since the arrival of the Admiral at the mouth of the Pei-ho on the 10th of August, upwards of three months, and we learn from it merely that these negotiations are pending, and that the state of inactivity in which the troops are pining away, is to be prolonged to an indefinite period. That a "warrior friendly intercourse with the Chinese is opening" is certainly a subject of congratulation, and we hope it may be sincere. We are informed that many of the former inhabitants of Ting hoo were returning to their homes, and that several shops had been opened. Provisions however still continued scarce, and Capt. Barlow of H. M. S. *Albatross* had only succeeded in obtaining at the island of Quelpert near the peninsula of Corea, from the natives, an unwilling supply of 33 bullocks. There is a report of the Nimrod having found the natives decidedly hostile there, and of some fighting, but we have not heard particulars. The most melancholy accounts continue to be brought of the state of the health of the troops, and it would appear that the gallant Cameronians have suffered in greater proportion than the other regiments, 167 of their number having already been buried, and as many more are hopelessly ill. The diseases most common are fever and ague, dysentery and dropsy.

"The Troops, poor fellows, continue to die off in large numbers. The total loss to 1st November was 303, and about 11 have been buried every day since. They landed 3,300, so that the deaths on the list were one in ten in barely 6 months. Some invalids from the 24th, 49th, Volunteers, Sappers, and Artillery

They are about returning to India. The transports *William Wilson*, and *Brother* are the only ones yet nominated for their conveyance. The *Ernest* and *Defiance* leave for Manila and Macao with convalescents in a day or two.

On the 8th a party of Volunteers under a native officer were foraging in a neighboring village, when some quarrel with the Chinese ensued; they struck the natives who then fired and killed seven of them. A Court of enquiry is to be held upon the affair. The *Wellado*, *Melville*, *Blenheim*, *Medusa* and *Madagascar* Steamer are those at present named to accompany the Admiral to Macao. The naval command here will be entrusted to Capt. Boucher of the *Blonde*. The *Alligator* is about being hove down to repair her bottom. The *Comway*, *Pyralis*, and *Algeria*, it is expected, will remain here.

Chusan, 18th Nov. 1840.

The following Brigade Order was promulgated on the same day as the General Memorandum announcing the Truce, which will be found below. The magnificent donation of thirty three bullocks, announced with so much complacency, and which it is boldly asserted will supply the troops with "a week's good food" (so then, they have been living upon dead) it may be supposed the result of the "nearer friendly intercourse" spoken of by the Superintendent (Plenipotentiary Admiral-Commander in Chief). However gratifying it must be to know that for the short period of a week, the sufferings of disease will not be aggravated by the pangs of hunger, & our poor fellows turn with sickening stomach for their nauseous food, does it not occur to the founders of the Expedition that if only common prudence had been exercised, decent care and forethought exhibited, full supplies of all needful articles would all along have been provided. Cattle were brought in hundreds to Singapore, and died there for want of purchasers. An inexhaustible supply might have been got from the Philippine Islands had arrangements been made at the proper season! No difficulty has ever been experienced by the ships of war here in getting provisions of all kinds, with all these means of supply open to them, the conductors of the Expedition have so managed it, that starvation is warded off for a week, through the compassion of the enemy.

There is grievous blame somewhere. Admiral Governor, and Superintendent, Commissary General and Governor General; some one, or perhaps all of you are most grievously to blame. Have it out here as you may, shift responsibility, still inquiry here if you can, there is yet a tribunal before which you must appear, eye and before which your masters the British Ministry must appear, the tribunal of their disgraced and indignant country, the great tribunal of the British nation.

BRIGADE ORDER.

Chusan, 17th Nov. 1840.

The Admiral Commander in Chief having been pleased to present the troops to a gratuity with 33 head of cattle obtained with much trouble under His Excellency's orders by Capt. Barlow of H. M. S. Nimrod, the Deputy Commissary General is requested to undertake the distribution of the supply, which will give the men in addition to their allowance a week's good food.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

H. M. S. *Melville*,

Chusan, 6th November, 1840.

The Commander in Chief has now to give notice to the Expedition, that a truce has been agreed to between the Imperial High Commissioner and Rihadit, pending the negotiations between the two countries. The terms of which are, generally, that neither party shall advance beyond the boundary assigned to him; and that native intercourse is not to be interrupted.

The English boundary has been defined as taking in the Island of Chusan and the small islands immediately adjacent, including all within a line round the Elephant, Tower-Hill, Black Wall, Fisher's Islands, Pootoo, Jaluswing, forming one side of the South East Passage of Dalrymple's chart and Deer Island.

The Commander in Chief has therefore to call upon all persons connected with the Expedition, on visiting these islands, not to go beyond these boundaries, or in any way to interfere with the Chinese, so as to give just cause of complaint that the Truce is not strictly maintained on our part.

The Commander in Chief is also glad to avail himself of this opportunity of recording the satis-

faction he has felt at finding that a nearer friendly intercourse is springing up with the Chinese, and considering how very much the comforts and conveniences of the Expedition depend on the extension of such intercourse, he calls with confidence on every officer and gentleman in the Expedition to aid him in cultivating a good understanding with the people.

(Signed) GEORGE ELLIOT,

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

MEMORIAL TO THE EMPEROR.

WANG, Censor Gen. of the Province of Honan, kneeling, reports respecting the evils that have resulted from our late policy, towards the English, in order to calm the minds of the people. Looking up, he implores your Majesty's attention to the subject.

It is all-important to a Government to select men of talent to rule over the people; and justice should regulate the distribution of rewards and punishments. After the Port of Canton was closed against the English, last year, their ships anchored in the outer sea, doubtless for the purpose of selling Opium, the cheapness of the drug enticing purchasers. Every merchant vessel which passed they ordered to approach in order that they might thoroughly examine them: those which disobeyed were fired into. The English are said to be presumptuously confident in the size and power of their guns and ships; their daring making them masters of the sea. It is also said, that, being necessitated to procure anchorages for their ships and resting places for their Troops, they attacked and usurped Chusan, killing and wounding our officers and people, thus manifesting rebellion, and perpetrating a crime worthy of death without trial.

Our gracious Emperor was pleased sternly to prohibit opium, which must be extirpated root and branch. I am told that in disposition the English resemble fiery and untameable horses. Respecting the Chekeang affair, we ought, besides cutting off their trade forever, strictly to enquire into and punish this rebellious departure from their allegiance. Happily for us, our Emperor was pleased personally to enquire into the subject, when he issued prohibitory mandator—stern and lucid. After the arrival of the Commissioner in Canton, he compelled, by the measures he adopted, a delivery of more than 20,000 chests of opium, it is certain, however, that had they not been adopted the foreigners would not have given up any. How then could we have otherwise freed the country from opium? After the delivery the foreigners were required to sign bonds, which all but the English willingly did. The bonds explicitly stated that if any ship were discovered smuggling opium or other prohibited articles, the ship and cargo should be confiscated and the officers put to death. This law has been in force ever since. The people of our heavenly realms who offend (against the opium enactments) are tried and punished by the same law, and yet the English will not submit to it! Dissolute and insatiate they ask (for an exception to be made in their favor.) As to the excuse they make that out of the number of sailors a ship carries, one might smuggle a little opium and thus involve the whole, it is ridiculous and proves that they intend to persist in smuggling the Drug. The offending sailors should be answerable for his crime. It was for this reason that they would not listen to the question of giving bonds.

Our Emperor, generous and benignant, has always treated men from afar with cherishing tenderness. From our new possessions on the north, to Teenhac on the South there is not one but reverently obeys your sacred precepts. The outer foreigners have traded with us for more than a hundred years, and it is really impossible to calculate the myriads of gain they have reaped in that time. Had they one particle of honest feeling, they would certainly have repented of their crimes and respectfully obeyed the laws of the country. But no; they presumptuously refused to give the bond, and yet prayed to have their trade reopened. Your Majesty was afterwards memorialised on the subject and ordered that the Port should be closed against them: yet these barbarians of the English nation have actually dared to sail their ships in the Inner Waters! To fire off their guns and muskets and kill an innumerable number of our naval officers and sailors!! It is indeed fortunate that our Emperor enjoys happiness unbounded as heaven which no contrivance can disturb. Their crime is worthy of

death without trial.

As regards (the *Bilibino*), the ships of Spain and the Indian Ports are all tributary to and under the control of England. She (the *Bilibino*) sailed backwards and forwards supplying the English with provisions, which was, in fact, aiding the rebels in their wickedness—she was therefore, in one moment, exterminated: a proof of the awe-inspiring courage of our soldiers. They say she suffered innocently: a statement totally devoid of truth.

Every inch of ground beneath the canopy of heaven belongs to your Majesty: Tea and Rhubarb and other precious and costly commodities are produced in these celestial regions. The very existence of the outer foreigners depends upon their possession: having them, they live; without them, they must perish. They ought therefore to become respectfully submissive and to repent of and flee their crimes, in acknowledgement of the cherishing tenderness displayed by our Majesty to the men from afar.

Last year an Imperial envoy received the royal commission to enquire into and regulate the maritime affairs of Canton. The foreigners were left without a spot of ground whereon to lay their heads, and the country was nearly freed of the Opium pest. They had, then, not the smallest chance of carrying into effect their diabolic schemes. Some time afterwards their dormant wickedness burst forth: they hurried to, attacked and usurped Chusan, oppressed and ruined thousands of our people, and killed our officers and soldiers who were fighting in your Majesty's service. God and man view this conduct with intense ire, and every man may follow his bent and slay the foreigners.

The object of this memorial is to request your Majesty to ordain that our English prisoners be forthwith taken back to Chekeang and there beheaded; and their heads suspended as a warning! that their trade be cut off for ever: that all the obedient foreign nations be allowed to trade as formerly, with the proviso that if any ship be discovered carrying cargo for the English, the said ship and her cargo shall be confiscated.

Kneeling, I implore my Sovereign to command his ministers to deliberate and consult upon the course of policy we should adopt and to report accordingly. I, your servant, am ignorant and inexperienced, and whether my views are right or wrong, I hand up this memorial, and kneeling entreat that the sacred glance may light thereon.

10th day of the 9th moon (5th October).

The Imperial will has been received.

"It is recorded."

ARRIVED.—15th *Falcon*, Vincent, from Chusan November; 16th *Amer*, Eben Probie, Hallet, from Boston and Manila; Brit. *Nerby*, Phillips, from Manila; 18th H. C. Steamer *Queen*, Warden, from Chusan 12th November; 19th *Good Success*, Fraser, from Bombay and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—per *Falcon*, Lieut and paymaster Strong, H. M. 26th, Mr A. Fletcher.

SAILED.—14th *Port Marquis* of Hastings, Oliveira, for Singapore; this day *Spain*, Iberia, for Manila; Brit. *Nery Gordon*, for Singapore and Bombay.

The *Cousin Family*, for Singapore and Calcutta, will be despatched in a few days.

Rear Admiral, the Hon. George Elliot arrived yesterday in H. M. S. *Melville* from Chusan, accompanied by other ships of war, and proceeded to Longkoo—without communicating with Macao. We are ignorant therefore of what are the ships that have arrived, but they are probably, besides the *Melville*, H. M. S. *Blenheim*, *Wellado* and *Medusa*.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Port of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kingston*, *Julius Cesar*, *Seahy Castle*. From Calcutta, *Watermark*, Governor Doherty. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chiffins*, *Virginia*. From England, *Helix Stuart*, *Chetah*, *Edis Marina*, *Clifford*, *St. George*.

American vessels expected.—*Lawell*, London; *Albar*, Calcutta; *Lima*, Bombay; *Linton*, Malacca.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Pennam*.

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND, 4th August via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 4th July via England. CALCUTTA, 8th September. ACCELS. BOMBAY, 17th September. MONARCH. SINGAPORE, 13th October. MONARCH. JAVA, 22nd September via Singapore. MANILA—November. MONARCH.

"The Chinese are in the habit of designating the Empire as 'all beneath the canopy of heaven'."

Printed and published by EMBOLD MOLLAN, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 9.] Macao, Saturday, 28th November, 1840.

[No. 269.]

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY next the 2nd December, Messrs HOOKER & LANE will sell by Auction at their rooms the following very superior SORES and PROVISIONS recently landed from the *Louis Baillet*

SAIL CLOTH,
CANVAS,
DUCK,
TWEED,
200 Barrels FLOUR,
100 Tierces BEAN,
35 Hubs, BARS, BEER,
200 do. do. bottled BEER,
20 Quarter casks WHISKY,

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

HOOKER & LANE have to intimate that they have been instructed to sell by auction an assortment of the following choice articles just landed from Calcutta where they have been selected with the utmost care for this market.

Irish and country BEER and FLOUR—Bacon, Almonds and Tensons's BEER in bottle—Bacon's BEER in wood—English and French bottled BRANDY—CLARET, Laiter, Laiter, St. Julien and English—SWEET—CHAMPAGNE—CHERRY BRANDY—MILK PUNCH—Lemon Syrup—LIME JUICE—BENGAL CHUTNEY—CURRY POWDER and PASTE—JAPP SAUCE—White wine VINEGAR—CRILL and Raspberry VINEGAR—PICKLES—MUSTARD—assorted JAMS—TART FRUITS—BRANDY—CHERRIES—CAYENNE PEPPER—Mince MEAT—SAUSAGES—BROWN—SPICED BEER—TONGUES—VERMICELLI—OATMEAL—PEARL BARLEY—DRIED HERBS.

Full particulars of which will be given previous to the sale.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

NOTICE.—To Holders of NAVY BILLS. The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete sets, on very moderate terms.

M. LARREULET.

Macao, 14th November, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILKES was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S, it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.

11th August, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT ON CHARTER TO THE STRAITS OR EUROPE.

THE fine fast sailing A French ship LYDIE, C. GORRY commander will have dispatch; for terms apply to F. WOODHOUSE STEVENS.

Macao Nov. 28, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE fast Clipper JANE, Capt. GROSSERON, to sail in December, soon after the Vaisce apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FREIGHT TO FRANCE

ABOUT one hundred Tons are engaged in a French vessel bound to HAVRE DE GRACE, to sail by the 10th of November. For particulars apply to DENT & Co.

Macao, 23d October, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CORSETIER COMARIE, of 600 Tons Capt. CAMPBELL to sail in November; for freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co. Macao, 14th October, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER THE fine A. I. American Clipper Bird, Do. for particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Macao, 27th November, 1840.

TO LET.

A Commissions and will finished House—apply to JAMES P. STURGES.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

Just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PREPARED MEATS, HAM, SOUP, SALMON OYSTERS, LARD, SALTED HERRINGS, YARROW, BLOTTES, BAKED OYSTERS, HAM, CHEESE, COFFEE, WINE, SODA, and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and Spirits of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godown of the undersigned the following

WINE, BEER in wood, BOTTLED BEER in bottle, PRIME BARBEE MEAT, PORK in barrel, India BEER in Tierces, DISCOUNT in packages, CANVAS and DUCK, SEAMING and ROPE, TWINE, and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROCERIES, HAM, &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA

RICE, SALT, BEER, SUGAR, SHIPCHANDLERS, SWEET, Manila BEER of different kinds, Potatoes, Dutch CHEESE, RAMBLES.

SOAP in 10 lb. boxes, COFFEE, SUGAR, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 lbs. each.

Gin in keiders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERBY of superior quality, ditto good, BEER of superior quality in bottles, ditto good, PORTER, in bottles.

WOOLLEN CLOTH, CRAB, White and unbleached LONGCLOTH, RED FLANNET SHIRTS.

Tobacco pipes, CHewing Tobacco, COCOBUTTOLE in jars of 140 lbs. or 16 contains each, POWDER in jars of 16 contains each, BEVELLANT, and various other articles.

Sample of the above may be seen at the office of

G. DE TAURETAGOVENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAMPAGNE and ANCHOIS, and a small quantity of BOTTLED BEER and FLOUR in barrels of 250 lbs. each, by

JAMES P. STURGES.

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH—also a few pieces CAMBRIA; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

October 22nd, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT. The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to

INNER, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 2

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO. CABINHEAD, SALT BEER and FLOUR, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TANNING, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, PRANCE CLARET, WINE, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SOAPS and ESSENTIALS POWDER, WHISKY, PARKER, QUILL, JEN, WAFERS. A few WATCHES—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

27th September, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undermanned: viz—

Schippers: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SVLPP," and "BLACK JOKER," and Captains: "ST. GEORGE" and "GREENHORN." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S TABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, in SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance, \$12
For six Months, \$7
For three, \$4
Single numbers of the Canton Press may be had at the Office *Pro du Monte* at 30 cents each.

FRANCE.

A Telegraphic dispatch from Paris dated August 27th 1840 at half past 9 o'clock in the forenoon announced that "the Government had for several days been informed that a new attempt would be speedily made by Louis Bonaparte. It took place on the 26th inst. at Boulogne—He was immediately arrested and is confined in the castle of the town. The conduct of the Garrison and of the National Guard has been above all praise."

Thus are explained the strange proceedings of Lord Palmerston with the Prince Louis in April, at the long interview of the young madcap with Lord Melbourne:—The English Cabinet, as it appears to be the enjoyment of the most profound ignorance of what is going forward in France and of the state of public opinion among us, had laughed that it could create the greatest embarrasments for our Government by encouraging this ridiculous pretender to make another trial. This conduct on the part of the English Ministry is a new insult to France. But it would inspire us with universal contempt and while it must cover with shame a Cabinet which does not blush for having recourse to such means against a loyal nation, it exhibits the evident infatuation of doing us an injury. If it be allowed us to entertain any doubts as to the malevolence of the dispositions of England, this fact alone ought to afford the means of knowing how far we can rely on her, and we are bound, for the future, to consider ourselves as fully apprized.

This event moreover occurring so soon after the injury of the Rannow treaty, gives to the actual position of things a higher degree of importance. If the participation of England was in reality a matter proved, we think that the Ministry has but two modes of considering the arrival of Prince Louis in France. But we cannot have more moral proofs of this indecent proceeding.

In reality—there is in it something so ridiculous as to overwhelm its odiousness.

England has not lately been fortunate in her political schemes. In three ambuscades got up in full peace has she failed completely—Orders were given to Commandant Napier, the usual instrument of her coup de main to make an attack on Mohammed Ali's Squadron on the Coast of Syria, but she arrives when the Squadron is gone; Lord Ponsonby sends his dragon Mr. Wood to excite the Syrians

to revolt. Mr. Wood disembarks just to be present at the pacification of the country which he wished to revolutionize; and now the debarkation of Prince Louis is a failure like the expedition of Napier and the mission of Wood. Are not they despicable indeed, the statesmen who now govern England?

It would be difficult, it is true, for that nation, now that her Machiavelism is known, to recommence her attempts, on a grand scale, in order to give the world a spectacle like that of the burning of the ships at Copenhagen.

It is to be presumed that Lord Palmerston and his Colleagues said to themselves—France threatens in case of war to excite revolutions throughout Europe—we have in our hands the means of shaking her system, and let us use it!—And England sent us Prince Louis—

Now, Prince Louis is at this moment in a place of safety; instead of disturbing France, his attempt has produced only a general sentiment of pity, for he is not of a stamp fitted for governing a people such as we see; it is however fortunate that he cannot henceforth cause us any umbrage, and that he has become altogether innocuous; he has broken his pledges, and has placed himself under condemnation for a capital offence.—There is not one, who doubts, that during the reign of his Uncle, a pretender, who should have acted as he has done, would before this time have been shot.—

From the Canton Register, 25th November.

We have been favoured with the following account of the *Nemesis's* passage from Ceylon.

The H. C. Steamer *Nemesis*, left Point de Galle on the evening of the 14th October, 1840, and arrived at Penang (steaming the whole way with the exception of one day) on the 24th of the same month, on the 26th she was laid on a sand bank in the river, and her bottom well cleaned and painted. She left Penang on the evening of the 27th, and spoke H. M. S. Cruiser, to the southward of Paracel hill on the morning of 29th, and the same day passed the opium clipper, *Mor*. She reached Singapore on the 30th October, where she remained until the 4th November, on the afternoon of which day she left on her way to join the admiral at the mouth of the Canton river. She passed the *Athena* to Manila on the forenoon of the 16th November, and arrived off the Praya Grande, Macao, this morning 25th of November, having come through the passage to the westward of the Tyas.

It is reported she will relieve the *Enterprise*, which vessel will proceed to the straits.

THE NEMESIS.

In this splendid vessel, commanded by captain W. H. HALL, we have the pleasing task of welcoming to our shores the first iron steamer that ever rounded the Cape of Good Hope. She is the largest of her class built, being 168 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 450 tons burthen. The Engines are 120 horse power, by the celebrated makers Messrs. Forester and Co. of Liverpool, and, of course, upon the best construction. Twenty days coal can on an emergency be stowed in her. She carries two medium 32 pound pivot guns, one aft the other forward, and 10 swivels; and is manned by 50 seamen. When launched she drew only 24 feet water, and may still be lightened if necessary to 44 feet. Being nearly flat-bottomed, and fitted with iron hawse-holes for cables in the stern, she can be ran on shore and easily got off again by anchors which contrivances will enable her in many cases to land troops without the assistance of boats. Tho' thus round-bottomed, two wooden false keels of 6 feet in depth can be let down through her bottom, one aft the other forward. These, together with a lee-board invented by captain Hall on the voyage, prevented her in a considerable degree from going to lee-ward. The rudder has a corresponding construction, the true-rudder going to the depth of the stern-post and a false rudder being attached by a pivot to the former, so that it can be tried up or let down to the same depth as the false keels. The floats are easily unshipped; and under canvas, with the wind free, she can go 9 or 10 knots an hour. The vessel is divided by water-tight divisions into 3 compartments, so that tho' even both stem and stern were stove in she would still float. Her accommodations and arrangements of small arms are splendid, and large coal holes being placed both between the officers' quarters and the sailors' berths, and the engine room,—the heat of the fires is not at all felt. Altogether this beautiful vessel does great credit to

her scientific builder John Laird esq. Birkenhead Liverpool.

The *Nemesis* left Portsmouth with secret orders on the 28th March, and reached Madeira in 7 days where she took in coals; thence proceeded down the coast of Africa, steaming or sailing according to circumstances; but she experienced principally adverse winds and currents. At Prince's Island—a Portuguese Settlement—she took in 70 tons of wood, which, with the remaining coals, lasted till she came into the latitude of St. Helena, when she proceeded under canvas in order to make the best of her way to Table Bay, thus facing the Southern Ocean at the very worst season of the year.

She arrived at Table Bay on the 1st July. The governor and suite having gone on board, she slipped from her anchorage and steamed round the Bay, trying the different range of her guns. His excellency was landed on the jetty, alongside which the *Nemesis* was brought. Having taken in about 200 tons of coals and water she left Table Bay on the 11th July; and, whilst rounding the Cape, as was to be expected at that most unfavourable season, experienced several gales of wind. One of these in particular was most tremendous, but, to the agreeable surprise of those on board, the steamer proved to be an admirable sea-boat, rising over the immense waves with the greatest buoyancy, and shipping little or no water. She, however, received so much damage in these gales that captain Hall put into English River,—Delagoa Bay, to repair and refit. This occupied 3 weeks, but was done most effectually by those on board, as she carries first rates artificers and ample means at their disposal. There was a slaver in English river at the time, but capt. Hall had no authority to seize her.

At Delagoa Bay some sailors belonging to an American Schooner that had been wrecked about 60 miles to the Northward in English River, applied to captain Hall for a passage. It appeared that the Schooner had been purchasing Ivory and Gold dust in a river, where she struck. The captain and part of the crew endeavoured to proceed in a boat to Delagoa Bay for assistance, but could not pass the surf upon the bar. Most of the people got fever, and several of them died, when the second mate, who was the only other person able to undertake the journey, volunteered to accompany the captain by land for aid. Being so few, these two considered it safer to go unarmed so as not to afford the natives any temptation to molest them. At first the natives appeared kindly intentioned, but afterwards fell upon them suddenly with their spears. The captain soon fell and was killed; but the mate presenting his rifle received most of the spears on his arm; one, however, struck him near the eye, and he also fell dreadfully wounded. The natives now proceeded deliberately to cut up the captain, to roast the pieces of his body and make their supper of him; all which process the mate witnessed, and supposed that they intended to eat him in the morning. The unfortunate man however made his escape during the night, and returned to the Schooner. Those of the crew who survived now again took to the boat and succeeded in reaching the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay; at which place two of them volunteered on board the steamer but the mate, not having sufficiently recovered, preferred remaining behind.

From Delagoa Bay, the *Nemesis* proceeded to Mozambique, where the Portuguese governor was received on board with due honour. This visit was the more gratifying to all parties as his excellency, who had lately arrived with instructions to put down the Slave trade, had given proof of his intentions so far as lay in his power to suppress the nefarious traffic in human flesh, by condemning two splendidly built slavers whilst the *Nemesis* was there. He also gave captain Hall the pleasing assurance that the sight of his Steamer would greatly dishearten the persons engaged in the Slave trade, for they would now see that their vessels were no longer safe in the river as Steamers so powerfully armed could follow them over the bars where the men of war could not approach. It was even supposed that the *Nemesis* had been specially despatched after Slaves from Rio.

From Mozambique the *Nemesis* continued her voyage towards India, calling at Johanna, the Sultan of which she rendered some assistance against a Madagascar chief named Raminy-tuk, who having been allowed by the former Sultan to reside in the island, was at the head of a strong party anxious to depose the person Sultan. The inhabitants many of whom speak English, enquired after the

health of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and asked if her majesty had a son. They were also anxious to know if the Thames tunnel was finished, and expressed a strong desire to put themselves under the protection of England.

From Johanna the *Nemesis* came direct through the Maldiva Islands to Ceylon, sighted Colombo on Monday morning the 7th, and reached Point de Galle the same afternoon. Her officers and crew (amongst whom are 3 Kroo-men, from the coast of Africa—probably the first of their race who ever came to the eastward) are all in excellent health and spirits; and judging from a short acquaintance we have had the pleasure of enjoying with their commander, we should anticipate for them a most agreeable period of service under captain Hall.

The *Nemesis* will have to wait a few days at Point de Galle until the arrival of commissariat and other stores from Colombo, when it is supposed she will proceed to Singapore and ultimately to China.

Lieut. K. W. Stewart Mackenzie A. D. C. to his excellency the governor, goes in the *Nemesis* with the intention, we understand, of joining the force acting against China, as a volunteer.—*Columbo Observer*, Oct. 12.

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, 29th Oct.

We have not heard or seen a single opinion expressed in favour of the prospects which the approaching negotiations at Canton disclose of a speedy and honorable termination to our existing differences with the Chinese. There seems, indeed, to be but one general feeling of mortification and disappointment with respect to what has been effected by the Expedition, which if not productive of actual dependency as to the result of the conferences about to take place between the Imperial Commissioners and our Plenipotentiaries, certainly appear to have given rise in China to no expectations that afford any degree of pleasure or satisfaction. The Court of Peking was doubtless thrown into no small state of alarm by the near approach of Admiral Elliot's Squadron; and in that frame of mind would not scruple to make the most ample professions of amity, of a desire to conciliate, and willingness to make atonement for the wrongs and injuries complained of. But if the real state of the Emperor's feelings be typified by the Edict he was pleased to issue in relation to what passed at the Peking, and which we now republish from the *Canton Register* of 13th Oct., it would appear he has not yet been sufficiently humbled to comply with all the requisitions to be made upon him. This edict preserves all the usual Chinese arrogance of tone, makes the same deprecatory distinction as all former documents of the kind between the Chinese and English, and pretends that we have come to "beg" and implore his Imperial favour. A good deal of this must no doubt be attributed to, what constitutes one object in all such proclamations, the exaltation of the Emperor by the most lofty assumptions in the eyes of his own subjects—but having been termed the "noble English nation" in the conference at Trenton, this return to the old mode of designating us barbarians, in the very first edict afterwards issued by the Emperor, is certainly no auspicious preliminary of a treaty of peace on terms of equality. There is however one point in this edict which may afford consolation to some; namely, the increased facility it assures to the opium trade on the coast, as the mandarins will no doubt find it their interest to read the interdiction against attacking "one or more of these barbarian ships anchored at sea," as extending to vessels of every description.

With respect to the manner in which the negotiations at Canton will be conducted, we have seen a late letter of 2nd Oct. from Chusan, from a well informed quarter, which states, that the Chinese authorities have been told that no reference will be permitted to Peking for the purpose of evasion or delay, or for a moment listened to, and that any attempt to propose it on the part of the Chinese Commissioners will be regarded by us in the light of a demand, and hostilities immediately resumed.—The Admiral is stated to have already given the Chinese on one occasion a satisfactory proof that he knows how to deal with their chicanery, and the letter adds, "if they do attempt to humbug him, we betide the Begs and the Chusans that may be there!" We only trust the spirit of firmness and decision here indicated may characterize the conduct of the negotiations on our side all along. We have no doubt that on the Chinese side throughout, all their accustomed arts of procrastination and evasion, bullying, wheedling, cajolery, and falsehood, will be brought into play—and it would be too much to hope that all this will be got over by mere patience, and without having recourse to coercive measures; which from all accounts the Emperor is determined to avoid at any cost, albeit our conduct excites "that indignation which sets the hair on end and raises the cap from the head."

The following occurrences are mentioned in one of our private letters:—

"A Court Martial was held on board the *Blonde* on the 12th and 13th Sept. for trial of WILLIAM DOYLE, a seaman belonging to the *Palmyra*, for shooting either intentionally or accidentally, the Capt. of a Chinese Junk. But owing to some deficiency of evidence, for it is said that it was done intentionally, the court which consisted of Captains BOURCHIER, MANTLAND and ELLIOT, and Commanders FLETCHER, AYRES, and ANSON, sentenced him to 3 years imprisonment, to forfeit all wages and prize-money, and at the end to be discharged from H. M. service with disgrace.

"An affray between the boat of the *Pyralide*, and a Chinese Private Junk lately occurred, by which 2 men were killed, and several wounded. The boat had been sent to board the Junk, and on going alongside they were fired upon by the crew and obliged to sheer off with the loss of two men. They however returned, boarded and set fire to her—6 of the Chinese were killed, and the rest of them landed."

BELOCHISTAN.

THE LATE DISASTER.

The fate of Major CLIBBORNE's detachment proceeding to the relief of Kahun, is now simply corroborated. This is the greatest disaster that we have suffered from the hands of the Beloches, and until the present occasion nearly sixty years have transpired, since a British gun has fallen into the hands of an enemy. We, in a former number, expressed our fears that the spirit of the Native soldiery would become depressed by disaster, and when deprived of the presence and unalloyed aid of the daring and chivalry of British soldiers, the constant pole star of their glory, it is not to be wondered at, that the native troops should shrink from an unequal conquest. The withdrawal of European troops from the mountains and highlands of Belochistan, after the highest fortress in the land had sunk beneath our arms; after the chieftains of a numerous and powerful sect had been slain upon his own hearth, within the shrine of his *Larus* and *Penates*; when his *harum* was put to flight; when his stores were rifled, and his wealth recovered; when his tribe and followers had seen their chief and leaders slain, his home desolate, and his family wanderers on the wild; when war had done all that could inspire the bitterest and the most burning revenge into the breasts of savage mountaineers; when, if ever care and caution and vigilance were to be used by conquerors, it was then; when, if ever troops of the highest spirit and the most devoted courage were wanted, it was then—then, when all were withdrawn, save a few posts stationed at long and unimportant intervals from each other, and all surrounded with unceasing hostilities like to small skiffs, tossed and battered, in a raging sea. But the absence of European troops is greatly to be lamented, inasmuch as it is productive of a greater loss of the European officers, belonging to Native Regiments. The example of European troops, who generally in all engagements take the lead, affords always a sufficient incitement to the sepoy, but when this example is not present, then the British officer has to come forward in a more daring, a more venturesome, and a much more exposed manner; instead of merely commanding, and leading on his men, he has to rush forward himself, to press into the thickest part of the enemy, and, of all present, to run the greatest hazard of being either shot, or cut down. In this way, the absence of European troops causes the greater loss of European officers, and such a loss, when we consider the small complement generally present with each Native Corps, is a loss of the utmost magnitude. The Native soldier is no doubt brave, but he is brave only as his officer (we mean the European) makes him brave, and a discipline and regular pay make him brave. To say that he is constitutionally brave, were only to say the same thing of the rest of his countrymen, in the face of all manner of proof to the contrary. Bravery, is a quality naturally inherited in various degrees by men of all countries, and its superiority, in one nation, above that conspicuous in another, is generally to be ascribed to superior moral cultivation. While reverses might contribute to dishearten the sepoys, they would only tend to inflame the courage of Europeans, and though even their more Spartan bravery may be oppressed by the weight of opposing numbers, we are fond enough to believe, that had Major CLIBBORNE's convoy been headed by a single company of the "fighting Foresters," the pass would have been cleared in the finest style, and with the greatest ease. The moment Europeans take the field, we feel pretty confident that our disasters will terminate; with the exception of the losses we have sustained both in the lives of brave officers and soldiers, and in property, we however do not consider that any further detriment has been sustained, and before two or three months will have elapsed, we expect to hear that all resistance and hostility on the part of the Beloches will have died away.

The force under Major CLIBBORNE consisted of four companies 1st Grenadiers, two companies, 2d Grenadiers, about one hundred irregular Horse, together with three Guns with the proper complement of Golanzaus. This large party, with a convoy of six hundred camels, left Sukkar on the 12th August, and reached Fulleger, on the entrance to the hills, about the 21st. At this

point, the movement of the convoy became very slow and crippled, on account of a great number of the camel drivers having deserted for fear of the Beloches. It, however, arrived within 3 or 4 days march of Kahun, when upon entering a broken defile, immense swarms of Beloches suddenly presented themselves on the heights, where they had collected in ambush. Major CLIBBORNE immediately threw out skirmishers to drive them away, but these were repulsed, and driven in with the loss of two European officers. The whole body of the enemy now poured down, and the detachment was forced to retire with a heavy loss of upwards of 200, and to abandon all the stores and artillery. Great apprehensions are now entertained for the safety of Kahun, almost destitute as it is of provisions, and it is likely that the Beloches, elated with their victory, and overjoyed at the acquisition of so much plunder, will combine all their strength for the reduction of this place. *Quoten* is, however, safe. The *Drift Gazette* of the 9th Sept. informs us that the force there now consists of 800 bayonets—3 horse artillery guns, and 100 of Christie's guns.

We hear numerous accounts of a large body of troops being about to be put in motion for Scinde and Afghanistan, and how far beyond anybody, at present, dare venture to guess. The 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry is warned, and a wing at least, of H. M. 41st Foot. It is said the Artillery in Scinde are to be strengthened by two troops of Horse, and that two in Poonah have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The company of European Artillery now at Bhoof is also expected to be ordered away. We have no doubt that the magnitude of the force, now put forth, will effectually reduce Belochistan to quiet.

In writing about the affairs of Afghanistan, we are apt to speak of that country as belonging to us, and not to Shah Soojah. We consider the conquest lately effected to be but an extension of our Indian empire, and virtually it is so. Without us Shah Soojah would have never stood in the Balla Hisar, nor have quaffed his sherbet in the gardens of Cabul. Without our sustaining power, Shah Soojah would not abide upon his throne for a single week; he is no more than the King of Oude or the Rajah of Sattara; and when we say that Afghanistan is ours, we do not utter a riddle, but a plain straight speaking fact. Some think, that the opening campaign is likely to terminate in the taking and occupying of Herat, and if Russia continues steadfast in her purpose of trying the issue of another advance into central Asia, the summer we possess ourselves of Herat, and hold a post among the Uzbeks, the more secure will be our position.—*Bombay U. S. Gazette*, Sept. 22.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 28th Nov. 1840.

On Wednesday morning last the salute of guns in the Praya announced some unusual event, and on going there, we were astonished to see the long hull of a steamer lying among the small craft in front of the Praya grande, and a great concourse of people gazing at this uncommon spectacle. We soon learned that it was the H. C. Steamer *Nemesis*, Capt. Hall, just arrived from Ceylon, Penang, and Singapore to join the British force. We have copied in another part a circumstantial account of her voyage to Ceylon, as given in a Colombo paper. This splendid vessel was immediately on her anchoring visited by a great number of foreign residents here, who praise the polite reception they experienced from Capt. Hall, and the magnificent appearance of the vessel inside. Everything is in the finest order, and the accommodations are described to be excellent. This is the first vessel of the kind of which the Chinese have had as near a view, and their wonder has been a good deal excited by being told that she is built entirely of iron, nor are they inclined to give implicit faith to their informants tale, convinced as they are that iron does not float. The garrison at Seen-ah (Cass branca) is, we are told, somewhat uneasy at the arrival of the *Nemesis* which they fear may, drawing so little water, pay them a visit out of these days.

We were in hopes of the *Nemesis* having brought the September over land mail, but were disappointed. We only received papers from Penang to the 23th and from Singapore to the 29th October, neither of which contain news of much interest, except that preparations were making for the speedy retaking of Khelet. Affairs in Afghanistan and Belochistan are represented as by no means in a favorable state. We find in a Penang paper an extract apparently from a French paper, relating another attempt of Prince Louis Bonaparte to revolutionize France, which however miscarried, as was to be expected, and he was taken prisoner at Boulogne. The suspicious expressed in this extract, of Prince Louis

having been assisted in his foolish enterprise by the British government, are extremely ridiculous, but a part of the French Press is very hostile to England, and nothing capable of spreading that feeling, is neglected. We hope however that the September mail will bring the gratifying intelligence of the misunderstanding between the governments of the two great nations having been amicably arranged.

Immediately after the arrival of the Admiral at Tongkoo, Capt. Elliot proceeded in the *Queen* steamer to Chuenpee, there to deliver a letter for, we are told, Keahen, the Imperial commissioner, acquainting him with the arrival of the British plenipotentiaries. This letter was given in charge to Lieut. Hamilton, who proceeded to the Fort at Chuenpee in an open boat, bearing a flag of truce, but was fired upon from the fort, which discharged nine guns at the boat, without fortunately hitting it. The boat was obliged to return to the steamer, at which also the Chinese had been firing, one shot striking the paddle-box, and seeing the Chinese determined to prevent the delivery of the letter, the steamer rejoined the squadron, after having thrown two shells into the fort, which are supposed to have done some damage. On Saturday evening last, Capt. Elliot landed here, and delivered into the hands of the pilot, who appears to hold the office of deputy-minister for foreign affairs, a despatch said to be from E-leppoo commissioner at Ningpo, for Keahen, which despatch was immediately forwarded to the Kuan-mia-foo at Cass branca, and by him started to have been sent on to Canton. We know not whether the truce agreed upon at Chusan, as published there on the 6th October, extends to these parts also, but if so, the Chinese have violated it by firing upon the flag of truce and at the steamer, and we regret that they have, as yet at least, not received the well merited punishment of having the fort knocked about their ears. Patience and moderation seem to be the order of the day, but neither, we trust, will hold out for ever. It is indeed said, but we know not whether on good authority, that a mandarin was despatched to the Admiral soon after the repulse of the steamer, to offer an apology, but that the admiral would not accept of it unless it was written and duly authenticated by the commanding officer. We suppose that H. M. plenipotentiaries are unwilling to risk for a slight cause, the chance of the peaceable progress of the to be commenced negotiations, to obtain which they have already made such immense sacrifices.—We do not believe that their satisfactory issue will be accelerated by too cautious and forbearing a conduct, which the Chinese, rather than attribute it to the humanity of a generous enemy, will interpret into weakness, and thence derive new causes for procrastination and delay. We may be mistaken in our estimate of the Chinese character, but we cannot help suspecting that into the negotiations about to be begun, the Chinese will carry no sincerity. The memorial from Lin, recommending delay as the surest way of destroying the British forces, supported as it is by Wang's representations, and those of many other high officers of state, ought to be ever present to the memory of the British plenipotentiaries, nor ought they to forget the lesson which Lin taught us last year, that the promises of the Chinese, although sanctified by the Imperial signet, may be broken as soon as made, and that no dependence whatever is to be placed in their word unless guarded by substantial guarantees. One of these guarantees is already in the hands of the English by the possession of Chusan, and the Bogue; we doubt not will share the fate of Ting-hae, should the execution of the promises made to the plenipotentiaries at the Pehlo be delayed.

We are still without certain information of the nature of the demands which the plenipotentiaries are instructed to make, but suppose that their general tenor is agreeable to what Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons, namely, indemnity for the past, and security for the future; demands of such magnitude, and so justly withal, that we really do not see how, without being compelled thereto, the Chinese can accede to, or the English state one jot of, them. However, the time is now drawing near when the public must be informed of what prospects there really are for a settlement of this momentous question. Keahen, in spite of all the reports to the contrary, is said either to have arrived at Canton or that he was to be there yesterday, and the next week will probably put an end to the ignorance in which, all not behind the diplomatic curtain, hitherto have languished. Meanwhile the squadron now consisting of 12 ships of war,

including three line of battleships, and of three armed steamers, is at Tungkoo with the exception of the *Calliope* and *Larne* at present at the Bogue, and a ship or two occasionally visiting Macao-roads—a splendid armament capable, we should think, considerably to abate the pride and arrogance of the Celestial Empire.

After writing the above, we learn that H. M. S. *Blenheim* proceeded to the Bogue on Thursday last, and that the *Merrill*, *Wellfleet*, and *Druid*, were to follow yesterday, accompanied by the *Minerva*, transport with 600 troops on board. It is said that the *Blenheim* is gone to demand a written and full apology from the Chinese commander of the fortress for having fired at the flag of truce as above related, and in case of refusal, the forts, we presume, will change hands. We hope Sir Fleming Semhouse will take care not to be misled by a written apology similar to the one tendered two years since to Admiral Maitland, when he demanded apology for the attack on the *Bombay* Schooner, which, without the customary seal of office, and therefore, of no value whatever, was accepted by that gallant veteran as sufficient at the time, who he soon after became aware of the mistake, and said, that although he had suffered himself to be deceived by Chinese cunning, one would take good care it should not happen again.

Port Lanchow, Canton and another, have agreed here the other day, (confidentially by Hongkong, it is said, to demand from Captain Elliot the nature of the communications to the Viceroy or Governor—The Hongkong Press goes on to Tungkoo, we believe, for the same their equities; although we doubt that they will be able to return with a satisfactory answer.

During the week a good many of our American neighbors have left the Canton, in the expectation, we suppose, of a speedy settlement, and of their being the first in the market. We have no inclination whatever to quarrel with their spirit of enterprise; but we believe a settlement to be so distant, and the difficulties of transacting business so different from those of last season, that we do not anticipate they will meet with last year's success.

We learn that several English houses have lately addressed H. E. the Admiral on the subject of our relations with China; and that a reply from H. E. was received yesterday. We have not been able to obtain a copy in time for the paper, but we understand that it implies that the negotiations with the Chinese have made very little progress, and that there is no immediate prospect of an amicable adjustment of existing difficulties. An address, numerously signed, has also been sent to the Admiral, requesting his interference on the behalf of Mr. Stanton's liberation from imprisonment. We have not heard whether an answer to it has yet been received.

The Cutter Louisa.—When on Friday week last the Admiral and his squadron from Chusan have in sight, Mr. Johnston, our deputy superintendent, went out in the cutter to meet him, but the cutter having carried away her rizen mast, was unable to fetch Tungkoo, and driven to leeward into Hongkong bay. There she was chased by a number of mandarin boats, which with their sweeps were approaching near, and the cutter was in evident danger of being made a prize of by the Chinese, had not a friendly breeze enabled her to escape. Though generally well manned and armed, the crew of the *Louisa* on this occasion consisted of six hands only, and had the Chinese come to close quarters, there can be little doubt but that they would have prevailed, and we should have had to lament the capture of other prisoners, whilst our's is now the more gratifying task of congratulating Mr. Johnston on his escape. After the cutter's arrival at Tungkoo, and report of what had happened, H. M. S. *Hyacinth* was immediately despatched in search of the Mandarin boats, but they had disappeared when she reached Hongkong. The *Louisa* has now been put in commission, we learn, by Admiral Elliot, as a tender to the *Melville*.

Capt. Smith of H. M. S. *Druid*, has, we learn, been seriously ill, but has now, we are happy to be informed, nearly recovered.

We have been favored with a copy of Messrs Jo. Cox & Co's business circular, and hope these gentlemen will not resent as a breach of confidence, our giving it a wider circulation, by publication in the "Press," confident as we are that all our readers will be glad of tidings from a firm so highly respectable, but who have, during the last two years in China, enjoyed but a very small share of the general business. We heartily wish them success!

To—
"Sir,—Although the continued maintenance of the Blockade of the Port of Canton entirely suspends all operations in the staples of which our Circulars usually treat, we continue the sometimes impertinence of our advisers with regard to certain articles not usually noticed in letters of this description,—

Argument.—Nothing doing.
Admirals.—Continue inactive.
Ambassadors.—At a discount.
Apologies.—

—Linguists, Junk Captains' Coolies and Pilots may always be obtained in any quantity, but these descriptions are quite unworthy of attention.

Blunders.—New ones of English manufacture daily exposed; they are taken off by the Chinese, but the supply seems inexhaustible.

Bogue-Ports.—Have been held much too long by the present owners; an excellent opportunity of disposing of them occurred the other day, but was not taken advantage of.

Courage.—Never more abundant, but spoiling for want of exercise.

Confidence.—Until lately the stock was large, and a certain party obtained on credit a large quantity; but the merchants have now entirely withdrawn it.

Diplomacy.—Such immense quantities, and of so wretched a kind have been forced upon the Chinese, that the article cannot possibly succeed with them for several years.

Energy.—Much wanted.
Foreigners.—Great encouragement given last year to these articles, but they are now rather at a discount, and the most common kinds may be quoted lower than ever.

Gunpowder.—Large arrivals; but it does not go off at all.

Information.—Much wanted; not to be got.
Insults.—Continue to be offered by the Chinese and taken by the British.

Metals.—Steel and lead are those which will do best in China; we cannot conceive why they have been so long neglected.

Negotiations.—Will not do.

Shot.—Had shot here very frequently made.

Superintendents.—Chief not wanted; the second was enquired after a few days ago.

Truce.—A spurious article was lately offered here, but it did not take.

Truth.—Seldom to be obtained from the Chinese but appreciated by them. Transactions on a large scale will never succeed with them; unless their article, together with consistency, firmness, and dignity, which are usually packed with it, form leading features in the investment.

War.—The low, wretched imitation of this article which the house of Palmerston & Co. have lately manufactured for this market, is wholly unsuited to it: a good description, of true colors, without false glazing, of a bold pattern, well got up, and properly finished, would, we are confident, be found to answer.

We are Sir,
Your faithful Servants,
JO. COSE & Co.

To each of our readers as may be fond of sweetmeats we recommend the following advertisement, which a friend of ours, cunning in Chinese lore, found the other day, and translated for our and their benefit.

AT MACAO INESTIMABLE GEMS.

"At the shop are manufactured, with painstaking attention and care, Dragon and Eagle sweet cakes for presents and festivals. Pasties edged

with the Mei Kwei stone, prepared for marriage processions, and Moon cakes for the autumn festival, and for presents to friends and relations. Exquisite buns compounded of rich goose fat and dainty pork. Sugar pyramids called the pavilions of a thousand stories, reaching to the clouds; Sugar houses and grottoes, and figures of men and animals. Dumplings in great varieties and of scarce ingredients; delicately white parties of flour, whose parity is as silver, and whose fineness resembles silk, to be eaten that long life may be attained; and the constantly desired Honey Dough-Nuts, never ceasing to excite appetite, also an extensive variety of delicious preparations of old man's rice, whose taste is as a charm, and an internal application, of which soothes and gratifies; moreover, preserves of highly esteemed fruits, blended delightfully with ingredients of ever to be remembered piquancy and flavor. The variety is endless.

All for sale at this shop which transacts business in the great freight street. Esteemed strangers, look intensely at our signs, and become acquainted with our name.

Let it never escape your memory!

"All transactions managed with a scrupulous attention to honesty. This Establishment never swindles—rich customers are perpetually welcome."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—21st H. M. S. *Herald*, Capt. Nias from New South Wales and Singapore; 25th H. C. Stramer, *Nemesis*, Captain Hall, from Falmouth, Ceylon, and Singapore; Span. *Cometa*, Pardo, from Manila.

PASSENGER.—per *Nemesis*, Captain Stewart Mackenzie.

SAILED.—24th Brit. *Citadel*, Wright for Manila; *Cowanjee Family*, Wallace, for Singapore and Calcutta; Span. *Merita*, Rionda, for Manila; this day *Hindostan*, Campbell, for Singapore and Bombay; *Ariel*, Warden, for Singapore and Calcutta. To-morrow morning, Span. *Patriota*, for Manila.

The *London Herald*, Scamler, for London to be despatched in a few days.

PASSENGERS.—per *Cowanjee Family*, Mr. D. Cable; per *Hindostan*, Mr. W. F. Gray.

The Ships of war we mentioned the arrival of last week, from Chusan, are H. M. S. *Melville*, 74, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, commanded by the Hon. R. S. Dundas; the *Wellfleet*, 74, bearing the broad pennant of commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, commanded by Capt. Thomas Maitland; the *Blenheim*, 74, commanded by Sir H. S. Fleming Semhouse, and the *Modeste*, 20, Capt. H. Eyres.

ARRIVED in Singapore from China 24th Oct. H. M. S. *Cranston*, Capt. Giffard; 29th *Herbert* Compton, Boulton; 30th, *Mor*, Young; 31st *Coringa* Packet, Gibson.

SAILED from Singapore for China; 23d H. M. Schooner *Starling*, Keller; H. M. S. *Sulphur*, Belcher; *Sunderland*, Bushby; *Lady Grant*, Raudle; *Francis Smith*, Edmonds; 28th Dutch *Elizabeth*, Linsdatt; 29th Amer. *Abner*, Dumasque.

The *Virginia* of whose safety fears were entertained, put back to Singapore on the 23th October, and her cargo was being surveyed. There are no tidings of the Governor Doherty, nor has anything, we are sorry to say, been heard of the *Goconda*, with the Staff and part of the 31st M. N. I. on board.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kingdon*, *Julius Cesar*, *Scotch Castle*. From Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, Governor Doherty. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chieflain*, *Virginia*, H. M. S. *Sulphur* and *Starling*; *Sunderland*, *Francis Smith*, *Elizabeth*. From England, *Islen Stewart*, *Chestnut*, *Bella Marina*, *Clifford*, *St. George*, *Transports*, *Patience*, *Bonaparte*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Lowell*, London; *Abner*, Calcutta; *Lena*, Bombay; *Lisina*, Madras. At Whampoa.—*American*; *Kosciusko*, Panama.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th August via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 6th July via England CALCUTTA, 1st October, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 17th September & *Monarch*, SINGAPORE, 4th November & *Nemesis*. JAVA, 5th October via Singapore. MANILA 10th November & *Cometa*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Po do Monte.

SALE BY AUCTION.

HOOKER & LANE beg to intimate that they have been instructed to sell by auction an assortment of the following choice articles just landed from Calcutta where they have been selected with the utmost care for this market.

Irish and Country Beef and Pork—Beef, Allsorts and Tonnant's Beef in bottle—Bitter's Beer in wood—English and French bottled BRANDY—CLARET, Liqueur, Latour, St. Julien and English—SHERRY—CHAMPAGNE—CHERRY BRANDY—MILK PUNCH—

LEMON SYRUP—LIME JUICE—BENGAL CHUTNEY—CURRY POWDER and PASTE—JAPP SAUCE—White wine VINEGAR—CHILLI and RASPBERRY VINEGAR—PICCLE—MUSTARD—assorted JAMS—TART FRUIT—BRANES—CHERRIES—CAVENDISH PEPPER—ALANCE MEAT—SAUSAGES—BROWN SPICED BEER—TONGUES—VERMIL—CELERY—OATMEAL—PEARL BARLEY—DRIED HERBS.

Full particulars of which will be given previous to the sale.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

NOTICE.—To HOLDERS of NAVY BILLS. The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete sets, on very moderate terms.

M. LARRULET.

Macao, 14th November, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in one firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last. FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BAIDOMAN'S; if will be returned to the undersigned on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co. 11th August, 1840. Agents.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Clipper JANE, Capt. GRONVON, to sail in December, soon after the Falcon; apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, "Duch," for particulars apply to

THOM & Co.

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

TO LET.

A Commodious and well finished HOUSE.—apply to JAMES P. STURGIS

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAMS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCKPICKLED HERRINGS, YAMOUTH BUTTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHERRIES, COFFEES, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

Wines, Beer and Spirits of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEER and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godown of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Dyna & Louisa Blille* (BRANDY in wood); Bitter's BEER in Cask and Bottle, PRIME HAMMOND MEAT PORK in barrel, India BEER in Tiersces, RICE in puncheons, CANVAS and DUCK, SEAMING AND KUPING TWINE, and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of BACON, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROUSE, HARE, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA. RICE, SALT BEER, SUGAR, SHIP-DISCUIT, SWEET MANILLA BEACUT of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch CHERIES, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEE, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.

Gin in holden, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, ditto good, BEER of superior quality in bottles, ditto good, PORTWINE in bottles.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, coarse, White and unbleached LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO-PIPES, CHANGING TOBACCO, COCONUTS in jars of 12 or 15 or 16 gantams each, POMEYAT in jars of 16 gantams each, HATELUT, and various other articles.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of G. DE THURETTOUYENA.

Macao, 10th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces of CLOTH; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

ISNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Braided Canvas Nos. 1 & 2 27 " White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails, 1

Superior White Sail Cloth Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, White Duck, 5 " White Duck 7 " White Drill.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO. CARBONAD, SALT BEER and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, BITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAIST and TAN BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, FINE CHERIES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINE, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM.

A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SOBA and SEIDITE POWDERS, WATFING, PAPER, QUILLS, INS. WATERS, A few WATCHES—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners:—"ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKER," and Cutters:—"ST. GEORGE" and "GRAYHOUND."

JOHN SMITH

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscriptions to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance, \$ 13

For six Months, " " 7

For three " " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Fe de Monte at 30 cents each.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have been favored with the first number of the *New Zealand Journal*, published in London on the 6th February. This, as well as the other jour-

nals relating to New Zealand, is to be devoted to promoting the interests and welfare of New Zealand, and as such of course is likely to be useful in its intended sphere. The first number contains a map of New Zealand, and articles of good information relative to the colonies generally. The following are extracts.

Effect of Australian Discontent.—It seems from the following paragraph, which lately appeared as an advertisement in a South Australian paper, that Australian discontent is not unlikely to add to the New Zealand population. It does not appear that the paragraph has as yet been productive of fruit.

"Why do agriculturists remain here, whose speculation has withered every hope, and where the common necessities of life are permitted to bear prices which few really can afford?"

"The Australian soil and climate are defective, so are the prospects of him who has less than a certain amount of capital, or who has not the physical power to enable him to work for one; and, if he continues, to him may come a diminished frame and a pauper's grave."

"The trade, of which we have seen here ample proof of being carried on by the natives of New Zealand, is of itself a guarantee of a superior soil, while the more abundant visitations of rain, and the noble rivers met with there, occur, as it were, to invite us to wiser and more profitable labour."

"The salubrity of the climate is supported by many evidences, nor is thirst borne long, or quenched in waters loaded with impurities. Against the violence of the natives, of which there is more talk than proof, the combinations of a company would at all times prevail."

"Those inclined to this project are requested to leave their names at Mr. Bright's Dispensary, next the South Australian Company's Bank. When thirty names shall have been enrolled, a meeting will be called to consider a plan for further proceedings."

Poor's Return.—The new Governor, Mr. G. J. Lambie, or rather, "civil superintendent" as he is called, landed at Melbourne, on the 1st of October. He was received with a salute of nine guns. His salary is stated to be \$200 a year, "with a small allowance for his table." At a large sale of public land which had taken place, recent prices obtained for land had not been maintained. "Paries," says the *Port Phillip Gazette*, "who talked of giving \$30 per acre for the suburban allotments of Geelong, found themselves in possession at \$15 and \$16."—The settlement was increasing.

The following piece of intelligence, from the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, is from the *Colonial Gazette* of Wednesday last:—We have seen a letter from the correspondent of a well-known mercantile house in the city, dated Bay of Islands, July 17th. The village of Kororarika, was stated to be fast increasing, and much resorted to as a place of business. The French Catholic Bishop had lately bought some property there, and was about building a chapel and school-house. The Church Missionaries were "waging great war against him and his priests" in that quarter, and the Wesleyans had been doing the same at Hokianga. The Church Missionaries and Wesleyans had come to an understanding for separating; their respective spheres of duty the former taking the Eastern, and the latter the Western part of the Northern Island. Mr. Bunby, the British resident, was to proceed to England on the arrival of the General (Capt. Hobson); and was expected to take along two of the principal chiefs with him, to lay before the Queen's Government a representation of the real state of New Zealand. The report of the Lords' Committee of 1838, had found its way to the Bay of Islands, and had stimulated the prevailing anxiety to effect purchases of land from natives, whilst facilities for landholding yet remained.—*Sydney Monitor*, 21st August.

MADRAS.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The *Severn*, *Samarang* and *Swallow* have been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of the 33d Regiment, and the *Hope* for the recruits for the 31st Regiment to Mouleins. No order has yet been given for their embarkation, but it is likely they will go on board in two or three days.

The 30th Native Infantry was to commence its march for this Presidency from Bellary, to relieve the 23d, on Thursday last. An entertainment was to be given to that much respected Officer, Major General Woolfe, commanding the Division.—*Courier*, September 3.

TERRIFIC STORM.—Early on the morning of Saturday last, the Presidency was visited by a terrific storm, which continued nearly three hours. The thunder claps were loud and incessant; the lightning, which was extremely vivid, flashed without intermission, and the rain fell in torrents. Altogether it was the most violent tempest with which Madras has been visited since the awful night of the 11th of November 1837. We are happy to learn that through the merciful care of that gracious and all-powerful Being who "rides on the whirlwind, and directs the storm," no loss of life has occurred, though one of the servants of the Nabob was deprived of the sense of bearing. We regret to add, that the property of His Highness has sustained considerable injury. Chepauk Palace having been struck by the lightning. The electric fluid entered the store room in which the Nabob's State dresses, and other valuables, were deposited, and committed damage to the extent of four lacs of rupees. A state sword, formerly belonging to his late Highness the Nabob Wallajah, (valued at 20,000 rupees) was shivered to pieces.—*Herald*, September 2.

SEPTEMBER 5.—The *Hope*, we understand, has been engaged, in addition to the vessels already mentioned, for the conveyance of the 33rd Native Infantry across the water.

The embarkation of the Troops on the *Samarang*, *Severn* and *Swallow* has been postponed till Monday morning these vessels will sail during the day.

REVENUE OF THE OUTPORTS.—According to a parliamentary report recently laid before the House of Commons, the amount of revenue collected at the different outports during the year terminating 5th January, 1840, was as follows:—Liverpool, £4,080,564 7s. 2d.; Bristol, £1,058,192 3s. 2d.; Hull, £839,579 4s. 7d.; Gloucester, £166,365 1s. 8d.; Lancaster, £38,966 0s. 8d.; Chester, £77,136 6s. 8d.; Exeter, £81,009; Newcastle, £444,325 5s. 1d.; Plymouth, £90,109 11s. 6d.; Portsmouth, £30,014; Southampton, £40,775 8s.; Stockton, £78,275 16s. 3d.; Sunderland, £102,804 6s. 1d.; Whitehaven, £102,143 11s. 6d.; and Yarmouth, £54,352 12s. 6d. From the above returns it will be seen how very much Liverpool stands above any other in amount of revenue received, and consequently in amount of trade carried on. The revenue received at Douglas, Isle of Man, in the same period, amounted to £18,216 1s. The sums collected at the principal ports in Scotland were as follows:—Aberdeen, £63,441 13s. 3d.; Dundee, £83,723 15s. 9d.; Glasgow, £448,829 17s. 9d.; Greenock, £293,743 18s. 7d.; Leith, £423,181 16s. 8d.; and Port Glasgow, £63,121 19s. The revenue at the principal Irish ports was as follows:—Belfast, £309,367; Cork, £211,840; Dublin, £781,495; Dundall, £11,510; Galway, £18,300; Limerick, £128,319; Londonderry, £85,356; Newry, £33,488; Sligo, £14,663; Waterford, £161,632 12s. 4d.

UNITED STATES.—By the *Patrick Henry*, Capt. Delane, we have received New York papers of July 8, which however contain little news. The Sub-Treasury Bill has finally passed the Senate, on a division of 124 to 105. Congress was to adjourn on 21st inst. The accounts of the yield of crops in the growing districts of the Union are favourable, and confident predictions are hazarded that the yield of the harvest will be unusually abundant. The directors of the United States Bank have determined to abstain from declaring a dividend for the present. Commercial affairs are very gloomy at Montreal. No business is doing, and the markets are overstocked with goods. The rumours of the intentions of Mexico to commence warlike operations against Texas appears to be confirmed. General Orista, it is said, is about to march forthwith at the head of a numerous army, to invade the new territory. Havannah has been visited with a terrific thunder-storm, the effects of which were most disastrous. Peru has declared war against Bolivia. The province of Pasto, one of the southern divisions of New Granada, has unsuccessfully attempted a revolution. The all-engrossing subject in the journals is the passing of the Sub-Treasury bill above stated. The Whig, or Bank, party are bitter in their denunciations of this measure, which they pretend will have the effect of checking trade and reducing prices, at the same time that it will impede the speculative

operations of the Banks. They are equally strenuous in their opposition to the bankrupt law, because many persons who are now largely indebted to the banks and quite unable to pay the principal of their debts, nevertheless continue to pay interest upon them regularly; but so soon as the bankrupt law shall come into operation, they will avail themselves of it to free them legally from all future liabilities either of principal or interest; and this will probably endanger the stability of many banks whose chief assets consist of suspended debts due by parties greatly embarrassed, but who cannot shake off their responsibility under the law as it stands at present. It seems still doubtful whether the bankrupt law will be passed during the present session of Congress, which close on the 31st of July. Bills on London were negotiated at New York at 64 to 7, and with little activity. The aspect of commercial matters undergone no material change since the date of the advices previously received; United States Bank, 714.—(Advertiser.)

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 5th Dec. 1840.

By the *Sealby Castle* we have received the *Sing-Free Press* of 15th October, but not a single Bombay Paper. The news brought by this vessel have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Monarch*, the Steamer *Nemesis* and of the *Akbar*.

On Monday morning last Capt. Elliot returned to Macao, and immediately published the circular which will be found below, acquainting the British community with the resignation of the command of the Expedition by H. E. Rear Admiral the Honble Geo. Elliot, on account of ill health. H. E. arrived in the roads that same evening, in the steamer *Queen*, and those that saw him land, describe him as appearing to be suffering very much from ill health. H. E., however, declining the use of a chair that was in waiting for him, walked the short distance from the boat to Capt. Elliot's house. It is said that the Admiral will leave China soon in the *Volage*, now daily expected from Manila. We believe that every one who has at heart the successful issue of the Expedition, cannot but lament that ill health has deprived it of its hitherto head, and we anticipate that this painful circumstance will furnish the Chinese with new matter for procrastination, this being but another proof to them of the correctness of Lin's memorial to the Emperor, advising him to postpone all settlement, in the hope that delay will destroy the English in a country and climate to which they are unaccustomed. The command of the Expedition has however devolved into the hands of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and we trust that the Chinese will soon find themselves mistaken in their anticipations, and that the claims of the British will be pushed with renewed energy. The Commodore arrived here from the Bogue in the *Modeste* on Tuesday last, and left again yesterday. All the ships, with the exception of the *Herald* and *Jupiter*, left for the protection of the shipping at Tongkoo, moved to the Bogue on the 29th, also the Transport *Minerva*, *Sophia*, and *Nasareth Shah* with the 37th M. N. I. and a portion of Bengal Volunteers, hitherto encamped on the Island of Sow-chow, and it was generally said that an ample written apology was to be demanded from the commander of the Fort of Chuenpee for his violation of the flag of truce, a circumstance we mentioned last week, and that in case of noncompliance with this demand the fort was to be attacked and destroyed. It was said that the period for the delivery of such apology was to be the 2nd of this month—but we have not yet heard of either compliance on the part of the Chinese, or of hostilities from the squadron. A verbal communication has, we hear, been made, in which the Chinese excuse the mistake of having fired on the flag of truce and the steamer, but that was not considered sufficient.

Notice has been given that the letter-bag for H. M. S. *Volage* for London, will be closed this evening, and we presume the vessel will sail to-morrow morning. H. E. Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot, after having been obliged, by ill health, to resign the command of the Expedition, returns home in her; and we sincerely wish that he may in a more genial soil and climate recover from the severe illness from which he is now suffering. As a public servant, in high command, his brief career in China

offers, as far as our observation and information go, little to comment. On arriving at Chusan, he found Tinghah taken by his predecessor; he afterwards proceeded to the Peiho, and returned again to Chusan, towards the end of September, remaining there until the middle of November, sailed for Tongkoo, and after but a few days stay there and at Macao, leaves for England. It is possible that some advantage may be reaped from the preliminary negotiations to which H. E. was a party—of their nature we are in a great measure ignorant, and may therefore, perhaps unjustly, lament that H. E. command of the Expedition has not been marked by that energy of action which is usually the characteristic of the British sailor.

We give below copies of the addresses lately sent to H. E. Admiral Elliot, and his answers thereto. The first, signed by most of the British residents, requesting H. E.'s interference for the liberation of Mr. Stanton, the Admiral merely acknowledges the receipt of, without answering the subject matter of the address, namely the liberation of Mr. Stanton, to whom, we fear, H. E.'s sympathizing with the British residents here at the loss they have sustained, will be but cold consolation—the only inference to be drawn from this answer is that any steps to be at present taken in favor of Mr. Stanton, would be inconvenient, with the prospect of negotiations about soon to be commenced. The answer from H. E. to the address signed by several British firms is as satisfactory as probably under the circumstances could be expected; it establishes one point with which the public was not previously acquainted, namely, that the truce agreed to at Chusan does not extend to these parts; from H. E. stating that he is ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese government, we may infer that the negotiations at the Peiho and Ningpo have been merely preliminary, and that those only intended now to be begun well enter in *medias res*.

The most positive intelligence has reached here that the Imperial Commissioner Keshen arrived at Canton in the latter days of last week, and it is generally stated that he has already proceeded towards the Bogue; this however, requires confirmation. The Chinese say that Keshen refused to have an interview with Lin, but that he admitted the visits from the Foo-yuen and the Tartar general. That the late Governor of Canton, Tang Tingching, whose arrival at Canton from Fohkeen we reported a fortnight since, has been there at all, is now denied; there seems to be somewhat mysterious about the late movements of this personage, who by some is represented as on his way to Peking by order of the Court, and by others it is whispered that he lies dying somewhere on the road, his desperate circumstances having tempted him to swallow poison. There is, however, much uncertainty in all these rumours, which are frequently contradictory, since it is also said that Tang had an interview with Keshen which lasted three hours. The greatest excitement is said to prevail in Canton among all classes, and numerous are the reports with which the credulity of the people is amused, but if we are correctly informed, the most prominent feeling among the people is hostile to the English, and the Chinese exclaim loudly against the intended journey of the High Imperial Commissioner to the Bogue, there to treat with foreign barbarians, as endangering the dignity of the Empire. They seem to imagine that the very circumstance of an officer entrusted with the Imperial powers, going out of his way at the desire of the English, is highly derogative to the splendor of the dragon throne, and their patriotic prejudices are deeply wounded by such proceedings. We know not whether these sticklers for celestial prerogative are deeply versed in history, or they might have found a precedent for the contemplated negotiations, not farther back than the time of Kanghe, when in the year 1688 Chinese ambassadors were sent to meet those from Russia, and a treaty of amity was actually concluded between them, and the frontier between the two Empires defined, with the assistance of the missionary Gerbillon. In the absence of all certain information of what the intentions of the Chinese government really are, with regard to the English demands, we think our readers will not be displeased to have the rumours of the day recorded, or to be told in what manner these affect the public mind in China. We only wish we had better means of information, many of the accounts which Europeans obtain from Chinese, being either invented altogether by their informants, or so much modified as to be calculated to flatter their lin-

genera' supposed passions or prejudices. A story almost too absurd to be committed to paper, were it not that things as strange have happened in China, and may therefore again be attempted, is, that there is to be a Committee of Hongmerchants, who are to come to Macao there to treat with another of British merchants:—there are to state what their grievances are, and how they desire them to be removed; on this the Hongmerchants are to deliberate, and report to Keahen, who, after having given the subject all due consideration; will, if he approves of the resolutions, then communicate his pleasure to H. M. plenipotentiaries; we need remark on this merely, that only the head of a Chinaman could conceive such an extraordinary project of settling the affairs of two mighty nations.

Although we believe that the opinion generally obtaining is, that the to be commenced negotiations will not lead to any satisfactory result, yet there are some of our neighbours who indulge in the hope and belief that everything will be shortly settled, and that the trade will be soon reopened. Although our wishes are in favor of the latter event, circumstances, and the deductions we can make from them, lead us to anticipate a long period of uncertainty, and to fear that a satisfactory settlement of the great question can, not alone, be hastened, but be obtained only, by such a display of force as will impress the Chinese with a salutary reverence of British power. That this has not yet been done is much to be lamented, as it would probably have hastened the Chinese into compliance with the demand of the British government, whilst now, seeing the force sent out to their coast lying there inactive, and even diminishing daily by sickness, they are led to ascribe to weakness and fear of their numbers the forbearance which has hitherto been extended to them. Under such an impression it is not likely that they will be at all inclined to make any concession, were it ever so trifling; much less then can we suppose them at all willing to allow the demands which probably the plenipotentiaries are instructed to make, which cannot fail to be of startling magnitude, and which if agreed to by the Chinese, must expose them to not only great pecuniary sacrifices, but also to a certain humiliation of their long cherished national pride and vanity, which teach them to look upon all outside barbarians with the utmost contempt, upon whom the Imperial charity and universal benevolence may condescend to bestow some favors, but who can have no claim upon the Emperor's justice, who, in fact, affects to look upon them as the last and least deserving of his subjects the ten thousand kingdoms of this earth being all equally subject to his will, although the blackhaired race alone is entitled to his special care. To keep up these high pretensions the policy pursued by China has ever been most jealously careful, and in order that his subjects might not be unduly deceived, this self-styled Lord of the Universe does not allow them to visit foreign countries, or, if they break his laws, they cannot return to their own country—or in doing so expose themselves to the vengeance of the law. The desire of gain has notwithstanding annually expatriated thousands of the sons of the central land, many of whom return to their native land, and end their days there unmolested by the mandarins or with their connivance. By this means some knowledge of foreign nations has been spread among the people in general, although from the uninquizitive genius of the people, and from the noxious occupations of these travellers, who are chiefly labourers and mechanics, that knowledge is as vague and imperfect as the Peking government may wish. If therefore the laws have been partially ineffectual to obstruct all knowledge of foreign lands not subject to Tartar rule, the endeavors of the government to prevent all visitors from those lands to penetrate into China have been more successful, and although three centuries and a half have now elapsed since China became accessible to European enterprise, by the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, the intercourse with Europe which was thereby caused, although at the beginning less restricted, has little by little been contracted by Chinese jealousy, until at last the single ports of Canton and Macao alone were accessible to foreign trade. All the attempts made by the various nations to extend the field of their industry, have been met by the same invariable policy, of looking upon the permission given them to trade, as an act of spontaneous clemency of the Emperor, which may be discontinued at his pleasure, and the several embassies that were suffered to go to Peking were not allowed even to

explain what brought them there, but the Court affected to look upon them as tribute bearers sent by their several masters, the vassals of the great Emperor, to assure him of the continuance of their fealty. In this light are the Portuguese, Russian, Dutch, and English Embassies recorded in Chinese history, nor could they be, considering that the Emperor claims the whole earth as his patrimony, be represented in any other. Ever since the trade centered at Canton, so vigilant a watch has been kept upon foreigners there, that they never came in contact with any natives except on business; no foreigner has ever made acquaintance with any of their men of rank, or eminent for literary acquirements; so successful has the policy of the government been that all their subjects who have any claim to rank or knowledge would shrink from acquaintance with barbarian as degrading and defiling.

Such having been the invariable policy of the Court, and such being the sentiments it has taught its people, can we expect from them any voluntary compliance with demands, however just, only respectfully urged? May we not much sooner expect a most absolute refusal of all just accommodation? And may we not attribute this not hitherto having been done, to the apprehensions to which the arrival of the fleet gave rise? This fleet, with the exception of taking possession of the small unfortified town of Tinghae, has been inactive for upwards of five months, the garrison of Tinghae is much reduced by sickness, and the Chinese, aware of the damage which delay has already done to the English invaders, a delay caused no doubt by their artful diplomacy, will not hesitate still to employ so successful a weapon, and may still attempt to prevent the English from proceeding to actual hostilities, by holding out specious promises of a settlement, which they have no intention whatever of fulfilling.

What, we may ask, has ever, in all the transactions foreigners have had with the government of this country, been gained by negotiation? Nothing but a refusal, frequently accompanied by insult. No concessions were made to their justest claims, and it was only by compliance of mandarines, that foreigners could evade the many laws existing for their annoyance, and easy on the restricted intercourse which has hitherto existed. The laws of the Empire, we have been told over and over again, are unchangeable, and though they were frequently relaxed in practice, they might be, and were, called into life whenever it suited the whim or advantage of the local rulers to do so. Such claims as foreigners, and particularly the East India Company's agents, urged upon the government of Canton from time to time, had reference only to their trade, or personal convenience, and were, with the exception of a very few, invariably refused, for no other reason than that the mandarins used to give, but that the compliance of the great Emperor to foreigners from afar was boundless, that he permitted them to come and trade, but that in doing so they must conform to the laws made for them, which could not be altered, and that these were sufficient, that the complaints foreigners made were insolent, &c. &c. If the complaints and demands of foreigners on trifling subjects have been almost invariably denied them, how then can we expect, merely from the justice of this vain and arrogant nation, concessions of so important a nature as those the plenipotentiaries are instructed to demand? If, in the transactions foreigners have hitherto had with the local government, the latter might plead, with an appearance of justice, or at least law, on its side, that the heeding of such complaints would be contrary to old established regulations, we may be allowed, in proof of the absence of all feeling of justice in the government of Canton at least, to cite the case of the Spanish Brig *Bibine*, which vessel was burnt in the Tyne in September last year, by order of the Chinese government, and by Chinese officers and soldiers. When the Government of the Philippines sent an agent to China to demand reparation for the loss of property, although the most undeniable proof was produced that the vessel really was Spanish and had not been engaged in the Opium-traffic, the Chinese would not receive such proof, but persisted in their unsustained assertion that the vessel had been English or assisting the English, and Lin, the High Imperial Commissioner was not ashamed, among the many specious reasons for denying justice to the Spaniards, to say that their nation was below his notice, as holding away only over some petty Islands in the Pacific, and being too weak to deserve his regard, they could have no claim upon his justice. We have therefore an admission from the very highest officer of the Empire, that the

only argument to extort justice from the Chinese, is the use of force, and in this respect we are inclined to give full credit to Lin. We have before shown that the inactivity of the British force and the reduction of their numbers by sickness has most probably led the Chinese to suppose that it is too weak to attempt any new hostility, and that delay will duly prostrate its strength still more. How then can it be expected that the negotiations Keahen is ordered to enter into, will be carried on with a sincere desire to a settlement with despised and hated barbarians, who have already violated the sacred territory of the middle empire, and whose presumption to demand redress backed by an armed force, the government at Peking must according to precedent, affect to look upon as nothing better than rebellion! But even supposing, and we are far from admitting the possibility, that the Court at Peking would for once waive its claims to supremacy, and condescend to treat with the plenipotentiaries of the Sovereign of Great Britain on equal terms, can it be for one moment imagined that the Chinese are willing to make the positive sacrifices which the English, no doubt, will have to demand? Are they prepared to pay down, or give security for the payment of about two millions sterling, the value of the Opium, of one million owing by Hong merchants, of the losses suffered by British merchants in consequence of the arbitrary acts of the Canton government and the Imperial Commissioner, and to make compensation for the expenses of the armament which Great Britain has been compelled to send to the Chinese shores? Will the Chinese be prepared to atone for the insult offered to Great Britain by the imprisonment of her acknowledged agent, and of her subject? Will the Chinese be able to offer any guarantee for the non-recurrence of such acts of arbitrary power, and will they finally agree to open their ports to British commerce upon more liberal terms than hitherto?

Such are, we presume, the demands England makes, and can it be supposed for a moment that the Chinese will agree to them unless forced thereto by the success of British arms? We believe not, and only actual and successful hostilities can urge upon the Chinese the necessity of compliance. The longer such hostilities are delayed, the more difficult will an arrangement become, and we hope soon to see the Celestial pride and arrogance humbled, and their duplicity baffled, by some catastrophe worthy of the name and the arms of Great Britain. Let the Regent be taken and an immense impression will be made throughout the Empire; as long as the forts are allowed to remain in the hands of the Chinese, all negotiation will be useless.

CHUSAN.

The H. G. Steamer *Madagascar* from Chusan 24th November, arrived here on the 2nd. The letters we have seen by her add little or nothing to our previous information. Since the departure of the Admiral the command of the squadron devolved on the senior officer Captain Bourchier of H. M. S. *Blonde*, and that of the troops continued with Colonel Barrak. Everything was remaining quiet. A letter we have seen says, "The weather is now cool and delightful, and those of our sick men who have any constitution left them to recover upon, are recovering—but many, alas! are too far gone—the finger of death is already upon them—to them all weathers are alike—they will never march, or handle muskets more! We are all anxiously waiting for arrivals from the south, our last dates from Macao being the 24th September."

In this hope of arrivals from this the writer of the letter will be sadly disappointed, no vessel since that time having been able to make head against the prevailing northerly gale, and our friends at Chusan will have to wait for the arrival of the steamer *Queen* about, as we are informed, to be despatched to Chusan shortly, to take to them the so long expected letters and news from home and India.

We are obliged to a friend for the following copy of a letter addressed by Capt. Elliot to such British subjects as are engaged in trade at Chusan, a few days before the Chief Superintendent left for Macao:

H. M. Ship *Melville*,
Chusan 6th Nov. 1840.

To His Majesty's Subjects,
Engaged in commerce at the Island of Chusan.
Gentlemen.—In the hope that the trade here may gradually extend, I feel it may be a satisfaction to you to know, before I leave Chusan, that the

subject has been drawn under the particular notice of Her Majesty's government.
It has also been generally submitted to the attention of their Excellencies the Admiral and Governor of Chusan, from whom you may always depend upon receiving every practicable facility and protection.
And in the event of arrangement with the officers of the Chinese government at Canton, you may rest assured that the situation of commercial interests at this point will be carefully looked to.

I have the honor &c.
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. E. REAR ADMIRAL THE HONBLE GEORGE ELLIOT, RELATIVE TO THE INSTANT RELEASE OF MR. STANTON, AND THE BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

Macao, 20th November, 1840

Sir,—We, the undersigned British subjects, beg leave to address your excellency on your arrival in the neighborhood, and the most fully impressed with the rarity and importance of the interests dependent of your excellency's measures, at this the most momentous crisis in the history of our relations with China, would still venture to draw your excellency's attention to a case of great cruelty and most wanton outrage on the part of the local government of Canton, which we have no doubt will excite in your excellency's mind feelings of mingled indignation and compassion.

Mr. Vincent Stanton (intely officiating British chaplain here), when residing in forced security in this neutral settlement, was on the 6th of August, seized, wounded (tho' quite unarm'd), and carried off by the Chinese authorities, and for nearly four months has been confined in a Chinese jail, we fear under other sufferings than those of mere personal restraint, and without any communication being permitted with his countrymen.

Captain Smith will have officially communicated to your excellency the steps taken by him to obtain Mr. Stanton's release, but which, we regret to say, proved unsuccessful.

We earnestly hope your excellency will concur in viewing the prompt redress of this outrage as an object deserving immediate attention, more especially when we consider Mr. Stanton's sacred calling, which should secure him from protracted imprisonment and suffering.

We take this, the first opportunity that has been afforded us, of tendering your excellency the expression of our sentiments of respect, and have the honor to be,

Sir, your excellency's most obedient humble servants,

Lat. Dent	W. W. Dale	W. Fanning
W. F. Gray	W. Sillis	J. Henry
D. L. Buck	A. MacCalloch	Wm. Bell
D. Runtomaj	Jos. W. Simpson	Jas. Willie
Thos. Fox	Duncan Jas. Kay	John H. Cannon
F. F. Robertson	Pat. Dodgson	W. C. LeGeyt
W. Stenkin	Henry Moul	M. A. Pillars
Crawford Kerr	John Silverlock	J. M. Smith
Wm. Thomson	H. Hooker	Alfred Wilkinson
M. Atchley	Robt. Whiam	M. N. Pitcher
Ad. L. Drysdale	D. Bynan	W. Pyke
Henry Gribble	C. Frommerat	C. Lloyd
John Holliday	H. Monk	John Robertson
Wm. H. Hughes	Wilkinson Dent	Thomas Beale
T. A. Gibb	Pat. Stewart	A. Furdonjee
Wm. McNair	Gilbert Smith	Henry B. Harber
Thos. N. Were	Charles Board	Charles Furridge
Alfred Smith	Thos. D. Neave	John Slade
A. P. Croast	W. Leslie	Ac. &c. &c.
F. A. Staple	George T. Braine	
Geo. Heron	A. J. Gilman	

To his excellency the hon. George Elliot, c. b. rear admiral of the white, commander in chief &c. &c.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Melville, Tongkoo Bay 27th Nov. 1840.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your letter of the 20th instant, which has this evening been put into my hands, I beg to say that I am fully aware of the unfortunate situation of Mr. Stanton, and join with you in the sympathy you express for him; as well as the hope that such outrages may in future be prevented.

I beg also to express my thanks for the sentiments expressed in the last paragraph of your letter, and remain gentlemen.

Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) **GEORGE ELLIOT.**
Rear Admiral commander in chief.
To Lordot Dept. &c. and others.—Macao.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH H. E. REAR ADMIRAL THE HONBLE GEORGE ELLIOT, RELATIVE TO THE BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY REAR ADMIRAL THE HONBLE GEORGE ELLIOT, Commander in Chief &c. &c.

Sir,—We, the undersigned British merchants residing at Macao, beg leave to address your Excellency on the subject of the present state of our relations with the Chinese.

Convinced as we are that the welfare of the British Trade with China must have your Excellency's most anxious attention, and that the interests of those concerned in that trade both on the spot, and at a distance, receive every consideration, we should most reluctantly appear prematurely to seek for information which your Excellency might deem it inexpedient at this moment to communicate.

But we may be allowed to point out to your Excellency that the complete uncertainty which has existed for several months past, both as regards the actual proceedings in China, and the views and intentions of the British Government with regard to the trade has occasioned a heavy accumulation of British property, partly in ships abroad at the outer anchorages, and partly at Macao, the ultimate disposal of which is involved at present in the greatest doubt.

The Property afloat necessarily incurs heavy charges from the maintenance of the ships; and the property at Macao is liable to duty to the Portuguese Government and expense of warehouse rent, independent of the charges to which it must be subject before it can enter for consumption in China.

Your Excellency will be well assured allow that the British community in China have received no official communication of the intentions of the British Government or of your Excellency since the notice of Blockade under date 10th June 1840; they are only discharging their duty as Agents to parties at a distance, in now soliciting such information as may enable them to dispose of the property under their charge in the best possible manner.

We hope therefore we shall not be deemed to exceed the bounds of our legitimate duties in submitting to your Excellency the following enquiries:—

1. Whether it is contemplated to remove the Blockade of the Port of Canton until definitive arrangements be made with the Chinese government for the direct resumption of the British trade, or whether the Truce reported in a public notice issued at Chusan, applies solely to that quarter.

2. Whether it has been determined that the British trade shall be carried on in future outside the Boera Tigris, or if it is contemplated that under any altered state of circumstances English ships may again proceed within the Bogue, and whether, as a temporary arrangement, the British Trade may be carried on through Macao.

And in case your Excellency cannot at present reply directly to the enquiries (which however we anxiously hope your Excellency will be enabled to do) whether in the opinion of your Excellency it is expedient that the British Merchants should for the present keep their goods on board ships at the outer anchorages, or should land the property at Macao, subject to the duty levied by the Portuguese Government.

The importance of the interests under our charge, and the anxiety we feel to fulfil our duty to the parties concerned, will, we trust, plead our excuse for trespassing on your Excellency's time at this period.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) **DENT & Co**
MACVICAR & Co.
BELL & Co.
DIROM & Co.
GRIFFITH HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 25th November, 1840.

ANSWER,

Melville, Tongkoo Bay,
26th November, 1840.

GENTLEMEN,

In answer to your letter of yesterday, I regret to say, I can only give you an answer to one of your queries namely, with regard to the truce agreed to at Chusan. It was entered into with the Governor General of that Province, and does not extend further.

I am perfectly aware, Gentlemen, of the state of anxiety the mercantile interests must be in, to know what is likely to take place; and shall take care to give the earliest intimation in my power of anything bearing on such interests, but at present I am myself ignorant of the intentions of the Chinese Government, and can therefore only express my hopes that

your suspense will now be of short duration.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,
GEO. ELLIOT.

Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

Messrs Dent & Co.,
and others, Merchants.—Macao.

H. M. S. Melville, off Lintin,
26th November, 1840.

Gentlemen,—It is my painful task to announce to the merchants and H. M. subjects in general that sudden and severe illness has this day led the hon. the rear admiral to resign the command of the expedition into the hands of commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer.

The rare development of his mind, his calmness and wisdom which are the attributes of his character, will be manifested by every person employed on this service, from the gallant and accomplished officer who succeeds him, to the humblest individual in the large capsule of understanding the high merits of self-discipline at the dictates of public duty.

It would be intrusive to dwell for one moment upon my own feelings of deep private distress on this occasion. And I hope I need not trouble you with excuses for these few observations on the subject of my honored relative's retirement.

It remains to say that I have been trained in the long and arduous and tried in this country, I repeat this only a reminiscence in the assistance of every kind by which I am surrounded, to take heart under the weight of this serious negation of responsibility and this heavy personal blow. My firm reliance on his w. m. subjects, and their ready co-operation for the security of the public honour and interests is an additional support to me.

May I request you, gentlemen, to cause this letter to be circulated and published.

I have &c.
CHARLES ELLIOT.

One of his m. s. plenipotentiaries and chief superintendent of British trade in China.
To Messrs. Dent, Macvicar & Co., Dent & Co., and the British merchants and his m. s. subjects in general.

ARRIVED.—30th November, Amer. Albatross, Dumaresq, from Calcutta and Singapore; Span. San Joaquin, ———, from Manila; 3d December H. C. Steamer Madagascar, Dicey, from Chusan 24th November; ———, from Bouchay and Singapore; ———, from Sydney; H. M. S. Volage, Capt. Elliot, from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—per Albatross, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton, Miss Leighton, and Mr. T. R. Baldwin (SAILED).—30th November, Brit. Ariel, Ward, for Singapore and Calcutta; Span. Pastora, ———, for Manila; Port. Nymphs, Almeida, for Singapore and Bombay; 4th December, Falcon, Vincent, for Singapore and Calcutta; French Rose, Cony, for Manila. This day Brit. Ladies Bellis, Seaman, for London.

The letterbag for H. M. S. Volage for London, will be closed at the Superintendent's office this evening at 11 o'clock.

PASSENGERS.—per Nymphs, Messrs. A. Almeida and A. Santos.

We notice the arrival at Manila on the 15th November, of H. M. S. Volage.

Vessels expected.—from Bombay, East of Ceres, Lady Grant, Kingston, Julius Cesar. From Calcutta, Waterwitch, Governor Doherty. From Singapore, Elen, Chetina, Florida, H. M. S. Sulphur and Marlborough. Swedderam, Francis Smith, Elizabeth. From England, Helen Stuart, Charlotte, Bella Marina, Clifford, St. George, Transports, Pelouze, Bannister, Palmyra, Prince George, and Barretto junior.

American vessels expected.—Lynch, London; Lima, Bombay; Lintin, Madras. At Whampoa.—Americans: Kuchuko, Panagor.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th August via Bombay. URYNG STARRS, 6th July via England CALCUTTA. In October, via Singapore. BOMBEY, 17th September V. Menorah. SINGAPORE, 4th November V. Nemoia. JAV, 3rd October via Singapore. MANILA, 20th November V. H. M. S. Volage.

DIED.—On the 30th Nov. at the Albion Hotel, Captain CHARLES E. MACDONALD, late commanding the PLYMOUTH, after a long and painful illness, much regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. To be buried at the Canton Press Office, Pe da Monte.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, Pe da Monte.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 11.] Macao, Saturday, 12th December, 1840.

[No. 271.]

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Tuesday next, the 15th December.

HOOKE & LANE beg to intimate that they have been instructed to sell by auction an assortment of the following choice articles just landed from Calcutta where they have been selected with the utmost care for this market.

Irish and Country BEER and PORK—Hams, Allsorts and Tebbant's BEER in bottle—Elliot's BEER in wood—English and French bottled BRANDY—CLARET, Labis, L'vour, St Julien and English—SHERRY—CHAMPAGNE—CHERRY BRANDY—MILK PUNCH—

LEMON SYRUP—LIME JUICE—BENGAL CUMBER—CURRY POWDER and BUTTER—JAPP SAUCE—White wine VINO—CHILI and RASPBERRY VINO—PICKLES—MUSTARD—assorted JAMS—TART FRUITS—BRANDY CHERRIES—CAYENNE PEPPER—MINOR MEAT—SAUSAGES—BROWN and SPICED BEER—TONGUES—VERMICELLI—OATMEAL—PEARL BARLEY—DRIED HERBS.

Full particulars of which will be given previous to the sale.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

NOTICE—To Holders of NAVY BILLS. The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete sets, on very moderate terms.

M. LARRUEFA.

Macao, 14th November, 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PETER WILDERGEE was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BARNARD'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON POST OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICARJE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

11th August, 1840. Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Clipper, JANE (Capt. A. W. QUONVENON); Offers will be received by JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Schooner GREENOR DORSETT; Offers will be received by JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine new A. I. Barque T. MATIN, Capt. WINGATE, will be positively dispatched on the 25th inst. Freight apply to

JAMIESON & H.W.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALUTTA.

THE fast Clipper JANE, Cap. GROSVENOR, to sail in December, soon after the Full moon; apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, Du H. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to RUSSELL & Co. Macao, 27th November, 1840.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE—Just received per Onida from New York, now lying in the Roads, the following articles—selected with care for this market.

English Sheathing Copper 18 & 20 oz. and Nails, Duck—Fleming's 2d Duck—Heavy and Light Ravens; Trivets, Black and Green Patina.

English White Lead in oil, Superior Flour, Linseed Oil, Superior Spiced Candles, Pitch, Pilot and Navy Brand.

(And a small quantity of superior Champagne; "Hope" E. I. Madeira; "Coca" and "Chateau Margot" Claret.

for which apply to GIDEON NYE, Jr.

of to Captain SWIFT on board.

Macao, 10th December, 1840.

TO LET.

Commodious and well finished House—apply to JAMES F. STURGIS.

Macao, 2nd November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKE & LANE.

just arrived and landed.

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HADON, BOOR, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCKHEIMIZED HERRINGS, YAKOWITH BLOTTES, SALTED GO TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFER, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also WINE, BEER and Spirits of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERY STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAIRS and ARMCHAIRS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEER and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES F. STURGIS.

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned the following stores just landed from the *Lyon & Louis Balle*.

BRANDY in wood, BACON in Cask and Bottle, PRIME HAMMO MACAO PORK in barrel, India BEER in Tiers.

BISQUIT in puncheons, CARVAS and DUCK, SEAMING and ROPEING TWINE.

and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GARDENS, HERR, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

RICE, SALT BEER, SUGAR, SHIPBACUIT, SWEET MANILA BISQUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch CREAMER, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFER, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 halves each.

GIN in kelders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, ditto, good, PORTER, in bottles.

WOOLLEN CLOTHING, coarse, White and unbleached LONGCLOTH, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO-PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCONUT OIL in jars of 4 gallons or 16 gallons each, PORK in jars of 16 gallons each, BURLINOT, and various other articles.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of G. DE YURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to

HOOKE & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Beached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 1

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO. CAMBODIAN, SALT BEER and FISH, FLOUR, TAIL, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT-OIL, PAINT and TANNERS, TWINE and CANTAR, FLEMING YOUNG HAMS, FINE CHEESE, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRANCE CLARET, WINE, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM, A small quantity of PRESERVED MEAT, Soda and BRIDLE POWDER, WAITING PAPER, GOILLO, LIX, WAITING, A few WAGGERS—BOTTLES and BOTTLES. Apply to CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to RUSSELL & Co.

2nd September, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats; the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned: viz—

Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "ECLAIR," and "BLACK JOKER," and Cutters: "St. Georges" and "GARYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S PABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price 4/2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press. For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12 For six Months..... \$ 6 For three..... \$ 3 Single subscribers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Fe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Latest Europe News.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The overland mail from India, via the Persian Gulf, reached London on the 6th August, with accounts to the following dates—

China..... 11th April.
Singapore..... 27th
Penang..... 6th May.
Calcutta..... 10th June.
Madras..... 15th
Ceylon..... 15th
Bombay..... 2nd

The mail previously dispatched from Bombay, via the Red Sea, did not arrive till several days later. The Hindost from Calcutta, arrived at Liverpool, spoke the *Adra*, from China on 17th April, with news eighteen days later than the above dates.

The following notice has just been issued by the Post-office authorities.—"General Post-office, Aug. 1840.—The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other warm climates, with wax, is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury to the letters, in consequence of the melting of the wax, and adhesion of letters to each other. In the case of a mail recently arrived from India, considerable delay was occasioned at the office; and notwithstanding the greatest care was taken in separating the letters, which, owing to the cause already mentioned, adhered closely together, many were much damaged and worn; the public are, therefore, recommended, in all possible cases, to use waxless paper in preference to sealing their letters with wax, or other warm climates; and also to advise their correspondents in those countries to pursue the same course. (By command) W. L. MARELLY, Sec."

General Santander, for many years President of Colombia, and afterwards of the separate Republic of New Granada, died at Bogota on the 6th of May. He was interred with great pomp on the 13th of the same month. Menes Stephens and Catherine, of New York, now in Guatemala, have sent home accounts of their latest antiquarian discoveries between Quiriche and Palenque. These they have found ancient temples and altars varying from ten to twenty-six feet high, similar to those in

Malesque. Some of the monuments resemble the Phœnician or Carthaginian remains. Thus it will doubtless be proved that America, instead of being a 'new world,' is one of a very ancient character.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Her Majesty then read in a clear and distinct manner the following most gracious Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to close this session of Parliament; and in releasing you from your attendance, I have, to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties."

"I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace."

"I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in communication with the Queen of Spain with a view to withdraw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the northern coast of Spain."

"I am happy to inform you that the difficulties with the Government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the King of the French."

"I rejoice also to acquaint you, that the Government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this country under the stipulations of the Convention of 1827."

"I am engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe."

"The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force for the purpose of demanding reparation and redress."

"I have gladly given my assent to the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland."

"I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the Reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the established church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people."

"I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted in such a manner as, without impairing the executive authority, may satisfy the just wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American provinces."

"The legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of the society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment; but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the Assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony. The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and peaceable demeanour in all the relations of social life."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year."

"I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burdens upon my people; but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to prove with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In returning to your respective countries you will resume those duties which you perform so much to public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad. To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unflinchingly directed; and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of Divine Providence."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by Her Majesty's commands, said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is Her Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday, the 8th day of October next, to be then and there holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 8th day of October next."

The Royal procession then left the house in the order in which it had entered, and the assemblage, one of the most brilliant that has been recollected, separated.

(From the Englishman, October 20.)

Two more copies of the London Mail reached us yesterday and one copy of the Monday Times extra, from which we make the following extract:—

PROCLAMATION OF COMMODORE NAPIER.

Great Britain, America, Russia and Prussia, in conjunction with the Sultan, have decided that the rule of Mohammed Ali shall cease in Syria; and I have been sent here with an advance Squadron to assist you in throwing off the yoke of the Pasha of Egypt.

Syria; you know that a Hatti Seheriff has been issued by the Sultan, securing the life and property of his subjects, which is in full operation throughout the Turkish Territories, in addition to which the Allied Powers have engaged to recommend to the Sultan, to make an arrangement to render your condition happy and prosperous.

Inhabitants of Lebanon: you who are immediately under my eye, I call upon you to rise and throw off the yoke under which you are groaning. Troops, Arms, and Ammunition are daily expected from Constantinople, and in the mean time the Egyptian Ships shall no longer insult your coasts.

Soldiers of the Sultan: who have been treacherously led from your homes to the burning Sands of Egypt, and have since been transported to Syria, I call upon you in the name of the great powers to return to your Allegiance. I have placed two line of battle Ships close to the Lazaretto, where you are encamped, put yourselves under my protection, and should a single soldier of the Pasha's approach you, he will be annihilated. All past events will be forgotten, and your arrears of pay discharged by the Sultan, as also the arrears of any Soldier who may join the Sultan's standard.

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER, Commodore.

AUGUST 26.—A meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 30th, the Mayor, John Carr, Esq. in the chair, to promote the erection of a monument to the memory and virtues, political and personal, of the late Earl of Durham. Mr. Wm. Ord, M.P. moved the first of the resolutions, which was seconded by Dr. Headlam, and unanimously adopted. Other resolutions to forward the object in view were also carried, and a subscription entered into in the room of nearly 500L. At Sunderland not less than 500L. has been subscribed; and subscriptions are in progress in many other parts of the country of Durham.

AUGUST 29.—In the Thames Tunnel the process of what is termed 'driving the piles,' is proceeding rapidly. The workmen having reached the Middlesex side of the river, are now engaged in carrying the extent of the tunnel as far as the Wharf will at Wapping, to reach which only 35 feet more are required, and then the whole distance will be accomplished. The average number of feet which the men are able to finish is three; there is every probability of the tunnel being completed in between three and four months from present, at a cost of less than half a million money.

The Eleventh Hussars appear to be in a most unsatisfactory state. It is alleged that Lord Cardigan sometimes grossly insulted an officer at the mess-table (desiring him to hold his tongue); and, when called to account, pleaded his privilege as commanding officer. He again wantonly insulted the same officer, and charges were sent in against his lordship for 'conduct arbitrary, unjust and offensive to the feelings of a gentleman'; but a 'superior officer' declined permitting an inquiry. Lord Cardigan has since limited the senior Captain of the regiment—a private matter; and when called upon for redress, had placed the Captain in arrest.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.

(From the Times, August 14)

The experiments on the line of railroad which runs from the Highbury-road, near Shepherd's-bush, across Wormwood Scrubs, to the line of the Great Western Railroad, and on which carriages are propelled by means of the atmosphere forcing its way into an exhausted tube or pipe laid down between the rails, on the principle for which Messrs Clegg and Samuda have obtained patents, have attracted considerable attention. The experiments were a few days ago attended by the Government commissioners, Sir Frederick Smith and Professor Barlow, who examined every part with the most minute attention, and witnessed the transit of the carriages along the line. Several of the most eminent engineers and practical men were also present, and expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the results. The carriages travel at the rate of 30 miles an hour, apparently by magic. Those who have been accustomed to see the cumbersome locomotive engines roaring and smoking along the lines of railroad will be astonished to see a train moving with the rapidity of 30 miles an hour, without any perceptible power to put it in motion, and it is difficult to persuade many persons of the fact that trains can be impelled by means so simple as those employed.

The invention is not a recent novelty in the history of practical philosophy, but the manner in which it has been made subservient to the purposes of railroad conveyance is entirely the contrivance of the above-named patentees.

In the year 1610 Mr. Medhurst put forth a proposition for constructing a tunnel from one end of a railroad to another through which a carriage or carriages were to be propelled by means of a current of air generated by powerful air-pumps worked by steam-engines; and in 1817 a Mr. Lewis proposed a method upon a similar principle for conveying letters through a tube from London to Windsor in the space of a minute, and subsequently a Mr. Vallance proposed to convey a carriage through a tube, the carriage to be attached to a piston, upon which the influence of the exhaustion or rush of the atmosphere into vacuum was to act. Mr. Vallance had an interview with the Duke of Sussex on the subject, but the business of course came to nothing; his plan was little more than what the plans of Mr. Medhurst and Mr. Lewis had before suggested, but which in practice were not feasible. It was obvious that the propelling power must be propelled by means of exhaustion or pressure of air, and that this piston must be connected with the carriages by means of rods or bars of iron coming through some aperture in the pipe or tube, so that when the piston was forced along the inside of the tube, it should draw the carriage or carriages which were outside the tube along with it. But then arose the difficulty of contriving such an aperture for the transit of the connecting rods or bars, as should not destroy the vacuum within the tube by affording an opening for the rushing in of the external air in such places and in such a manner as to destroy the whole principle and power of the vacuum. A Mr. Finkus, thought he had effected this object; his method is said to have consisted in a pipe 40 inches in diameter with a slit or groove in the upper surface; the groove was to be closed by laying a rope in it, a piston was to move in the tube to which the rods or bars connecting it with the carriage were attached, wheels were attached to the bar or rod, which lifted up the rope as the piston passed beneath it, and then came another wheel behind the bar or rod which forced down the rope into its former place, after the passage of the bar had taken place. The defect here seems to have been, that the rope could not be sufficiently forced down so as to make the aperture air-tight. It seems that it was reserved for Messrs Clegg and Samuda to contrive the effectual method of closing the aperture so as to make it air-tight after the passage of the connecting rods, and thus render the application of the vacuum principle of practical utility to railroad conveyance. Their contrivance is this:—A pipe of nine inches is used for the transit of the piston; along the top of it is an aperture. To close the aperture there is a strip of leather strengthened by plates of iron fixed like a lid, by being attached on one side to the pipe, while the other side falls into a groove filled with a composition of oil and wax. Wheels are attached for opening and closing the valve, and, what is completely a new feature, a heated upper rod passes over the composition after the valve has been closed, melts the composition, soldering down the edge of the valve or lid to the groove, and sealing the tube. It will be seen from this description that the desideratum so long sought in vain—viz., the connecting the piston in the tube with the carriages above it in such a manner as to prevent the vacuum in the tube from being destroyed by the rush of external air—has been accomplished; and it will repay the trouble of any person interested in railroad conveyance to go to Wormwood Scrubs and witness the facility with which, by the application of the principle of a vacuum, the most heavy carriages are forced along. The method is an enormous saving of expense in railroad engineering, an increased speed is attained, and a variety of accidents avoided. The invention, like all others, will meet with opposition, and will have to contend with the prejudices and interests of a host of persons; but that it must ultimately, and at no very great distance of time, come into general operation, there can be little reason to doubt.

MARKETS.

TEA.—Several public sales have taken place during the past month, comprising 42,640 packages, of which 16,000 sold on the 3rd and 4th August at an advance of 1d per lb on congous, 1½d per lb on twankay, and 2d and 3d per lb on hyson imperial, and gunpowders—4950 were sold on the 11th, showing an improvement on congou and twankay of ½d per lb—2900 were sold on the 4th, keeping up previous rates—2800 were sold on the 17th, realising the full prices of the 14th—2300 were sold on the 18th, at an advance of 1½d per lb on congou, and 1d on good and fine congou, and ¾d per lb on twankay—2500 were sold on the 25th, at a decline of 1½d to 1½d per lb on congou, and good congou—700 sold on the 28th, when the rates of the 25th were barely supported.

East India company's varied from 2s 3d to 4s 4d per lb; and rated on the 31st August at 2s 5d per lb.

At public sale on the 1st September 1460 packages sold Congou middling 2s 5d; blackish leaf rather

strang 2s 4d to 2s 5d; and fine pekoe flavour 2s 8d to 2s 9d; twankay good 2s 3d to 2s 4d; fine hyson kind 2s 6d to 2s 7d; good hyson 2s 9d; and black leaf pekoe and hung mai 2s 6d to 2s 10d. On change, company's consignment were 2s 3d, cash buyers. 3000 packages are advertised for sale on 8th Sept.

SILK, China, Teatles inferior	21 6	a	23 6
fair to good	23 0	a	24
fine	25 0	a	26 0
very fine	27 0		

Tayssam, inferior	21 0	a	22 0
fair to good	21 0	a	22 0
fine	21 0	a	22 0
Yunnan	15 6	a	17 0
yellow China	15 6	a	17 0
Canton	16 0	a	17 0
Chinchew	14 0	a	17 0

TRA, Robes, Canton, Fokien	2 0	a	2 0
Congo ordinary	2 2 1/2	a	2 3
fresh	2 3	a	2 4
mixed blackish leaf	2 3 1/2	a	2 4
blackish leaf kind	2 3 1/2	a	2 4
do. rather str to str	2 3 1/2	a	2 4
blackish leaf	2 4	a	2 5
do. rather str to str	2 4	a	2 5
Pekoe had. and flavour	2 5	a	2 6
Ning Yung	2 5	a	2 6
Souchong ordinary to good	2 5	a	2 6
fine to finest	2 5	a	2 6
Fouchong fair to good	2 5	a	2 6
Flowerly Pekoe hat	2 5	a	2 6
fair to good	2 5	a	2 6
very fine and flury	2 5	a	2 6
Bl. H. Pek. or H. msey	2 5	a	2 6
Anko, common	2 2	a	2 3
good to fine	2 4	a	2 5
Caper, fair to good	2 1	a	2 2
do. in 10 catty boxes	2 3	a	2 4

Orange Pekoe faint and odd	2 6	a	2 6
fair to fine	2 9	a	2 9
fine scented	2 3	a	2 3
Twankay, common	2 3	a	2 3
good	2 3	a	2 3
fine to hyson kind	2 3	a	2 3
Hyson Skin, common	2 0	a	2 1
good to fine	2 2	a	2 3
Hyson, common	2 6	a	2 7
fair to good	2 6	a	2 7
fine	3 6	a	4 0
extra fine	5 11	a	7 8
Young Hyson Twankay	2 10	a	3 0
Hyson	2 3	a	2 9
Imperial Twankay	2 9	a	2 10
Hyson	3 0	a	3 7
Gunpowder Twankay	3 0	a	3 2
Hyson	3 6	a	4 6

A comparison of the imports and deliveries of Tea in London to 31st July and 1st Sept in the years 1839 and 1840, with the stocks at the end of July and Aug.

IMPORTS.

1st Jan. to 31st July 1839	1st Jan. to 31st July 1840	1st Jan. to 1st Sept 1839	1st Jan. to 1st Sept 1840
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19,998,140	9,974,231	21,266,000	13,974,000*
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DELIVERIES.

1st Jan. to 31st July 1839	1st Jan. to 31st July 1840	1st Jan. to 1st Sept 1839	1st Jan. to 1st Sept 1840
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19,971,164	14,423,095	22,410,000	17,173,000
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STOCKS.

1st August 1839	1st August 1840	1st September 1839	1st September 1840
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47,866,368	27,852,696	41,036,000	39,640,000
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* Exclusive of sundry ships lately from the Cape.

PRUSSIA.

It is evident, from the German press that, the new King of Prussia is aiming at popularity. According to advices from Berlin of the 15th August, the royal decree of amnesty in favour of the political offenders has been communicated to the authorities, and was to be forthwith carried into execution. The contumacious alone are to be excluded from the benefit of the measure, but are to be allowed six months to apply for the King's clemency. The king declares that he is only executing the intentions of his late father, and grounds the decree on these words of Frederick William III.—I, pardon all my enemies. The King receives the homage of the east Prussians at Konigsburg on the 10th Sept. of the central provinces at Berlin on the 10th, and of the Rhenish at Cologne 3000 after.

AMERICA.

The New York Spectator of 8th July gives the reply of General Harrison to an address from the Whigs of the Legislature of New York; in which the General refers to former statements of his sentiments, which his friends had requested him to declare; and he declines giving an opinion on matters as legislation, because the President is not constituted branch of the Legislature, but only an executive officer, and because it is degrading to a republic to consider all measures as emanating from a single individual.

The Secretary of the Treasury had issued a circular under the Act of Congress, to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, &c., of the public revenue, directing all persons liable to the receipt of public drafts, except the Treasurer of the United States, not to pay any drafts which might be presented after the expiration of the quarter following their issue, without referring to the Treasurer of the United States for instructions. The object of the circular is to enforce the speedy present of the drafts.

A letter has been received from Florida, informing us that, a battle had occurred between the United States troops and the Indians on the Suwanee River; that the Indians were defeated, leaving 41 dead on the field, and that the loss of the whites was 30 killed, and 45 wounded. "Wild Cat," a most ferocious chieftain, is said to have been taken prisoner, with many others.

SPAIN.

The British force so long in the north of Spain has evacuated St. Sebastian and returned to England.

The Queen and Queen Regent, at present at Valencia, are not expected in Madrid before the middle of October.

The Queen Regent on the 2nd August reviewed the troops for the entertainment of Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg, who paid a visit to her Majesty on his road from Malaga to France. The etiquette of the Spanish Court does not permit public honours to be paid to foreign princes in towns where the Sovereign resides; therefore the Prince was only visited, and not publicly entertained, by the civil and military authorities of Barcelona.

The following is the Ministry:—M. Valentine Ferraz, President of the Council and War Minister; Oñis, Foreign Minister; Cabello, Home Minister; Sivels, Justice; J. Ferraz, Finance; Armero, Marine.

On the 23d of August some disorders occurred at Valencia. A portion of the population desired to give a serenade to the Queen. Groups were immediately formed to prevent it. The Council of Ministers assembled, and decided that the serenade should not take place. The Ministers afterwards demanded of the Queen authority to announce by circulars that the law on the Ayuntamiento (or municipal law, against which the mass of Spanish citizens are ready to rise) should not be enforced until it should have been taken into consideration by new Cortes. The Queen, actuated by the French Envoy, refused, and MM. Oñis and Cabello (Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for the Interior respectively) have in consequence given in their resignation.

It would appear in fact that the Queen has been counselled to set aside and defy Espartero, and to raise up political rivals to him in Leon and in young O'Donnell.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon was the scene of an *estrago* on 11th Aug. The immediate cause of the riot does not appear, but the downfall of the Ministers and the Constitution of 1838 was the cry. This movement had been put down without any loss of life; and though it appears to have been neither organised nor to have had any definite object, it has been made the excuse for suspending the *habeas corpus* act of the Portuguese, and the liberty of their press. Forty, principally *seus catolico*, barbers, tailors, and cobblers, were made prisoners; the remainder managed to make off; and a very few have since been apprehended. Lisbon was quiet at the date of the 17th, but uneasy; for a *franca* between the Municipal Guard and a few drunken soldiers of the infantry, on the night of the 16th, sufficed to keep the garrison under arms all night. It is supposed that the revolt in Lisbon would have been followed by an outbreak in various parts of the country, had it been successful. Hence the strong measures of the government.

EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Cairo, August 31st, 1840.—Affairs have suddenly assumed a more pacific appearance. In my last I mentioned that the four Councils General, had been sent for by the Pacha on the 25th instant. He was apparently in a very good humour, and stated, that he was not at all desirous of causing bloodshed, and that he had determined to give up the Ploest, Syria, and even the Famlikah of Acre; and to throw himself upon the generosity of the Sultan—provided that Khatib Bey, the Sultan's envoy, be allowed to start immediately for the Turkish coast, and then settle the affair. The Councils were said to have replied, that the 10 days allowed him having expired, he could not have any pretensions to Syria—but that if he immediately returned the Sultan's fleet—recalled Ibrahim Pacha and his Army—the other would trust him for Egypt. H. H. got rather warm, and said the council were very hard on him, and obliged him to fight—however we have every hope that things will be amicably settled—the Pacha and Syria would be worse than useless to him—and it is said that Ibrahim Pacha has advised him to make terms, as the Army in Syria cannot be depended upon, and the people are in open rebellion—such being the case and the Pacha having broken the ice, I trust and believe this very important question, is really about to be settled without an appeal to force. The Admiral (Stopford) is to have an interview with the Pacha to day—when probably every thing will be arranged. Sir Miers Montagu, who has been detained at Alexandria, in consequence of the Pacha declining to give and ensure him safe conduct to Damacca, is about to visit that city for the purpose of investigating the charges made against the Pacha, the Pacha having, since the interview with the four Councils General, given the necessary passports and safe guard—this looks well, and I am, perhaps somewhat prematurely, confident no war will take place.

Cairo, 23rd Sept. 1840.—From Constantinople I am informed that the Sultan, upon the return of Khatib Bey from Alexandria with the Pacha's reply to the ultimatum; immediately caused the Munas and Fikah of Mahomed Ali to be erased from the public records—an official notice of this has reached the Pacha, and he is furious.

A French Steamer of war has arrived from Tunis, which it is said brings some renewed offer of negotiation, this however may be held in doubt as from that quarter. I hear, that the allies have declined the third offer of France for mediation, in the morning the French fleet has orders to remain quietly in the river.

It is possible that this may be the last Overland Mail, as the Pacha is said to have granted permission for the passage of the "Oriental's" Mail, after much hesitation and reluctance.

The Mail left Alexandria for this place at 5 P. M. on the 21st instant, and has not yet arrived. A passenger arrived last night at 10 P. M. and left for Suez immediately. Mr. Waghorn has been severely beaten by order of Ackmeel Garbi, Pacha of the National at Alexandria, and one of Mr. W.'s employers coming to his relief, was treated in like manner. The dispute is said to have arisen from Mr. Waghorn's insisting to stop a punishment about to be inflicted on an Arab—the Pacha Mahomed Ali ordered Mr. W. to quit the country, but the affair was compromised by Mr. W. apologising.

INDIA.

NATIVE STATES.

BANMAN.—Our Postscript of last Wednesday, will have informed our readers of the defeat of Dost Mahomed, and we now present them with some further particulars. The Dost, is said, by letters reaching to the 23rd Sept., to be halting at Sythan and it is supposed that he means to make a further stand there, for which place 6 companies of the 25th N. I., some of the Shah's Goorkhas and 6 guns were about to start and to give him, of course, a second drubbing. It is pleasing to see that so other Afghans have imitated Capt. Hopkin's levy. Our loss is said to be four killed, and we have fourteen wounded. We subjoin a letter from one of our correspondents:—

Camp, "Crabtree," Sunday, 30th Sept. 1840.

"I can scarcely see for the smoke issuing from our guns which are now rattling forth a royal salute in honor of a most brilliant and complete victory gained by a small detachment of British troops over the combined forces of Dost Mahomed Khan and the Wallees of "Coolum" on the morning of the 16th instant, in which the former was severely wounded, leaving three riders and 500 men dead on the field, together with the whole of his camp equipage, baggage, standards, battle drums, and the only heavy piece of ordnance he had brought in the field with him—all of which were captured by the detachment.

It appears that on the evening of the 17th instant Brigadier Darnley was informed that the Afghans

advanced guard had actually arrived to within sight of "Bameen." The following morning the Brigadier took out a party (consisting of 270 of the 35th N. I., 230 of the Shah's Gorkhah Battalion, some of the Shah's and Horse, Captain Hart's Corps of Jaanbahans and two of the Horse Artillery Gung) to reconnoitre the enemy. When, after moving out a short distance, to his no small surprise he found himself suddenly thrown in front of Dost Mahomed, Khan himself at the head of an Army of some 8,000 men. The Brigadier instantly determined on risking an action, and directed our guns to open, which they did with such eminent precision as to throw the whole of the enemy into the greatest confusion. They however collected and came boldly down to the charge—were repulsed—rallied—and charged in a most ferocious manner; but unfortunately for them the valour of the British was a degree too great to admit of any impression being made on them, and they drove this multitude before them like a flock of Dombahs. The action lasted for some time when the combined forces finding it useless to make any further attempts, took to flight, carrying their wounded here along with them.

Brigadier Dennie reports in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops, which he says, is beyond all praise. The little Gorkhahs acted their part of the play with their accustomed bravery, and the Jaanbahad Corps is also spoken of as having behaved remarkably well—indeed it is unnecessary to make any remarks on the conduct of the troops, the numbers that were opposed to them alone, speaks volumes for them.—*India Gazette, 28th Oct.*

General Sale again for the red cross flag.

Letters, which may be perfectly relied upon, from Cabool, dated the 30th ultimo, inform us that Major General Sir H. Sale has achieved a brilliant affair for Kohistan over the chieftains, who were supporting Dost Mahomed. A short note from Sir Robert reached Cabool on that day, merely stating that he had attacked and carried three forts north of Chitral. "In number the loss in killed and wounded was very trifling, but deeply do we regret to say that among the former was brave Captain Edward Conolly. A ball passed through his heart, as he stood by the side of Sir Robert Sale. He is a severe loss to the service and to his country. The letters containing this information then state that the Dost of Kohistan was being rapidly decimated by his followers, and that it was hoped entire tranquillity would be established in as to enable the troops to get back before the present month closes, and the winter set in. The Court and Mission contemplated returning to Jellalabad immediately. This is all very cheering and satisfactory.

The same authentic communication tells us that Brigadier Dennie's detachment had rapidly pushed on after the retreating and discomfited forces of Dost Mahomed, but we regret that the pursuit was so far unsuccessful that the escaped over the Hindoo Koosh, but his power was broken, and, at the last, but very few followers remained with him. Brigadier Dennie was retracing his steps back to Cabool.

The same letters give us information also relative to the two sons of the Dost, whose escape from Ghuznee, we announced on Friday. There is some hope, we think, of their recapture, for they are believed to have found shelter in a valley called Zaar-mah, lying about thirty miles east of Ghuznee, and in the depths of which a nest of rebels are resident.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell at much length upon the importance of these events, because they must be apparent to all. Not a fortnight since we almost believed that another war would have to be waged in Afghanistan. Dost Mahomed was advancing at the head of one army; his son with the Kohistan Chief was leading forward a second; Major Clibborne had been defeated; Capt. Brown seemed doomed to destruction in Kabul; all Cabool was said to be of doubtful fidelity; and Shah Soojah's possession of the mountain was again in danger. Fourteen days have elapsed, by, and now the British arm has been strengthened to sweep away the remaining danger! Where is lately all was gloomy and threatening is now the clear sunshine of entire peace. The army of the Dost is destroyed and himself driven wounded beyond the Koosh; the army of Kohistan is dwindling away through mere desertion; Major Clibborne's disaster has been productive of the effects of a victory, for the slaughter effected of the Muzrahs has wrought the delivery of the British to be captured a few hours before belonging to Ali Khan and Najib Khan.

of Captain Browne; Shah Soojah's possession of the sovereignty is abundantly strengthened; and our troops probably by this time, having completed their work, are journeying southward. This is "all well—aye—doubly well," for there is probably abundant occupation for many such harvestmen both in the Punjab and more to the westward, and though they may not join in the reaping there, yet, on the other hand, they will not require the reapers that may be employed in those fields to be weakened.

Further information seems to intimate that Capt. Conolly was the only one of General Sale's force who fell for the other casualties mentioned are but four men wounded; two of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, and two of the 37th N. I., but it is added, that full particulars had not been received. Capt. Conolly was a very valuable Officer, and especially so in Afghanistan, for his long service there, as Envoy and in other capacities, possessed him of much information both of person and localities, of invaluable service during Military operations. Capt. Conolly belonged to the 6th Light Cavalry, and was a cousin of Sir W. Macnaghten's, to whose escort he was attached. His brother, Captain Arthur Conolly, is the author of "A Journey to the North of India, Overland from England" which has passed through more than one edition.

After taking the three forts above-mentioned, General Sale proceeded to attack some others in their immediate vicinity. Here, unfortunately, his ammunition was expended without succeeding, and having in vain tried to carry them despite this momentous deficiency, nothing appeared possible to be done until a further supply of shot and shells could be obtained—but our star is in the ascendant, and during the night the Kohistanes evacuated the forts!

The latest letters from Cabool are dated October 4th. They contain the following intelligence. Brigadier Dennie, with his Detachment from Bameen, reached Syghan on the 24th September and found that Dost Mahomed, with the Onabek Forces, had rapidly retreated on hearing of his advance. The fall of snow having commenced, the pursuit was not continued through the mountains towards Khooloom. The fort of Syghan was to be destroyed. The latest intelligence shows that the Walee of Khooloom had entered into negotiations for separating his interests from those of Dost Mahomed, and that an arrangement had been made with him, the particulars of which, however, do not appear.

In the affair of the 29th September in the Kohistan, in which a town and three forts belonging to the people in insurrection had been taken, the enemy, though occupying a very strong position, do not seem to have stood the attack, but fled across an unfathomable river with precipitation. There was, therefore, little loss on either side. On the 3rd October, Sir Robert Sale attacked a fort, named Joolja, said to be the principal stronghold of the Hebees. The walls were found too thick to be effectively breached by the 9 pounder guns which he had with him—and too high to be reached by the scaling ladders. The assaulting column, which had advanced in the belief that the breach was practicable and which behaved with conspicuous gallantry, was in consequence compelled to retire—leaving 11 men of Her Majesty's 13th, and 1 of the 37th N. I. killed, and having 12 men wounded. The vigour of the attack had, however, so intimidated the garrison, who must have also suffered severely from our fire, that they immediately afterwards fled—and possession was obtained of the place—which was to be destroyed on the day on which the dispatches were sent off. It was regretted that the Rebel Chiefs had by this means escaped; but there appeared not to be a likelihood of any necessity for further protracted operations. The Dooranee Horse are mentioned to have behaved well.—*India Gazette, 28th October.*

We have letters from Lahore to the 17th September. The most active preparations for war were going forward. The old King, Kharok Sing, appears to be on his deathbed, and his headstrong son, who is King *de facto*, seems determined on measuring his strength with the English. A Pakee who recently dined at Simla is said to have been the bearer of letters from the Court of Lahore to that of Katmandoo urging a simultaneous movement. Now Nihal Sing is also said to have assisted Dost Mahomed with money and advice. Report likewise speaks of Dost Mahomed having arrived at Katmandoo

from China. What a scene of political commotion!!
Friend of India, 22nd October.

When Lord Auckland assumed the reins of the empire, our policy in the North West was of the simplest character. We had no relations beyond the Indus. Ranjeet Singh, the ruler of the Punjab, had, it is true, organized a force under European officers, more efficient than that which any native ruler had ever possessed, but he appears to have determined to maintain unbroken amity with the British Government. He had the discernment to perceive that the position we occupied in India, constrained us, in case of hostilities with him, either to reduce him to subjection or to quit the country. He knew that our resources were all but inexhaustible, and that any contest with us must end in the subversion of his throne. The maintenance of peace with him was therefore in itself easy; and it was also beneficial in its consequences, for the high repute which he had acquired, throughout India, treated a general impression that his close alliance with us, gave additional strength to our government. But clouds began to gather beyond the Indus; the embryo of a European power, advanced with the most insidious intentions to the countries bordering on the Indus; and the ruler of Cabul, a potent which was ever esteemed the gate of India, was half disposed to open it to our enemies. A necessity thus arose of extending the sphere of our influence beyond the Indus and placing a friendly power in the way and ward at the portals of the empire. Having once established our own king on the throne of Cabul, we were bound to maintain him there with a considerable force, which it became necessary periodically to relieve, and sometimes augment. It must have been clearly seen, that from the moment we crossed the Indus, the Punjab, lying as it did between our new position and our ancient dominions, became essentially mixed up with the politics of Afghanistan, and that our relations with it must assume a more decisive character than ever. It became indispensable that we should enjoy a free passage through it, for our troops and supplies. It was necessary moreover that this passage should be available, according to our exigencies, of which we alone could be the judge, and that it should not become on every occasion the subject of a new negotiation. And this was not only necessary but reasonable; for in the tripartite treaty between Shah Soojah, Ranjeet Singh and the British Government, the latter had guaranteed to the ruler of the Punjab an inalienable portion of the dominions of the Dooranee; and a free passage through the Punjab, became essential to the faithful maintenance of that treaty. It would have been most unreasonable for the British Government to be considered responsible for the provisions of that treaty, while at the same time the ruler of the Punjab, was at liberty to throw every impediment in its way.

The death of Ranjeet Singh has entirely changed the complexion of affairs, and a corresponding change in our policy, and a more energetic course of action, has become necessary. The large resources of the Punjab, the millions of war, and the well disciplined army, which the old chief had organized, are now, nominally, under the command of the present King, Kharok Sing, but in reality under the absolute control of his son, Now Nihal Singh, whose feelings toward us are the reverse of those which actuated his grandfather. Any hope of his continuing to identify his interests with ours, is killed. If report speaks true, he has already entered on negotiations with Dost Mahomed and Nepal, which call for instant explanation. It is in his power, and still more in his disposition, to embarrass us by refusing a free passage for our convoys through his country to Afghanistan, and thus to place a large portion of our army in an isolated and critical position, far separated from their supplies. It requires not the eye of a magician to see that such a state of things cannot be allowed to exist for a week. If our path into Afghanistan is blocked up, we must force a passage into it, or relinquish that country; no middle course is left to us. But independently of the Afghan question, the existence of a large, well furnished and powerful army on our North Western frontier, at the disposal of one who is not only bound to us by no ties, but is animated with feelings of hostility, and is prepared at any moment to afford our enemies a path through his dominions, is a circumstance, which threatens the peace of India, and cannot be tolerated. The Punjab must be bound to us by an indissoluble alliance, or it must cease to have any power of individual action; its independence in a hostile attitude is incompatible with the safety of the empire. Having now a large host at stake beyond the Indus, it would be unwise in the British Government to allow a sword to be drawn within that river, except in accordance with its wishes. The feelings of Now Nihal Singh and his partisans are therefore, it is understood, to be brought to an immediate test, and the proposition of Government are to be enforced by the assembling of a large army, which will make brief work of the campaign, if it should be obliged to take the field. While the designs of Ratan are so unequivocally developed, while such uncertainty hangs over the expedition to China, while Dost Mahomed is

rouning Afghanistan into rebellion, and Nepal and the Punjab are undignifiedly hostile, to adopt a timid or temporising policy, would compromise the safety of the Empire.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 32.

Two Bombay letters received to-day from officers, one of them belonging to the *Elphinstone*, give us the following startling items of news. That there were at the time of the dispatch of their letters, a French frigate and Corvette cruising off Bombay Harbour, watching the movements of the inward and outward bound shipping. Several French ships of war were also said to be on the Abyssinian Coast, with what object could not be discovered. And it is said in the letter from the officer of the Cruiser *Elphinstone* that an engagement had taken place with a French Corvette, in the Bay of Mocha, the issue of which is not stated further than that both were dismantled. The *Elphinstone* had been sent to that port to watch a French vessel said to be loaded with arms. These letters are dated Bombay October 13th, and are from highly respectable parties, but we hesitate to give implicit credence to the statements because we understand that no official intelligence of these facts has been received, though some intelligence extends to a date as late as October 2nd from Aden.

DETENTION OF COLONEL PENWICK AND CAPTAIN BARROW.—A rumour has prevailed for the last few days, that some detention had been offered by the authorities of Pondicherry, to Colonel Penwick and Capt. Barrow who had taken their passage to Havre by the French vessel *Argente*, which left the Roads about a fortnight ago. We were hardly disposed at first to give credit to this foolish and premature stretch of authority, on the part of the Pondicherry Government, but have reason now to suppose it correct.—*Madras Spectator*, October 17.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 12th Dec. 1840.

By the *Waterloo*, Reynell, which arrived here on Sunday last, the 6th inst, after an extraordinary quick passage for this season of the year, of only 33 days from Calcutta, inclusive of three days stay at Singapore, we have received Calcutta papers of 29th October, and *Sing. Free Press* of 12th and extra of 17th November, bringing the news of the overland mail to 4th September from London. We have made copious extracts from the September London mail, as well as from the Calcutta papers. The news from Europe are very scanty—parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 11th August. The most important and most satisfactory news from Europe is that the Eastern question will probably be settled without a rupture between France and the other four great powers. In Syria however matters are very warlike, as will be seen from Commodore Napier's proclamation to the people of Syria. The greater proportion of our extracts is from the late India papers, from which it will be seen that important operations have taken place in Afghanistan, and that Dost Mahomed and his adherents have been completely defeated. The general aspect of affairs in the north of India seems however anything but satisfactory, the Punjab rulers evincing decided hostility to the British, who are concentrating a large army to be prepared for the machinations of New Nehal Sing, who, it is rumoured, lately ordered his general Ventura to be blown from a gun. The *Children and Kitts* had arrived in Calcutta with despatches from Cluamm, and we are told on pretty good authority that Lord Auckland has expressed his dissatisfaction at the Expedition having gone to the northward without destroying the Bogue-forts. The singular account from Bombay of an engagement having taken place between a French Corvette and the H. C. cruiser *Elphinstone* requires we think confirmation or rather explanation, it being most likely that the French vessel was not a vessel of war, but a private vessel engaged in supplying the Arab-tribes near Aden with whom the English are at war, with murders and ammunition. The accounts from America reached to the 19th August; the money market is represented as not in a good state. United States Bank shares had in New York fallen to 62, in Philadelphia to 66.

CHUAN.—We have been favored with the following extract from a letter from Chuan, written we suppose, on the 24th or 25th November:—"By the *Madagascar*, which sails to day, I put pen to pa-

per to say that we all continue in the land of the living, and a most cruelly cold one it is already.

Yesterday in the morning the thermometer was 34°, and at dinner time 38°; to-day again it is about 40°. We find our garbure house, pretty cold, and are trying all sorts of expedients to keep out the draughts which will insinuate between the boards. We are converting a broad downy stair passage into a room, where we can erect a brick fire place for burning wood and charcoal.

"The deaths among the troops continued to be very numerous. The following is, I believe, an authentic statement of the mortality from 8th July to the 21st of this month, viz: Artillery, 13; 15th Regt. 44; 25th Regt. 179; 49th Regt. 95; Bengal Volunteers, 80; Sappers, 1; making a total of 421 buried. Besides this 402 convicts have gone to Manila, and about 400, invalids to India, making a deduction in less than 5 months of upwards of 1200, from the original 2333 who were landed here in good health on the 8th July. We are experiencing good results from the trace which the Admiral made, before his departure, with the Ningpo authorities—plenty of bullocks and poultry of all descriptions are now brought about for sale, and the troops get fresh meat daily in lieu of that horrid salt pork they formerly received. Of Australia we get no tidings; some say that with the rest of the prisoners he has been removed to Canton."

"It is with much pleasure we publish in this number the address from the British Community here to Captain Smith and Warren, presenting to these officers a service of plate of the value of 600 and 400 £ as a testimonial of the esteem in which their services, whilst engaged in protecting British interests and property on this coast, were held. These addresses do honor both to the British Community, and to the two gallant Captains; to the former for expressing their gratitude and esteem in so handsome a manner, and to the latter, for having so well deserved them, during a period of considerable anxiety, which not only required from them continual and unflinching vigilance, but also at times, heavy responsibility to the British officers. We are glad to learn that Her Majesty has graciously acknowledged the value of Captain H. Smith's services in the taking of Aden, and conferred on him the honor of Companion of the most honorable order of the Bath. Messrs W. Jardine, H. Inglis and W. Wallace, have been requested to form a Committee in England for the ordering of the plate to be presented to Captain Smith and Warren.

Keehen has we learn, through the Hongkong-bureau, sent notice to the authorities of Macao, of his intended visit to this City, requesting that a house be kept ready for his reception, and that the customary honors due to an Imperial officer of his exalted rank may be given him. The house, we understand, has been taken, but beyond vague rumors we know not the time of H. E.'s expected arrival. According to a notice made public at his residence in Canton, so at least we are told by natives, Keehen was to leave there for the Bogue on the 9th inst., and may therefore at this moment be at the Bogue, but others seem to think that he will not leave Canton so soon. The most contradictory rumours have been following each other in quick succession during the week, whilst nothing we believe is known with any degree of certainty, of what prospect there is for amicable negotiation. The Chinese in Canton at one time seemed to expect nothing but war, and it was said that all direct communication between H. M. Plenipotentiaries and the Imperial Commissioner was to be denied; that all communications from the former must be made through the Keen-foo here—a condition with which we suppose Capt. Elliot cannot comply, and hostilities would naturally be the consequence. It is also said that a communication from the Chinese authorities has been sent to the Commodore desiring him to remove with the squadron to a greater distance from Tungkoo, and that in consequence of this despatch Sir J. J. Gord on Bremer has moved, but in a contrary direction to that desired by the Chinese, and he is now anchored with the fleet close to the Bogue. On Friday last week two Mandarines sent from Canton arrived here in search of Capt. Elliot, who had however left that morning for Chuenpee, whither they followed him the day after, and they may probably have been the bearers of the above communication. Meanwhile the Kwang chow-fog (Chief Magistrate

or Lord Mayor of Canton) has lately been despatched to the Bogue form to inspect there, and great quantities of men and ammunition, and gunboats for strengthening the fortifications have also been sent down, and a great number of gunboats are ready to be sent down to obstruct the passage, should the English attempt to enter the Bogue. The Kwang-chow-fog's report is said to declare the form impracticable, and although we may think the opinion of a civil magistrate on the merits of fortification not entitled to much weight, yet in China civil officers are in all instances preferred to those of the military service, and it is not improbable that the Lord Mayor's report will have great weight with the Chinese, and give them such confidence in their own strength as not to be over-policious in recommending the negotiations. So much did the idea that hostilities were unavoidable prevail in Canton, that we hear the American merchants there were recommended to be ready to leave with a moment's warning. Being now engaged in giving all the minutiae of the day, caused by the unsettled state of the momentous question, we may also state that it has been denied by the Hongkongers that Keehen ever met Capt. Elliot at the Bogue; we must confess we were not unprepared to hear this denial from the Chinese, which we predicted they would be ready to make, whenever it suited their interest to do so, in our paper of the 11th October, and we then gave this as one of the causes of the privacy of that interview. Keehen, the Imperial commissioner and now Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces took the sole of office on the fourth, and he is said to be on the best terms with Ex-Governor Lin, with whom he has frequent and long interviews. Lin seems not at present to hold any official appointment, but we understand that on his resigning his office, he has been presented with a handsome address from the different streets and quarters of Canton expressive of the esteem of the inhabitants and of their gratitude for the just and faithful administration of his Government. In our next we shall probably be able to lay before our readers translations of some of these addresses.

So far our week's budget of news, and we think we need no apology for publishing it in the absence of certain intelligence. But, alas! yesterday the aspect of affairs from the Bogue, although in Canton by the last advice, the engagement had ceased, and immediate departures were no longer called for, is decidedly more warlike, it being generally understood that to-morrow has been fixed by H. M. Plenipotentiaries at the very last term which they would peaceably wait for the reception of a favorable answer to the English demands, and it is supposed that, failing this, hostilities will immediately commence, and the extraordinary will of the Kwang-chow-fog be put to the test. We have no objection to have been disappointed in our hope of seeing the English forces met with determination and energy that we even now, though all the world seems to be bent upon a fight on Monday next, have our misgivings, and we much fear that our sightseeing neighbours, now bent on a trip to Chuenpee, to see the fun, will return with out having met powder.

The "Public Notice" from our theatrical stand was sent to us at 10 o'clock on Monday to be sent to insert it.

To Henry Smith Esq. R. N. Captain her majesty's ship *David* &c. &c.

Sir, We the undersigned British subjects, now residing in Macao, anxious to manifest our appreciation of your valuable services, while on duty on this station, during a period of difficulty and danger unexampled in the history of British intercourse with China, beg to tender you the expression of our warmest thanks, and request your acceptance of a service of plate of the value of six hundred guineas as a pledge of our esteem and in testimony of the energy, and judgment, displayed by you on several occasions of peculiar delicacy and serious responsibility.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to yourself, as it is a matter of congratulation to all of us, that your measures for the protection of the important interests committed to your charge have been eminently successful.

We beg that you will convey to the commanders and officers of her majesty's ships forming your

squadron our grateful acknowledgments for their services while employed upon this station, and with every sincere wish for your future welfare and success in your honorable career.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient and faithful servants.
Signed by 60 firms and individuals as under.

Macao, 30th November, 1840.

To William Warren Esq. R. N. Commander, her majesty's ship *Hyacinth* &c. &c.

Sir,—We the undersigned British subjects now residing in Macao, desirous to mark our sense of the energy and zeal displayed by you, during the time when you were the sole coadjutor of Captain Smith, a period of difficulty and danger unexampled in the history of British intercourse with China, beg to tender you our warmest acknowledgments; and as a pledge of our esteem, we request your acceptance of a service of plate, of the value of four hundred guineas.

In thus expressing our feelings, we discharge a duty gratifying to us in a high degree, and with our sincere wishes for your future welfare and success in your honorable career,

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient and faithful servants,

Dent & Co. Gribble, Hughes & Co.
Bell & Co. Dixon & Co.
James Innes W. & T. Gempell & Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co. Holliday, Wise & Co.
George Chinnery Wilkinson Dent
Macfar & Co. Hornumjee Framjee
R. H. Cox Byramjee Rustumjee
Lindsay & Co. Pallonjee Namernwanjee
D. & M. Rustumjee & Co. Daniel & Co.
Shawneebah Rustumjee Pat. Stewart
Hornumjee Byramjee J. A. Mercer
C. Sepoorjee Lungra John Blad
Fentonjee Cowarjee John Hudson
John Henry A. Wilkinson
Wm. Clark, "Jane" R. J. Gilman
Charles Beard W. B. Harton
A. S. Drysdale C. E. McDonnell
W. Fanning Framjee Jamsetjee
C. Sepoorjee Tabas T. D. Neave
Cowarjee Eduljee Wm. Morgan
A. & D. Farooquejee G. Kennedy, "E. Jane"
William Scott Barjorjee Manackjee
J. B. Compagnon D. Calder
W. W. Dale E. Hughendon
William Stewart Just & Son
Wm. Warden, "Ariel" Hooker & Lane
Alexander Calder John Smith
Charles Hart Charles E. Stewart
T. H. Johnston "Lion" Geo. Hogg, "Fort Wm."
W. F. Fraser "Good Snc" W. W. Erskine
Signed, 30th November, 1840.

H. M. S. *Druid*, Canton River, 3d Dec., 1840.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for the honor you have done me, in the kind expression of your approbation of my services, whilst senior officer in the Canton river, and also for the very flattering testimonial you have been pleased to present me with, which, I need not assure you, is most gratifying to me.

My services, gentlemen, you have overrated, as I have done no more than my duty, but in doing it, I have been actuated by principles which should always guide naval officers,—to give the commerce of our country the greatest support, and to afford them engaged in so honorable a calling the fullest protection. Allow me again gentlemen to return you my most sincere thanks, and wishing you all health and prosperity,

believe me to remain &c. &c.

Signed H. SMITH,—Captain.
To the gentlemen, British residents in Macao.

H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, off Chuenpee, 3d Dec., 1840.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your address of the 30th ult., conveying your acknowledgments of my humble services in this river, whilst under the command of Captain Smith of H. M. S. "*Druid*."

I need scarcely express to you my great satisfaction at receiving those kind expressions of esteem contained in your address, coupled with such a distinguished mark of favor, which will ever be remembered by me, and for which I beg to return you my most grateful thanks; wishing you every prosperity and happiness,

believe me to remain &c. &c.

Signed, W. WARREN,—Commander.

To the gentlemen British residents Macao.

The British Merchant's answer to Capt. Elliot's letter to them, published in our last.

To His Excellency

Captain CHARLES ELLIOT R. N.

One of her majesty's Plenipotentiaries and chief superintendent of the British trade in China.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter under date 28th ult., which, in accordance with your desire, we have circulated, and caused to be published in the newspapers here.

We beg to express our deep regret for the distressing cause of the honorable rear admiral's retirement from the command of the expedition, and to offer our condolence on the occasion, with our sincere wishes for the early restoration of his excellency's health.

It will be unnecessary for us to assure y. e. that her majesty's authorities in China may rely with confidence on the cordial co-operation of all British subjects in the support of measures for the security of British honour and interests.

We take advantage of this occasion to request y. e. will be pleased to convey to the commander of the expedition, commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, our sentiments of high respect.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient humble servants,
(Signed)

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Dixon & Co.
Dent & Co. Robert Webster.
Lindsay & Co. W. & T. Gempell & Co.
Fox, Rawson & Co. D. & M. Rustumjee & Co.
Pat. Stewart Turner & Co.
Holliday, Wise & Co. Wilkinson Dent
Macfar & Co. Meerwanjee Jejeebhoy.
Innes, Fletcher & Co. John Rickett.
John A. Mercer Jamieson & How.
Bell & Co. Gribble Hughes & Co.
p. pro. Daniel & Co.
W. C. La Groy.

Macao, 4th December, 1840.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CANTON RIVER.

H. M. S. *V. Falsely* 74

Blenheim 74

M. elville 74

D. elville 74

C. allips 74

S. merang 74

H. rald 74

Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. Capt. Thomas Melrand.
Sir H. B. Fleming Benhouse
K. C. H. Capt. Pritchard.
Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
H. Smith Esq.
Herbert Esq.
James Scott Esq.
Nias Esq.

Larne 30—J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth 30—W. Warren Esq.
Modest 30—H. Eyres Esq.
Columbine 18—T. J. Clarke Esq.
Jupiter—(Storeship,) Capt. Fulton.
H. C. S. Queen—Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
Madagascar —do.— Capt. Dacey.
Enterprise —do.— Capt. West.
Nemesis —do.— Capt. Hall.

AT CHUSAN.

H. M. S. *Blonde* 44—F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway 28—C. D. Bethune Esq.
Alligator 28—H. Kuper Esq.
Pylades 30—T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod 30—C. A. Barlow Esq.
Algerine 10—T. S. Mason Esq.
Rattlesnake—Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. *Atlante*—Armed Steamer, Capt. Rogers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,—3rd *Tomatin*, Wingate, from Chusan; 5th *Senaderoon*, Bushby, from Singapore; 6th *Span*, *Bladon*, from Manila; Brit. *Waterwitch*, Reynell, from Calcutta 3rd, and Singapore 30th Nov.; 8th Amer. *Konakaset*, Waterman, from Singapore 6th November; *Onida*, from New York 30th June; Brit. *Coverner Doherty*, Fowling, from Singapore; *Heaghy*, Bayley from Chusan.

PASSENGER,—per *Tomatin*, Mr. J. How; per *Konakaset*, Mr. P. Bush; per *Onida*, Messrs C. V. Gillespie, E. Delano and T. H. Nyg; per *Heaghy*, Mr. Macken.

SAILED,—5th *Span*, *Singular* for Manila; 7th H. M. S. *Polage*, Capt. Elliot for Singapore and London; 9th *Span*, for Singapore.

PASSENGER,—per H. M. S. *Polage*, H. E. Rear Admiral, the Hon. Geo. Elliot, C. B. late naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, Commander in Chief of the Expedition, and H. M. first Plenipotentiary in China.

The *Konakaset* was in company with the *Clyford*, *Westmoreland*, and *Mycore*, 10 days, and parted company 60 miles to the westward of Lousa shoal. In a heavy gale off the Palawan Coast, fell in with the Dutch Barque *Elizabeth* and parted suddenly, the shoal in sight.

ARRIVED in England from China: Sept. 1st, *Adam*, Pensonby, Plymouth; 3rd, *Susan*, Neahby, Leith.

SAILED from England for China: 10th Aug. *Pontenjo* *Bomanjee*, Stood; 31st, *Herald*, Watt.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kington*, *Julius Caesar*. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chieftain*, *Virginia*, H. M. S. *Swifter* and *Starling*; *Westmoreland*, *Mycore*, *Francis*, *Smith*, *Elizabeth*. From England, *Helen*, *Stewart*, *Chetah*, *Bella*, *Martha*, *Clifford*, *St. George*, *Transports*, *Pontenjo* *Bomanjee* *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*, *Herald*.

American vessels expected—*Lowell*, London; *Lena*, Bombay; *Ustin*, Madras.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Koonchoe*, *Pennac*.

LATEST DATE, from ENGLAND, 4th September via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 18th August via England. CALCUTTA, 31st October, *Waterwitch* Bombay, 15th October via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 19th November *Waterwitch*. JAVA, 3rd October via Singapore. MANILA, 20th November *H. M. S. Polage*.

DIED,—Aug. 28th, at Sumner Cottage, Slough, E. HADLEY, Esq., late of China, aged 30 years.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, Po do Monte.

NOTICE—The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the Union Insurance Society 1838-40 will be held at the office of the undersigned at 11 A. M. this day, when a statement of the affairs of the Society, which will expire on the 31st instant, will be submitted, and arrangements made for the New Office to commence on the 1st of January next.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Macao, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1840.

NOTICE—To Holders of NAVY BILLS. The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete sets, on very moderate terms.

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 16th November, 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATER WILKINSON was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON Press Office.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICARJE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay.

11th August, 1840.

Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig SHIP. For particulars apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Clipper, JANE, (Capt. A. W. GROSVENOR); Offers will be received by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Schooner GOVERNOR DOWNEY; Offers will be received by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new A I Barque TOMATIN, Capt. WINGATE, will be positively despatched on the 25th inst. For freight apply to

JAMIESON & HOW.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Clipper JANE, Capt. GROSVENOR, to sail in December, soon after the Falcon; apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HADDOCKS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCKFINGERED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

(Just landed from the "Konshatoff," "Brigal Fickst," and "Orwell.")

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY. Common ditto, in wood and bottle. Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead. Holland Gin.

French CLARET, La Rose, Si Julien &c.

Brown and Pale SHERRY.

ANNISSETTE and other DESSERT WINES.

Handsome-framed ENGRAVINGS.

Bleached CANTAS, Nos. 1 & 6.

Superior Eau de COLOGNE.

Also, Some plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.) And a few Kegs of Tongues and English BUTTER.

Apply to JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 18th December, 1840.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE—Just received per *Oswald* from New York, now lying in the Roads, the following articles—selected with care for this market.

English Sheathing Copper 16 & 28 oz. and Nails.

Duck—Pilot's 2d Duck—heavy and light Ravens.

Twine.

Black and Green Fillets.

English White Lead in oil.

Lined Oil.

Pitch.

And a small quantity of superior Champagne; "Hope."

E. I. Madeira; "Coe" and "Chateau Margaux."

Claret.

For which apply to Ash Oats, GIDEON NYE, JR.

or to Captain SWIFT on board.

Macao, 10th December, 1840.

TO LET.

A Commodious and well finished House—apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and Anchors, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and Pork in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 22nd, 1840

FOR SALE.

AT the godown of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lynx* & *Louisa Bellis*. BRANDY in wood, BOTTLED BEER in Cask and Bottle, PRIME HAMBURG MEAT PORK in barrel, INDIA BEER in Tierces, BISCUIT in puncheons, CANTAS and DUCK, SEAMING and ROPING TWINE, and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUP, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROUND, HARE, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA

RICE, SALT BEEF, SUGAR, SHIPBREAD, SWEET MEAT, BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, DUTCH CHEESE, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEE, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.

Gin in hoppers, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, ditto good, BEER of superior quality in bottles, ditto good, PORTER, in bottles.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, COATS, White and unbleached LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO-PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCONUTS in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gallons each, FOREPAT in jars of 16 gallons each, BUTTER, and various other articles.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of

O DE YRURETAGOVENA

Macao, 18th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CLOTHS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANTAS—24 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

27 " Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. do. 1

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, ENGLISH TABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price 4/3 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... 4 18

For six Months..... 2 7

For three..... 1 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office for 40 Cents at 30 cents each.

MADRAS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE—An order will be out in the Official Gazette of this evening, calling upon all officers at present absent from their Regiments on account of their private affairs; to rejoin with all practicable expedition, and directing General Officers commanding Divisions and Forces to obtain, until further orders, from forwarding applications for leave of absence except on medical certificate. The position of one rejoiner however each day more surrounded with difficulties, and judging from the present aspect of the political horizon the most consummate talent, energy and forethought will be required at the helm of the times. It is however at such times that the soldier has come to rejoice, for professional ardour leads to contemplate a glorious field wherein honour, distinction and promotion are to be won! The company of artillery (Goinde) at Calcutta and H. M. 94th Foot have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for field service; we conclude this episode in their destination but have not been able positively to ascertain that point. A Correspondent of the *Advertiser* states that the 94th Foot only at present numbers four hundred men for duty; but with every respect for our Countryman's correctness, we think that there must be some mistake here; seeing that the latest returns of the 94th Foot, received at Army Head Quarters prior to the 8th ultimo, gave for duty, 37 Officers, 37 Sergeants, and 600 Rank and File; besides 91 Sick of all ranks. The *Maiden* arrived from Madras yesterday after a tedious passage bringing the following details, viz. Invalids of the 67th and 68th Foot and sick men of the 31st and 40th Native Infantry. Major Arnold of the 28th Native Infantry, will shortly we hear, retire from the Service.—*Madras United Service Gazette*, October 16

VALLORE—Our Vallore Correspondent, under date the 13th instant, writes as follows:

The 2nd Madras Regiment, enroute from Arcot to Bangalore, arrived this morning, and is encamped about three miles off at a place called the *Lynx* Corps. An invitation was sent to the officers of the Corps a few days ago by the officers of the station, inviting them to dinner on their arrival; and a Committee was formed, consisting of the officer from the Garrison Staff and two from each Regiment located here, to arrange matters for the entertainment; but the invitation was declined on the score of the distance of the encampment from the Garrison, and the consequent inconvenience that would attend its acceptance.—*Madras Advertiser*, Oct. 17.

H. M. S. CONWAY IN THE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

From the Sing. Free Press, of 6th Nov

From the same pen we give the following account of a Foraging adventure in China

Between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th of September, 1840, the *Conway's* barge and cutter and a boat from the *Algerine* landed a party of Seamen and Marines—the former armed with cutlasses, the latter with muskets—on the island of Tung-ming in the Yangtze river; with a view of purchasing fresh beef and rice.

tables for the sick, or foraging for stock, in the event of their not being able to induce the natives to supply them with it. On getting on shore, the party, as had been previously arranged by Captain BETHUNE, divided itself into three small detachments, each under the command of a commissioned officer and a midshipman, and struck off inland in different directions. On the approach, the greater number of peasantry, who were collected in the vicinity of some scattered cottages, ran off, carrying with them their women and children, and portable property; but many were almost immediately prevailed on to return by the demonstrations of amity made to them by Lieutenant CORYTON's party; which consisted of himself, Lieutenant UNQUHART, Royal Marines, Mr. HARVEY, midshipman, four marines and six seamen. Having ascertained by signs from the natives that there were no hallocks or buffaloes to be had in that neighbourhood, Lieut. C. proceeded with his men in search of poultry, &c., and on their route despatched an armed party approaching, on which Lieut. C. ordered the Marines to fire; when one of the enemy was observed to drop, but immediately to get up again and hobble away, evidently wounded. This served as a significant hint to the owners to disperse, which they did instantly and precipitately to some distance, and concealed themselves in one or more of the numerous wide ditches and deep nullahs with which the island is, in every direction, closely intersected, and which, at high water are impassable, from the trifling elevation of the island above the level of the river. Lieut. C's party then resumed its advance without meeting with any further molestation or impediment, and succeeded in getting a quantity of ducks and fowls, which the party carried back to the boats, assisted by several Chinese whom the seamen pressed into their service.

Up to this period all was gaiety and apparent security, and the men seemed highly pleased with their success, and the prospect of shortly administering to the urgent wants of their invalid ship and messmates, among whom scurvy had already made its appearance, and who, as well as themselves and the rest of the ship's company, had now with the exception of a very few days at Singapore been five months on salt provisions.

Having deposited their burdens under the boat keepers and a file of marines, Lieut. C. and his men returned in the same direction in which they had been before, in the hope of finding buffalo, being given to understand by a native that there were some to be met with beneath a clump of large trees in the distance. On reaching a few cottages which the party had examined and passed previously, the native who accompanied Lieut. C. suddenly stooped, and pointed hurriedly to a Junk in a rice field a few hundred yards in front, and indicated by signs that there were soldiers there and that fighting might be expected; and thus cautioning the English, the native ran off. The Junk in question was shored up on its side with its bottom presented to the front, a few paces in rear of a bank, between which and Lieut. C's party ran a deep and wide nullah, knee deep in mud. It was a singularly strong position either for defensive or offensive operations on the part of those who held it; the approach to it being by a narrow pathway, totally destitute of cover, and the Junk itself being, as was afterwards found, musket proof.—Lieut. C's party had previously crossed its barrier and others of a similar nature, and had seen the Junk, but had taken no notice of it. There was another Junk a little further to the right reared up to form a breastwork of the same kind. Lieut. CORYTON and his little party continued to advance to the nullah to attack the Junk, behind which a number of long spears were seen moving to an fro. Lieut. C. handing a ship's musket which he carried to Lieut. UNQUHART, and taking himself a cutlass from a seaman whom he saw with a pistol. On hearing the nullah Lieut. CORYTON ordered his men to fire, naturally thinking that a volley would penetrate the Junk and dislodge those behind it, but Lieut. UNQUHART cautioned them not to do so too soon, but to wait till they got closer. In a minute afterwards, however, the marines opened their fire, which after a couple or three rounds was briskly replied to from behind the Junk by several matchlocks and a rude iron swivel gun, charged with large leaden slugs. Seeing that the Chinese maintained their position, Lieut. C. gave the word 'Charge;' but at that instant Mr. HARVEY called out that he was wounded, in the abdomen—(it was afterwards ascertained that he was also hit in the knee). This induced a momentary pause, when a Chinaman advanced from behind the Junk, and coolly and deliberately presented his matchlock several times at Lieut. UNQUHART, who, on seeing his adversary, levelled at him also, but unfortunately the lieutenant's musket missed fire, as well as his opponent's, eight or nine times consecutively. The nullah at this time only separated the parties. Lieut. CORYTON again reiterated the command to charge which was now obeyed—the deep nullah crossed in one moment, the bank gained in the next, and the enemy driven from their strong hold, leaving behind them one of their number killed in the Junk and another some distance up the nullah. The whole of Lieut. CORYTON's small party did not cross the nullah when the charge was ordered. Their strength had been previously diminished by a Marine whom Lieut. UNQUHART had ordered to cover Mr. HARVEY while he was being carried to the rear by two sailors and a seaman,

although not then missed was afterwards found mortally wounded through the head, some considerable distance behind. After giving the retreating enemy a few volleys, Lieut. C's party diverged to the right to join a party of the *Algerines* which was then approaching; but at this time lost sight of. Shortly afterwards the whole of the parties united under the command of Captain BETHUNE, and were reinforced from the *Commy* by armed seamen and marines. But as the Chinese soldiers evinced no disposition to renew the contest, Captain BETHUNE after having marched to the Junk, ordered vegetables to be collected, which being done, the whole re-embarked and got on board the ships in safety.

Mr. HARVEY, it appears, had been met by a party under sergeant SANDS, on whose Fusil Mr. H. was then carried to the boats. It was when Captain BETHUNE assumed command of the whole force, and led it back to the Junk, that the seamen was found stretched by the pathway, apparently dead. Some of the party passed on, under that impression; but the sergeant took hold of the poor fellow's hand and found it warm, and discovered that life although fast ebbing was not yet extinct. He was instantly carried to the boats sent on board. About the time the attack was made on Lieutenant CORYTON, a number of the peasantry, armed with long bamboos and a couple of matchlocks, made a hostile demonstration against some of the other parties, then at a distance, but were quickly dispersed by a few musket shots, three or four of which took effect Mr. HARVEY's wound in the abdomen is a very serious one, and that in his knee, severe; but every hope is entertained by the Surgeon that they will both do well. The seamen died shortly after getting on board. He was insensible from the moment the fell. Poor Mr. HARVEY is alas! no more. He expired on Sunday week following his wound.

Mr. HARVEY who perished from the wound he received in this resource we are given to understand was a very promising young officer, much beloved and sincerely regretted by his companions in arms.

LAMENT FOR LORD DURHAM.

BY BRO. J. LES STEVENS PAST GRAND STEWARD, &c. &c.

Air,— 'Savours' delectable.

'It having pleased the All-wise Disposer of human events to call from this transitory existence the highly-esteemed and lamented Pro-Grand Master the Earl of Durham, the M. W. Grand Master, participating in the grief which fills the breast of every Mason on this melancholy event, is anxious that every testimony of respect should be paid to the memory of the deceased noble and exalted Brother, and is therefore pleased to order that the Grand Lodge, and all subordinate Lodges, shall be placed in mourning for six months from this date.'—*Masonic Circular.*

Ay thick be the emblems of mourning around us,
Though feebly our feelings of sorrow they trace;
For death at a moment unwanted has found us,
And borne off the Chieftain we ne'er can replace!
How vain the regret of the few who reproved him!
How heartfelt the grief of the thousands who loved him!
Alas! that the fiat of fate hath removed him!—
Alas, for our Order now Durham is gone!
To triumph we turn'd to him fondly and proudly,
For his was the honour whome'er won the praise,
In trouble we call'd, not mistrusting, nor loudly,
But sure that our shield of defence he would raise.
His peer there was none where the noble were meeting;
The good and the wise miss the best at their greeting!
Alas! that his day spring of life was so fleeting!—
Alas! for our Order now Durham is gone!

August 19, 1840.

August 21.—Dr. Southey, the poet laureate, is in such delicate health that he is obliged to abstain from all literary labours. He is stated to be labouring under a complete prostration of mind, without the least hope recovery.

Communicated.

Exactly a century ago, a commercial convulsion very similar both in its origin and consequences to that which has recently agitated the East took place in our western settlements.

The wealth which had flowed into Jamaica from the spoils of Mexico and Peru, and the advantages which it at first held out as a resting place for the buccaneers in preference to Tortuga and Hispaniola, gave a stimulus to every branch of culture on the island, and the enterprising merchants who flocked thither, attracted by the brilliant prospects, soon formed a valuable but clandestine commercial connexion with the settlements of Carthage, Panama, etc. on the Spanish Main. This illicit and lucrative trade was rendered more easy and secure by the Asiento which England obtained from Philip

at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713; the veil with which Spain had hitherto covered her western colonies, was gradually removed, and the frequent resort of smugglers to the forbidden coasts, afforded means of obtaining information so authentic and expeditious as to the events of the Spanish markets, that in process of time a contraband trade arose of vast extent and attended with incredible profit.

"In order to put a stop to this trade, which, together with that carried on by the British South Sea Company, had almost ruined the rich commerce of the galleons, formerly the pride of Spain, and the envy of other nations, ships of force, under the name of *Guarda-Costas*, were stationed upon the coasts of those provinces, to which interlopers most frequently resorted. Such a precaution was certainly prudent, but it ought to have been put in execution with equity. If the ships, commissioned to prevent that illicit traffic, had only seized upon the vessels really concerned in it, neither the commanders, nor the government that appointed them, could justly have incurred any blame; but the abuses inseparable from violent measures, the eagerness of gain, and perhaps a spirit of revenge, incited the Spanish officers to stop, under various pretences, many vessels that had a legal destination, and even to treat the seamen with the greatest cruelty.

England, whose power and glory is founded on commerce, and who could not patiently suffer any restraint upon a branch of trade which custom had made her consider as lawful, was highly incensed, when she understood that those restraints were converted into hostilities, and carried to an excess inconsistent with the laws of nations. The body of the people loudly called for vengeance, and the leading members in both houses of parliament directed all the thunder of their eloquence against the minister, who could tamely see his country exposed to such indignities.

Sir Robert Walpole, the Premier of England, convinced, as he said, of the importance of peace to a commercial nation, obtained by negotiation in the beginning of 1739 the promise of Philip V to pay to the injured subjects of Great Britain £ 95,000, as compensation for the losses sustained by the seizure of the *Guarda-Costas*. Though the terms of the treaty of Pardo were neither so advantageous nor as honorable to England as might have been wished, they were the best that could be obtained without involving the country in a war. This hollow and disgraceful compromise, reprobated by all the leading men of the opposition, could however end in nothing but failure. Spain neglected, when the time came, to pay the money, and war followed as a matter of course. Among those who were most strenuously opposed to the convention of Pardo, was that distinguished and loyal nobleman, John, Duke of Argyle, and from a speech which he delivered in the House of Peers in 1740, we make the following extracts as being singularly applicable to our own times.

"People, my lords, talk of Cromwell, that he was an usurper; I don't deny that; but he still had many valuable qualities, and wanted nothing but a lawful title to have made him one of the greatest men that ever governed this nation. *He, my lords, had one maxim from which he never desisted; and that was, never to suffer even the appearance of an insult upon this nation to pass unobserved.* Notwithstanding, my lords, his disputed title to the government, a formidable opposition at home, and powerful alliances against him abroad, he kept up the dignity of the sovereignty, and carried the reputation of the British flag to as great a height as ever it has been carried. *He, my lords, had to do with three powerful states, France, Holland, and Spain; each of them more powerful than they are now; but, my lords, he never entered into any inglorious treaty, he never submitted to any ignominious terms.*

"He told them what he was resolved to have, and what he would do, if he had it not. This positive way of proceeding, my lords, effected all the nation could desire: for we don't find in history, that any power was so bold as to slight his manaces; *they knew him too well to take him for a bully; he never fitted out any armaments, either by sea or land, with which he did not strike some decisive stroke.* I will tell you, my lords, one instance: when the Spaniards fitted out a fleet to conquer an isle in the Mediterranean, for want of provisions of their own, they seized upon Coru, that belonged to a British subject, to the value of 30,000*l.* On our consul's remonstrating against such a procedure, they clapped him in prison. What did Cromwell do upon this? *Did he send plenipotentiaries, at a great ex-*

justice to the nation, to examine into the nature of the complaints on both sides? Did he patch up a convention for regulating the grievance? No, he ordered his resident at that court to tell them in plain terms, that he gave them no many days to consider, if they would make him satisfaction (upon the terms, my lords, which he himself prescribed,) and if they did not in the time limited, that he would come with his squadron and demand it, upon their coasts, from the mouth of his cannon. This blunt speech had its desired effect; the Spaniards know whom they had to deal with; therefore they did not treat, but submit.

Supposing, my lords, we had acted with the same spirit, do not your lordships think it would have had the same effect? And why did we not act with the same spirit? We are more powerful now, than we were in the days of Cromwell. The Spaniards are weaker, and our provocations are much greater now than they were at that time. What insults, what barbarities, what breaches of faith have not the Spaniards committed of late? They have plundered our merchants, they have destroyed our ships, they have murdered our sailors; nay, what is more insufferable, they have chained, they have tortured our countrymen: a method of punishment this nation has ever detested; a barbarity, which even our worst malefactors are free from, by undergoing a punishment in all respects more desirable; that is, death itself. My lords, it will astonish posterity, that we have suffered all these indignities while we have a fleet able to defy not only Spain and France, as I said before, but all the nations in Europe.

"It is said, my lords, that we may want other forces to carry on this war to advantage. It is very possible we may; but has the parliament ever yet refused to comply with any demand of that kind, when land-forces were necessary? I dare say, the parliament would allow 100,000 men, if there were occasion for them. But the misfortune is, my lords, that the nation, I am afraid, will not be persuaded, even though these were raised, that we are in earnest: people will think that our land-army will continue as inactive as our fleets have hitherto been; and that our raising forces before we show that we dare to do ourselves justice, will but expose the nation to greater inconveniences, and enhance its expences.

"Last year, a strong squadron was sent to the Mediterranean, under the command of a gentleman, against whom, I am sure, nobody can have any exception. I know him to be a brave officer, and that he has the interest of his country much at heart. But my lords, of what use are all these qualifications to the nation, if his guns are muzzled, if his hands are bound up by his instructions from the ministry? What service have the ships under his command performed to his country? What ends have the vast sums of money we have expended, served, if not to weaken us while we are inactive; so that we shall not be able to furnish the necessary expences when we shall come to action? What plea then, my lords, can there be for not declaring war? Is it to avoid the profusion of money? Money, my lords, we daily expend to extravagant and useless purposes. Is it to avoid the profusion of blood? No: yet you have suffered your own sailors to be daily insulted and murdered. My lords, it is time enough for us to show our tenderness to Spain, when we have re-opened the wounds given to the honour of Great Britain."

The noble lord then goes on to remark upon the extent and importance of the interests compromised by the policy of the Ministry and on the high character of the men arrayed in opposition against them—

"Therefore, my lords, it is no wonder if all ranks and all degrees of men turn their eyes upon your lordships at this important juncture. If, I say, looking on their all as being at stake, if they have expressed some impatience under the apprehensions of its being given up, I do not wonder at it."

"When I see men of figure in their way, crying out against it, when I see the greatest city in the kingdom petition against it, what should make them such zealous opposers, but their being persuaded that a peace, on the foot of this convention, must be more destructive to their interests, than a vigorous war? Their interests, my lords, lead them to desire peace; they must be considerable sufferers in a war, by their ships being taken, the increase of the taxes, and the stagnation of their trade: but still, my lords, we see, that they look upon all these evils as more tolerable, than such a peace as this convention must give them.

"It is certain, my lords, that the peace we have lately enjoyed is not very desirable; we have paid dearly for it; nay, I believe it has cost the nation more to make peace, than it would have done to have made war. But, says a noble lord, the Spaniards are very slow; give me leave to add, my lords, they are very obstinate too. But why are we to pay for their slowness and obstinacy?"

"Are we to fit out fleets at a vast expence to the nation, only to quicken them to do what equity and the law of nations require them to do? But, my lords, the worst is that we have not even obtained that; we have only brought them to negotiate! This, it seems, proceeds from their obstinacy,—why then have they not been made to pay for their obstinacy? Why should we pay for it? If they have a mind to be obstinate again, are we again to be at the expence of £5 or 600,000 only to bring them into good humour?"

"But, my lords, I cannot help taking notice of what happened just before the ratification of this convention, when we find the court of Spain prescribing to us, and our plenipotentiary obeying a Spanish minister, as he would have done a British one. The Spaniards, it seems, could not be brought to any terms till the sitting of parliament approached so near, that they were sure our ministry would give up every point of consequence, rather than not have a treaty of some kind or other to lay before parliament, when it met. My lords, delay in such an affair as this, is equal to a point-blank refusal."

PUBLIC NOTICE.

USE O BRITANICO.—The Amateur G. B.'s most respectfully beg leave to apologize to their numerous Fanciful and Pious Patron, Subscribers and Friends, for the intensely irritating delay that has occurred, and prevented them from producing the undermentioned pieces. They must, however, humbly beg permission to state, in palliation of this intensely irritating and humiliating procrastination, and in justification of themselves, that it has not accrued from any sinister dereliction of public duty in their official capacities, or from any want of a thrilling sense of their increased momentous responsibility, but from the mysterious—the dark—the un-distinguished absence of their leading Farce performer.

They have now the unmitigated pleasure to inform the Public in general, and their Patrons in particular, of the interesting fact of the chief comedian being up (! down) in his part, and that Negotiations are pending with several eminent stars to do the serious business, and the amateur G. B.'s confidently hope that they will be brought to a satisfactory termination: In the mean time they are proud of being able to announce that a performance will take place on Monday, Dec.

The performances will commence with the popular Farce of the *Colonial Ambassador*, or a *New way to no-gotiate*; adapted, and its first performance on this stage, with entirely new scenery, properties and machinery:

Principal character by the Commission.
To which will be added a *New Naughty-cal*, *Serio*, *Comico extravaganza*, never before acted, called—

The Phil-or a Friend in need is a Friend indeed.
The whole to conclude, for the first time, with the much admired original *Travesty of Macbeth or the 3 Houns*; supported by the entire strength of the company.

Between the acts several popular songs will be sung, by the cracked singers of the day. Amongst the songs will be found the following:—"Old England for ever shall weather the storm"—"Shek a griffin up stairs"—"The bold smuggler," in character by an anti-opium dealer. I'd sooner have a guinea than a Band, Chorus by all the audience. Besides a grand display of Juggling and Tombing.

N. B. On this night, all persons in the Subscription list will be suspended.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 19th Dec. 1840.

On Sunday last in the afternoon the H. G. S. *Nemesis* anchored in front of the *Praya Grande*, and when it was understood that Capt. Elliot had arrived in her, speculation was all alive as to the cause of his coming. We stated last week that it was generally understood that last Sunday was given to the Chinese as the last term on which a satisfactory answer to the British demands would be peaceably waited for, and it was fondly imagined, that the period having expired, and the Chinese made no sign, Capt. Elliot, as Plenipotentiary, had by leav-

ing the fleet, left to the Commodore the further prosecution of the quarrel, in other words, that the *Bogue* forts would be attacked forthwith. Shortly after the plenipotentiary's arrival however, it became known by a circular addressed to most of the British merchants here, and authorised by Capt. Elliot, that the negotiations with the Imperial Commissioner were open; so immediate hostilities could therefore be expected, and we seem to be pretty much now where we were last week. The fleet at Chuenpoo remains anchored a few miles below that fort, prepared for hostilities at a moment's warning, while several mandarins have, we are told, been seen on board the Commodore's ship to transact business with H. M. Plenipotentiaries. In what stage these negotiations at present are, is of course not known, but rumour is as usual busy to mend our want of knowledge by a number of reports. One of these may perhaps, from the confidence with which it is asserted, deserve more than usual credit, being to the effect that Kechen has offered the payment of five millions of dollars, in full for all English demands, which offer has been peremptorily refused. If the Imperial Commissioner has really offered this sum, the offer may be interpreted either as a sincere desire of the Chinese to be at peace with the English, or that, pressed by the threats of the latter, they have, in order still to procrastinate a settlement, fallen upon the expedient of offering concessions, the refusal of which they count on, but which enables them still to keep open the negotiations, in the hope that long protracted delay will still more weary and reduce the British forces. Hitherto, it cannot be denied, the Chinese have been eminently successful in this policy, and six months have now elapsed since the arrival of the Expedition, and yet of all the demands then made, the Chinese have, it is said, as yet offered only to satisfy a small portion of one. It is said that the demands made by H. M. Plenipotentiaries are 16 in number; although we do not put any great faith in the correctness of the statements we have seen published on this subject, allowing there to be really fourteen distinct demands, and supposing that negotiations will prosper in the same ratio they have hitherto done, and that the sum offered by the Chinese is one fourth of first demanded, it follows that we may expect full concession of this one point in 16 months more, or exactly two years after the arrival of the expedition; we do not like to carry our calculations out further, as the result, considering that there are 12 more questions to be arranged, would be most melancholy, and it is to be hoped that under such circumstances, even essential portions would be worn out, and the Chinese be the first to cut the Gordian knot by grasping the sword. A punning French proverb says, "*patience passe science*,"—patience conquers knowledge—are the Chinese aware of and acting upon it?

After writing thus far, we have heard other important intelligence from the *Bogue*. It was there understood that Wednesday last was to have been the last day for the receipt of a final answer from the Chinese, and in fact there did arrive on board the commodore's ship a messenger from Kechen with a despatch, the contents of which are said to be a refusal on the part of the Imperial Commissioner of the English demands, and an offer of a personal interview with Capt. Elliot. What answer may have been returned to this, is not known, but if the offer of a personal interview was made, accompanied by a refusal to grant the terms demanded, it would seem plain that nothing but further procrastination on the part of the Chinese is intended, and we sincerely wish, although we do scarcely hope it, that the British Plenipotentiaries will not again accede to this new delay, except under the express condition that the result of that personal interview is to be final. It is now a month since the squadron returned from the *Peiho*; Kechen has been several weeks in Canton, and altho' we make no doubt that the result of the former negotiations at the *Peiho* and at *Ningpo*, must have been a promise from the Chinese to settle the differences here without delay, yet the English negotiators allow themselves to be put off from day to day, from week to week, and perhaps from month to month, without making any demonstrations to impress the Chinese with a just idea of the power of British arms. The Chinese will naturally impute this forbearance and vacillation to the base motive of fear, and their arrogance and pride will rise in proportion. They are now, while the negotiations are going on, strengthening the fortifications at the *Bogue* in every possible way the humble state of their science suggests, and

they are now at least thrice as formidable as they were six months ago. There are altogether 13 forts at the Bogue, of different strength, most of them capable of affording protection to each other, and their number of cannon cannot, altogether, fall short of between 6 to 700, although several estimates we have heard of make their number amount to as many as one thousand. We make no doubt that the splendid armament now assembled at the Bogue will, should an attack be determined on, be perfectly successful, and that in a few hours it will be able to reduce the forts; but from all we learn it is more than probable that in their present state of defence, there will be a hard struggle, and that the victory will not be achieved without some loss on the side of the British. Every day's delay adds to the strength of the Chinese, who if the reports we hear, be true, are busily engaged in obstructing the river, large quantities of boats filled with stones being ready to be sunk at different points, and a number of Chop-boats have been dispatched from Canton filled with soldiers to several points on the banks of the river, to dispute the landing of the British, should they ascend the Chokiang.

We understand that no fleet was ever in finer order than that now assembled below Chuenpee, and officers and men are equally anxious for an engagement. The marines and sailors are being daily exercised on shore, without the Chinese attempting to obstruct them. Everything is ready for a blow which will no doubt, if struck, create an immense impression among the Chinese, but which these have hitherto had the tact to evade; how long they may be successful in imposing on the yielding temper of the Plenipotentiary, time only, already so much abused, can shew.

11 M. S. Sulphur and Starling have during the week arrived from Manila. The transports *Renaud* and *Defiance* which with about 400 invalids were sent from Chusan to Manila, are we understand daily expected here with the troops whose health, according to letters from Manila we have seen, was rapidly improving. They had been hospitably received by the Spanish government, and supplied with the necessary refreshments. On the 2nd December there were only 10 men on the sick list in one ship and 6 in the other—one man had died, and another was expected to die, and for this reason, much to the regret of the authorities, according to the sanitary regulations of the port, none of the officers had until that date been permitted to land, altho' it was expected that arrangements could be made to allow of their going on shore in a few days.

Mr. VINCENT STANTON. We have much pleasure in having to report that Mr. Stanton was released from imprisonment in Canton on the 10th, and left for the Bogue on the 11th, where on the Saturday morning he was delivered over to Capt. Elliot, on board H. M. S. *Melville*, and arrived in Macao that same evening in the schooner *Young Queen*, after having been just four months imprisoned in Canton. We gave at the time an account of his first examination before the Mandarines at Canton, which we are told, is with the exception of some inaccuracies, in the main a faithful statement of what took place. After this examination Mr. Stanton was sent to prison, but allowed to live in the gaoler's apartment, very strictly watched, and his escape guarded against by chains on his legs. His treatment, making due allowance for this rigorous confinement, Mr. Stanton describes as having been invariably kind, with the exception of the first two days of his imprisonment, when he was rather insolently treated by one of the linguists, who insisted upon obtaining from him a confession of having been concerned in the opium-trade, and it was at that time generally expected that Mr. Stanton would be executed without loss of time; indeed on the second day a warrant was read in the prison which Mr. S. believes to have been that of his death, it being then supposed to be the intention of Governor Lin to offer him as a sacrifice to the God of war. For instantly a change came over Lin's mind, and subsequently, although frequently led before the mandarines, on which occasion Mr. Stanton's hands as well as feet were fettered, there was no further intention made of his death. The frequent examinations generally had reference, not to Mr. Stanton personally, but to the British affairs, the forces of

the ships on the coast &c. For the first three months of his imprisonment he was not allowed any intercourse with the world outside, except that he was furnished with some Chinese books, such as the *San-kwo-cho*, to beguile the tediousness of time. After Lin's disgrace, the Americans in Canton were allowed to send him a bible and a prayer-book. The linguist who was ordered to attend upon him from the beginning, was so closely watched that he was not allowed to exchange a word with him, but had to be translated to the gaolers. In other respects he was liberally treated, was well provided with food and clothes from the Hongmerchants, and latterly the American merchants were permitted to supply his table. On Thursday week last Mr. Stanton was taken before Keshen, who ordered his fetters to be taken off, and put some kind questions to him, informing him at same time that he was free and about to be sent down to his countrymen. It was only on arriving on board H. M. S. *Melville* and afterwards at Macao that Mr. Stanton heard of the anxiety of his countrymen for his release, of the fight at the barrier, and in fact of everything that had taken place since he was kidnapped, the Chinese having guarded with the greatest jealousy against any information being conveyed to him, and it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Stanton feels highly grateful to his countrymen for the interest they have evinced in his fate.

Letters from Canton of the 16th mention that it was generally understood there that the 19th of this month (this day) had been fixed upon for positively the last appearance, no, not the last appearance—we mean the last term for the Chinese to hand their final answer to Capt. Elliot. Thus it would appear that, according to reports generally received, this day is the third last term—how many more there are to be, rests with the Plenipotentiary. In Canton, to judge from commercial movements, it seems to be expected that the river is soon again to be open to trade, for the hatches of the two American ships there have been opened to receive cargo, and chop taken out to send it down. We are not so sanguine in our expectations!—

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Copy of a dispatch from Keshen to the Taotais.

On the 6th day of December 1840, the following dispatch was received from Keshen, imperial commissioner, acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, &c. &c. "It is authenticated that the former governor (Lin) having memorialized the throne, was empowered to appoint Yih, the intendant of the Kwoleu circuit, to reside, pro tem. in Macao, to superintend foreign affairs. The troops stationed at Casa Branca and the naval forces employed in the neighbouring waters were placed under his command. It undoubtedly becomes him to act according to circumstances, regulating his policy according to the exigencies of the time. It is thus that he will avoid all disobedience of his instructions, and best forward the duty imposed upon him.

"All the English forces are now returning to this province. Their affairs are under consideration, though nothing has yet been settled. Our troops must therefore always be on the alert and prepared, yet must they not rashly commence hostilities. I have heard that the said foreigners, the other day, sent a vessel to the Bogue bearing a white flag, for the purpose of delivering a letter. Now it appears that among these foreigners a white flag is emblematical of peace; yet the soldiers on duty at the Bogue; without previously enquiring the object of the vessel's coming there, forthwith fired upon her. This was really most improper conduct, and having happened at the Bogue may be followed, I fear, by the soldiers of other stations.

"I have also informed the said foreign chief that if hereafter he may have occasion to proceed communications to me, he must transmit them through the Kuan-min-fan, who has received the necessary instructions for his guidance. I have requested the admiral to issue orders to the ships and soldiers under his command to ascertain the object of any vessel which may visit their stations, and not to fire upon her unless her visit be hostile.

"In conformity with the above, I now send these instructions. Immediately upon receipt of them, issue the strictest orders to the naval and military force under your command, that they may act accordingly. Hereafter, should any English vessel proceed to your neighbourhood, first clearly ascertain the object of her com-

ing, and should the foreigners not wish to spy into our movements, or to commence hostilities, we must not be the first to fire, lest we afford them a pretext for retaliating. Our soldiers must be strictly warned not to kidnap the residents of Macao in order to distinguish themselves, for this might give rise to unpleasant consequences. This is most urgent. Hasten! Hasten! Let some oppose these commands!—*Canton Register*, 15th Dec.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CANTON RIVER.

J. H. M. S. <i>Wellington</i> 74		Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.	
Blenheim 76		Sir H. S. Fleming, Senior House	
Melville 74		K. C. H. Capt. Pritchard.	
Druid 44		Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.	
Calliope 28		H. Smith Esq.	
Samarang 28		Herbert Esq.	
Herald 26		James Scott Esq.	
Larrie 26		Nias Esq.	
Hysciuth 20		J. P. Blake Esq.	
Moderate 20		W. Warren Esq.	
Columbine 18		H. Eyre Esq.	
Sulphur 8		T. J. Clarke Esq.	
Starling 8		Belcher Esq.	
Jupiter (Storeship)		Killeit Esq.	
H. C. S. <i>Queen</i> —Armed Steamer.		Capt. Fulton.	
Madagascar do.		Capt. Wardell.	
Enterprise do.		Capt. Dacey.	
Nevesis do.		Capt. West.	
		Capt. Hall.	

AT CHUSAN.

H. M. S. <i>Blonde</i> 44	F. Bourchier Esq.
Conway 28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Alligator 28	H. Kuper Esq.
Pyrites 20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod 20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Algerine 10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Rattlesnake	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. <i>Atlanta</i>	Armed Steamer, Capt. Rogers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Spanish *Des Amigos*, Pardo, from Manila. 13. British *Jeon*, MacCuthcheon, from Sydney. 14. *Orwell*, Hows, from Singapore. H. M. S. *Sulphur*, Belcher, from Singapore. Amer. *Lowell*, from Manila and Liverpool. St. George, Wright, from London. 17. *Bengal Packet*, Steward, from Singapore. 17. H. M. Schooner *Starling*, Killeit, from Singapore and Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per *Orwell*, Mr. John Dent; Capt. Larkins; Mr. W. Fryer; per *Bengal Packet*, Mr. Charles Fearon.

SAILED.—12. Port. *Esperanza*, J. Senna, for Singapore and Goa. British *John*, for Manila. 16. Amer. *Morrison*, Benson, for Singapore. 16. Spanish *Cometa*, Pardo, for Manila.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kingston*, *Julius Cesar*. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chieflain*, *Virginia*, *Westmoreland*, *Mysore*, *Francis Smith*, *Elizabeth*. From England, *Helen Stewart*, *Charles*, *Bella Marina*, *Clifford*. Transports, *Preston*, *Bomanjee Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto junior*, *Herald*.

American vessels expected.—*Leda*, Bombay; *Lutin*, Madras.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th September via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 18th August via England. CALCUTTA, 31st October, *Waterwitch* BOMBAY, 15th October via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 19th November *Waterwitch*. JAVA, 3rd October via Singapore. MANILA, 6th December *H. M. S. Starling*.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 13.] Macao, Saturday, 26th December, 1840.

[No. 373.]

NOTICE—To Holders of Navy Bills. The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete sets, on very moderate terms.

M. LARRULET.

Macao, 11th November, 1840.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. PATRICK WILKESON was admitted a partner on the 1st July.

Macao, 1st October, 1840. LINDSAY & Co.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. DAVID KENNEDY in our firm, ceased the 30th April last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Macao, 1st October, 1840.

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Mr. MR. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned by the order on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 24 July, 1840.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co

11th August, 1840. Agents.

FOR TREASURE FREIGHT ONLY, TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE FRIGATE, Capt. PADDEN, will have immediate dispatch. Apply to
HEERJEEBHAY RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 26th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE four new Brig Ships. For particulars apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.
Macao, 18th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Clipper, JANE, (Capt. A. W. GOSVENDR); Offers will be received by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Schooner GOVERNOR DOWSETT; Offers will be received by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE new A 1 Barque TOMATIN, Capt. WINGATE, will be positively despatched on the 26th inst. For freight apply to
JAMIESON & HOW.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Clipper JANG, Capt. GOSVENDOR, to sail in December, soon after the Falcon; apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

Just arrived and landed.

A L. sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGG'S, SOFT, SACKON, OYSTERS, LOCKINGHAM HERRING, YARWORTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEES, WALCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

TO LET

Commodious and well furnished HOUSE—apply to
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEER and FISH in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 23rd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

(Just landed from the "Kanchessah," "Bingal Puckel," and "Orinck.")

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.

Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the fourth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.

Holland Gin.

French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c.

Brown and Pale SHERRY.

AMBIETTE and other DESSERT WINES.

Handsomely-framed ENGRAVINGS.

Bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 & 6.

Superior Eau de COLOGNE.

also.

Some plump York and Westphalia HAMS.

(for sale at the original English cost.)

And a few Kegs of Tobacco and English BOTTLED.

Apply to
JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 18th December, 1840.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE.—Just received per Oversea from New York, now lying in the Roads, the following articles—selected with care for this market.

English Sheathing Copper 16 @ 25 ct. and Nails,
Duck—Flotwick's 2d Duck—heavy and light Rarred.

Twist. Berf.
Black and Green Paints. Pork.
English White Lead in oil. Superior Flour.

Linned Oil. Superior Sperm Candles.
Pitch. Pilot and Navy Bread.

And a small quantity of superior Champagne, "Hops"
E. I. Madeira, "Coe" and "Chateau Margaux."

Claret. Ash Oats.
for which apply to
GIDEON NYE, JR.
or to Captain SWIFT on board.

Macao, 10th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lyne & Louisa Bellin*.

BRANDY in wood,
Bass' BEER in Cask and Bottle.

PRIME HAMBO MEAT FISH in barrels,
India BEER in Tons.

BISCUIT in puncheons,
CANVAS and DUCK.

SEAMING and ROPING TWINE,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GEORGE, HAMS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

RICE, SALT BEER, SUGAR, SHIPBISCUIT, SWEET
Manila BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch
CHEESE, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEES, SECARE, CANDLES in
10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.

Gin in keiders, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY
of superior quality, ditto. good, BEER of superior
quality in bottles, ditto. good, PORTER, in bottles.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, coarse, White and unbleached
LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO-PIPES, CROWING TOBACCO, COCONUTOIL in
jars of 14 gallons or 16 gantams each, PORKPAT in jars of
16 gantams each, BETELNUT, and various other articles.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of
G. DE YEURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a
few pieces CAMLETS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—36 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6.

37 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper coils, 1

37 " do. do.

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ENGLISH
FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal
translation into English, by BLUTH, price 4/3 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... 4 18

For six Months..... 4 7

For three "..... 4 6

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

JAPAN. THE MIKADO.

From the Chinese Repository.

The nominal supreme sovereign of Japan, indeed, claims to reign by right divine, both as being descended from the gods in a direct line, and as being in a manner still identified with them, the spirit of the sun god, the deity who rules the universe, gods and men included, *Asa nohiko* and *gami*, being exhibited in every reigning mikado. Such a claim to despotic power was undeniably able, and supported, as it still is, by some centuries ago, a military chief, rendering his own situation hereditary, possessed himself of the actual authority, under the title of *shogun*, as viceroy or deputy of the mikado, to whom he left the nominal supreme sovereignty, and all his *clan*, *power*, and *dignity*, a nominal mikado included.

In fact, it appears that the emperor's dignity is now made the plea for depriving him of his power. Worldly affairs are represented to be so wholly unbecoming the attention of the successor of the gods, that his bestowing a thought upon them would degrade him, even if it were not actual profanation. Accordingly, no business is submitted to him, no act of sovereignty is performed by him, that has not a religious character. His duties of canonize great men after death—the *shogun* taking the trouble of pointing out the dead who are worthy of an apotheosis. He confers the offices of his court, a real spiritual hierarchy, and, from their nominal dignity and sanctity, objects of ambition to the princes of the empire, the *shogun's* ministers, and the *shogun* himself. He determines the days on which certain movable religious festivals are to be celebrated, the colors appropriate to evil spirits, and the like. And one other governing, act, if fact is they be called, he daily performs, which should prove him to be, in virtue of his partial identification with the sun god, quite as much the patron deity of the sovereignty of Japan. He every day passes a certain number of hours upon his throne immovable, lest by turning his head he should bring down ruin upon that part of the empire to or from which he should look; by this immovability maintaining the whole realm's stability and tranquillity. When he has set the requisite number of hours, he resigns his place to his crown, which continues upon the throne as his substitute during the remainder of the day and night.

The honors paid to the mikado are as extraordinary as his situation and pretensions; and all are indicative of, or relative to his half-divine nature; if half-divine, an expression strong enough to express a degree of divinity so exalted, that all the *kami* or gods are held annually, to wait upon the mikado, and spend a month at his court. During that month, the name of which implies "without gods," no one frequents the temple, believing them deserted. To dignity and to guard from violation the high sanctity of the mikado's person, is the grand object of all the honors in question. That his sacred foot may not touch the ground, he never moves but when borne upon men's shoulders. That unobscured eyes may not pollute him with a glance, he never quits the precincts of his palace. According to male reports, neither his hair, beard, or nails are ever cut, that his sacred person may not be mutilated, although the credulous Klaproth, avers, that such mutilation as may be deemed essential to his comfort, for instance, cutting the hair

OVERLAND MAILS.

and trimming his beard, are performed during his sleep, and called "stealing his nails and hair." It has been asserted, that the sun was deemed unworthy to shine upon him; but this is denied by later writers, and seems indeed very inconsistent with the intimate union existing between the sun goddess and himself.

What is more certain and consistent is, that everything about him must be incessantly new. No article of his dress is ever worn a second time: the plates and dishes in which his repasts are served, the cups or bowls out of which he drinks, must be new at every meal, as must the culinary utensils in which the meal is prepared. But none inherit his leavings. Whatever article of any kind has been hallowed by the mikado's use, even such as cooking what he is to eat, is thereby so sanctified, that no human touch must be afterwards suffered to profane them. To wear his cast clothes, to eat off his plates, cook in his saucapan, &c., or even to feed upon the broken victuals from his table, would call down the vengeance of heaven upon the sacrilegious offender. To prevent all risk of the kind, everything that has once been in any way employed in the service of the mikado is immediately torn, broken, or otherwise destroyed; his clothes, which are of a color no other person may wear, are burnt; and hence arises the only drawback upon all this state. The mikado is supported by the rigorous, and the allowances from Yedo not being as ample as might be wished, the heavy expense of renewing daily, almost hourly, whatever appertains to the son of heaven, is alleviated by supplying his wardrobe, table, kitchen, &c., with articles of the very cheapest, and therefore, coarsest description.

A mikado frequently abdicates in favor of a son or daughter:—there are many instances of a daughter being thus preferred to a son, both whilst the sovereignty thus transferred was real and absolute, and since it has been a mere shadow. When a change of reign thus occurs, it is plainly, and simply, and explicitly made known to the whole empire; but if the emperor retains his station to the close of his life, the announcement is not so straightforward an affair. The death of the mikado is carefully concealed, until the succession of his heir, male or female, is secured; and then the new mikado is proclaimed, with the additional intelligence that his predecessor has vanished. Indeed, in what other terms could the decease of so divine a personage be mentioned?

To guard against the possible failure of an heir in the direct line of these successors and representatives of the gods, the mikado has twelve lawful wives, the only individual in Japan indulged with polygamy; although fidelity to his one wife is not held to be the duty of a husband. These twelve empresses the mikado usually selects from among the ladies of his court, and they are distinguished from other Japanese women by the form of their dress. Their robes are said to be so preposterously long and large, and the silk of which they are composed to be rendered so stiff and heavy, by inwrought gold and silver flowers, as nearly to incapacitate them from moving; while Klaproth, taking no notice of their splendor, states that they, like the mikado, never put a robe on a second time; and adds, that when visiting the mikado, their hair hangs loose, though at other times properly dressed. The two statements of the magnificence, and the constant renovation of the robes of the empresses, are manifestly inconsistent with what has been said of the sparseness of the mikado's own dress upon this very account; and probably the truth is, that the internal economy of this completely secluded court is, of all other subjects, the one upon which foreigners are most likely to be led into error. All that can be done is to collect and compare the different reports; and, to conclude the article of dress, it may be added, that the robes of the *desiri*, male and female, are almost as inconveniently large and long as those of the mikado's consorts, and in this respect they are generally imitated by the priesthood.

After all that has been said of the superstitious and absurdities still prevalent with respect to the mikado, is the reader prepared for the information that his *desiri* is the spot in Japan where literature is most diligently and enthusiastically cultivated? More science there may possibly be in the college at Yedo, although the *desiri* is said to constitute a college or academy for the cultivation of theology and other sciences. But, at any rate, the poets, historians, and philosophic moralists most universally admired by their countrymen, are to be found amongst the male and female members of the *desiri*, of whose lives literature is both the business and the pleasure.

To guard against the intermingling of any ambitious views with these laudable pursuits, is the business of the grand judge; and the watch he is required to keep over the movements of the *desiri* is facilitated by the position of his residence opposite to the palace-gate. His office, however, by no means a pleasant or easy one. The slightest negligence would incur the sovereign's anger, and any over-solicitousness might provoke the resentment of the mikado, to whom he is professedly only the humble representative of a dutiful viceregent. In either case, he could have no choice but to rip up his ardores, after the established fashion of Japanese suicide.

War, it is said, has commenced between the Allies and the Egyptians, and if so, its duration will probably be of long date,—from the numerous forces which the Pacha can bring forward—notwithstanding that the parties are unequally matched. But, in the mean time, what is to become of our overland communications? Hostilities once entered upon with resolution, we presume the passage through Egypt, both of mails and travellers, will be a *chose expressement défendue*; and then, we must look, either to the old system of simple navigation for a while, or resort to a trial by steam, via the Cape. We have often imagined the possibility of an interruption of such a nature; and now it is come upon us. For this reason we have regarded it as a pity, that Sir John Ross's scheme was abandoned—inasmuch as the present crisis will deprive us of all means of accelerated communication, from the want of opportunity to carry it—whereas, had the Cape scheme been supported, we should now have felt ourselves comparatively independent. Not that we intend, hereby, to insinuate aught against the Egyptian route, which, while peace lasts, must always be the quickest, and is so far admirable; but we contend, that it has the drawback of liability to interruption, of which a specimen is presented, in the actual position of affairs. It may be observed, that the occurrence is uncommon; though hardly so with truth, seeing the disjointed condition in which Egypt and Turkey have stood towards each other, for several years past, and the likelihood of such a result, at any period during their opposition. It may be argued however, with greater shew of precision, that, when the fate of Egypt is determined, the recurrence will not readily fall. Be it so; and we believe it—but, in the mean while?

Had we possessed a few Steamers plying round the Cape, the difference, in sending intelligence, would still be perceptible, no doubt—because it is not to be expected, that the passage could, at starting, be effected in less than two months—yet it is evident—supposing all intercourse through Egypt closed,—we should still be better off by more than a month, than we could be with the fastest clippers that now run between the British and Indian Ports.

And, of these, how many are there in a season that visit us? Again we say—would that we had in operation the scheme proposed by Sir John Ross.

Referring to the war, thus fairly commenced, pondering too, on the indomitable disposition of Mahomed Ali—on the amount of his forces—the military places to be overcome, and all the various *et ceteras* attendant on a conflict with a powerful and confident prince, we do not see the probability of another Waterloo, to finish resistance by a single blow. This war may last for years, before Mahomed Ali is subdued—and so long as it *deers* last, we must suffer, in respect to our wonted dispatch of intelligence. This will be the more severely felt, as we have experienced the contrary benefit; and now there is nothing that offers even to diminish the annoyance. Mahomed Ali would display courtesy quite unknown, if, *pendente lite*, he permitted the mails to pass and repass; and it would be perfectly foolish to hope it. We come back, then, to the old plan, with an interval of several months, to the innumerable injury of commerce, and indeed of all business, solely because we were not disposed to encourage what must be done at last. Not to have foreseen this, manifests a sad want of prescience, on a point, where it was not difficult to conceive, clearly, what would be the upshot, whenever the Pacha made up his mind to maintain what he had acquired. Could no judgment be formed that it was likely he would do so, from the character of the man, and the repeated successes he has obtained.—*Calcutta Courier*, 28th October.

Among the most painful intelligence brought to us by the Overland just received is the information, that Southey and Dickens are seriously affected in their health. To hear of the illness of such men is to be made conscious that a public misfortune is threatened—and we would not waste an ink gout upon any one who does not sorrow when he hears of the death or sickness of those who like the above-named writers must, "time out of mind," have contributed to his amusement and instruction—beguiled away what would otherwise have been his tedious hours and helped to exhibit before him virtue in its true colours, and vice in all its baseness and folly. Let death come when it may to Dr. Southey, it cannot be said to have come prematurely, for he is an old man—and if he had never written any other work than his *Life of Nelson*, he would be entitled to rank among the best of our national writers—he has run his course. To

our judgement it is by his prose that he will always be most favorably appreciated, and if his poetry was expunged from our national literature, we do not feel that there would be much cause for lamentation.

Poor Box's illness has more of interest about it, because he is in the prime of his days, and in the full sunshine of popularity—and he has not yet yielded his full income. We hope and trust that his indisposition will be but transient and that he will not interrupt the movement of his "Clock," of which we are not ashamed to own we always look forward as one of the most "pleasant fruits of the overland." Our correspondent, from whom we derive the information that this justly popular writer is suffering from over-excitement, merely says he has been withdrawn by his friends "for a season"—but there is something ominous in those few words. Walter Scott—Sir Humphrey Davy—and many other some of intellect all retired in the first instance from their mental labor "for a season"—but in all their instances it was a pronouncement that "the silver chord" was breaking.—*Calcutta Courier*.

IMPORTANT NAVAL DISCOVERIES.

(From the Journal of Commerce, Aug. 20.)

Rumours have for some time past reached our ears of certain discoveries which are likely to alter the aspect of war all over the globe, and vest the dominion of the seas in the power that possesses the secret. Towards the close of William IV's life his attention was called to the alleged inventions of a seafaring man, who had from his earliest years been practically conversant with naval gunnery in all its branches, which discoveries were announced as involving the annihilation of every known system of naval warfare. The King saw and conversed with the projector, and referred him to the late Sir Richard Keates and Sir Thomas Hardy. Sir Richard Keates, in company with a naval officer of 40 years' service, yet alive, who fought at Trafalgar, and was the companion of Sir Sydney Smith in most of his exploits in Egypt, and therefore no likely person to underrate the powers of the British navy, witnessed some experiments, and afterwards, reported to his Majesty that no ship in his navy, nor any garrison on shore, could resist this stupendous combination of forces. It was instantly agreed that the inventor should be remunerated amply for his pains, and the secret preserved, in mercy to mankind, until some crisis should occur to compel England, for her own safety, to resort to its use. Before the necessary arrangements could be completed King William died. Lord Melbourne, when applied to after his Sovereign's demise to complete the contract, at first pleaded occupation, then Her Majesty's coronation, next expressed a doubt and wished for further trials, and at last stipulated that an unconditional disclosure should be made to the Lords of the Admiralty. The projector, who had expended in perfecting his invention upwards of £35,000, and had involved himself in the most distressing embarrassment in consequence, very naturally refused. But he offered repeatedly to submit his discoveries to any three naval officers whom Lord Melbourne should himself select, and would abide by their report. Lord Melbourne at one time tempted him to hope, another asked for delay as a favour; but, to abbreviate this portion of our statement, kept the inventor under the tortures of suspense for upwards of two years, and at last, when applied to for a small advance of money, until he could be fully assured of the validity of the inventor's pretensions, has refused, to quote his Lordship's own words from his own letter, "to authorize the payment of any sum of money whatever in the present state of circumstances."

When the projector found all his offers of submitting his invention to the inspection of officers appointed by Lord Melbourne rejected or evaded, he put himself to the great cost of exhibiting some of them to four very competent judges, who witnessed a trial of them on the 23rd of last month. These judges consisted of two Naval Lords, one a peer, and the other a member of the House of Commons, a distinguished Admiral, once a Lord of the Admiralty, and the experienced naval officer in whom we have already alluded as associated with Sir Richard Keates, and they all reported to Lord Melbourne in terms favourable to the invention—terms stronger than any we have yet used. But Lord Melbourne still declines to do what he knows he would long ago have received William IV's commands to do, had that patriotic monarch been yet alive. And why is this? Is it that Lord Melbourne doubts the existence and efficacy of the powers in question? His Lordship is fully convinced of their reality by the testimony of competent

judges. How long will a mighty and puissant nation allow its patience to be so abused? Whatever may now be the result, so far as the inventor is concerned, great is the culpability of Lord Melbourne, and most serious the responsibility he has incurred to his country and mankind. This might, but for Lord Melbourne's submission to the cupidity of sundry Admiralty officials, whose selfishness has overreached itself, have been retained as a close state secret, our navy might still have existed, but now that the inventor is compelled to go abroad or appeal publicly to his countrymen, the destruction of our wooden walls by a foreign foe, or its disease by ourselves, is inevitable, for John Bull will not submit to pay hundreds of thousands of pounds to build a ship which at three miles' distance may be sent into fragments in a moment.

SCZAWKOWSKI, a Polish noble, who was banished to Siberia, but afterwards received permission to visit China, has established a school of the French and Polish languages at Maimoos-ky for the last two years, and has now between 4 and 500 scholars, among whom are many of the sons of Mandarines and Tartar nobles.—*Foreign Quarterly.*

THE ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW.

The principle of the Archimedean screw as applied to the propulsion of vessels has before been noticed by us, and we have also, before now, expressed our conviction that on trial the screw would be found to be far superior to any other system of propulsion—we need not therefore go over the ground again; but in order to show that the conclusions we then drew were well founded, we refer our readers to the account, which will be found in a subsequent column headed "The fets of Rubens," in which is mentioned the arrival of the *Archimedes* at Antwerp from Gravesend in about twenty-two hours! "She manœuvred along the Scheldt and amongst the shipping with extraordinary velocity, and turned round, cutting a figure of eight in the water, in a space scarcely wider than her own length," &c. Thus is she spoken of on her arrival off the quay at Antwerp—and the Dutch pilot's expression, when he resigned the vessel into the hands of her Commander, "she is *der Donsel*!"—shows, with characteristic sailor's brevity, more than anything we could express as to the real ease and beauty with which she answers all her commander's wishes, and gives a very visible proof of the complete triumph which the inventor, Mr. Smith, has achieved in naval architecture by his Archimedean screw. We should like to see another craft of the same dimensions as the *Archimedes*, but propelled by huge ponderous wheels and paddles, cutting figures of eight with the same ease as this vessel is stated to have done at Antwerp.

While on the subject of Steam we may mention that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have put on another vessel, the *Montrose*, as one of the packets to Malta.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

THE UNGRA PUTT.—The animal which rejoices in this strange name was brought to this country in the June of last year in the *Orreter*, commanded by Capt. Smith. It was brought from Macao, where it had been located for nearly four years, but of what portion of the globe it is a "native" is unknown. On its arrival in England it was placed in the Bristol and Clifton Zoological-gardens. It had not sufficient space in that place to display its full powers, nor was it very generally known to the public during its residence there; it is now exhibited at the Egyptian-hall in Piccadilly, where a very large and appropriate apartment has been fitted up for it, and where it exhibits feats of strength and agility which it is difficult to describe, and which, if described ever so well, would convey a very imperfect notion of its great muscular power, and of the singular mixture of activity and elegance by which its motions are distinguished. This animal is called by Cuvier "*Hylobates Agilis*," and it is also called the "active Gibbon." Wherefore it has this latter name is a matter of ignorance to most persons, and at the exhibition-rooms the ignorance is not enlightened. According to a printed statement, to be had at the place of exhibition, it appears that this animal and the species to which it belongs are remarkable for the very great length of the anterior extremities, which reach the ground when the animal stands erect. The individual exhibited at the Egyptian-hall is a full-grown female. It is endowed with extraordinary agility, and, though apparently slight and slender, possesses great muscular power. The animal is able to sustain the whole weight of its body for some minutes by clinging with one arm

to the branches of a tree. In the place in which it is now exhibited an artificial tree has been contrived, the branches of which are several yards apart; the animal, however, when excited springs from one to the other of these, and catching by one hand or claw, swings itself from one to the other with the rapidity of a bird on the wing. The countenance is wild; there is no ferocity, and little of that horrible grin by which baboons and some classes of apes are distinguished. It is said that when this animal is strongly excited her passion is very violent, and that she will maintain a long contest with her keeper for the mastery. Her food is entirely vegetable, consisting of fruit and a few of the smaller productions of the garden. This animal possesses very wonderful instincts, indeed so wonderful that it would almost appear she acts from the impulses of reason, and not from the mechanism of material organisation.

It affords us pleasure to state, that the trade of Paisley, which has been rather more spirited for two or three weeks past, under went a decided improvement last week. During the last eight days great numbers of weavers have been engaged at various kinds of work and a good deal of it of that description which will give employment to the female portion of the community as well as to the weavers.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 26th Dec. 1840.

Considerable excitement has prevailed among the mercantile community during the past week in consequence of large purchases of new Tees in Canton having suddenly been made, at rather high prices for shipment in the American ship, *Panama*, and in the *Alabama* alias *Koolusko*, alias the old English ship *Melrose*. The rates paid for these purchases seem to have been so high with reference to any chance of an opening of the trade generally, that an impression obtained currency that the agents must have had some reason to suppose the ships would be allowed aground, and this supposition was confirmed by pilots being sent for to take them to sea. It certainly struck us that, notwithstanding the numerous inconsistencies which have unfortunately characterized the proceedings of the powers that be during the last memorable few months, the expectation alluded to could only have arisen from the parties interested allowing their wishes to influence their judgment, and that nothing so monstrous could for a moment be thought of, as allowing these two ships, both of which only went into port on the day when the blockade came into operation, to benefit by what was to all intents and purposes an infraction of the blockade, by coming out now with cargoes on board, previous to the port being declared open.

On referring to CHITTY'S COMMERCIAL LAW, we find the law is clear and decisive in this matter; and the only point on which we conceive doubt can possibly exist, is whether the ships by loading Tees and applying for pilots, have not virtually broken the blockade, and rendered themselves liable to seizure in the River, should hostilities occur, and the English men of war proceed within the Bogue. The following extracts from CHITTY'S book will place the law of the case fully before our readers.

"The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who, at the time of receiving it, is lying in the very port blockaded, from retiring freely; and it has even been laid down in the case of the "*Betsy*" that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actually neutral property, the distinction being, that he is not at liberty to make any fresh purchase after the notification. From the case of the *Rolla* it appears that the court will hold every cargo to be a fresh purchase which was not delivered previously to the notification either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters."

"A blockade is broken as completely by coming out, as by going in.—There may be instances indeed of innocent egress," said Sir Wm. Scott, in the case of the *Frederic Molke*, "instances where the vessels have gone in before the blockade; and under such circumstances, it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to retire: But the utmost that can be allowed to a neutral vessel is, that having already taken on board a cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it. But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to apply, that neutral ships departing, can only take away a cargo bona fide purchased AND DELIVERED before the commencement of the

blockade. If she afterwards takes on board a cargo it is a fraudulent act, and a violation of the blockade."

"In some cases, the violation of blockade may be excusable. In cases of this nature, the whole burden of exonerating himself from the penal consequences lies upon the party. He must show that he was led into the blockaded port by some accident which he could not control, or by some want of information which he could not obtain; in doing this he must prove his whole case; and however innocent his intentions may have been, he must explain his conduct in a way consistent, not only with the innocence of himself and his owner, but he must bring it within those principles which the court has found it necessary to lay down for the protection of the belligerent rights, and without which no blockade can ever be maintained. An excuse that the ship went in to procure a pilot for another port is insufficient."

Since writing the foregoing, we learn to our surprise that the Commodore has expressed his intention of allowing the two American ships again with cargoes on board! This is, to all intents and purposes, an infraction of the blockade, and we conclude the Americans and other foreigners here will require that their ships should have ingress. The laxity of the blockade has long been a matter of notoriety, the inner passage by the Broadway having, throughout, been left open, but we confirm, we were not prepared for the English authorities being the first to break it by the only entrance which they have even pretended to keep closed, that of the Bogue Tigris. The advantages which by this partial observance of the blockade, will be thrown into the hands, or rather pockets, of a favored few, those interested in the cargoes of the *Panama* and *Koolusko*, to the exclusion of the general commercial community, have, as may be supposed, caused considerable, and, we think, just discontent, and we hear that a deputation of several gentlemen has left for the Bogue to lay before H. E. the Commodore all the particulars concerning these two ships, which judging from what we learn, H. E. is but imperfectly acquainted with.

We are still unable to give our readers anything beyond rumours of what is doing at the Bogue. According to some of these the Chinese are said to evince a disposition towards an amicable arrangement, and that towards effecting it they have increased their offer from five millions of dollars as we stated last week, to eight, under condition however, so it is said, that the British government is to guarantee the discontinuance, henceforward of all shipments of Opium from India. That the British government be willing to make such a sacrifice, we much doubt, nor do we think it able honestly to give such a guarantee, for what would become of the large stock of the drug now in the government's godowns, and of that contracted for in the next? How could the Indian government prevent its subjects from shipping it, or even, supposing the possibility of a prohibition of shipments from British ports in India, what is there to prevent it being shipped from Goa, or from other ports belonging to independent princes? Are the English for the benefit of the Chinese, and in order to protect their customhouse-regulations, to keep up a force of guarda-costas on the coast of China, a preventive service to protect 1,300 miles of coast against the entrance of the drug, for that would be the only means to prevent it being brought under the English flag, and only if such is intended can a guarantee of the British government, that no Opium is henceforward to be brought to China, be sincere. The absurdity of such a scheme on one side, and on the other, the dishonesty of making promises without an intention or without the power of keeping them, incline us to suppose that such an offer from the Chinese, if really made, would be immediately refused by H. M. plenipotentiaries. Whatever may be the degree of credit the various reports which are industriously spread, deserve, thus much seems certain that negotiations between the Imperial Commissioner and Capt. Elliot are actually going on, but in what state of forwardness they may be it is impossible even to guess. During a part of the week, the impression seemed to prevail, based upon letters received from the Bogue, that the Chinese had really shown some disposition to admit some of the demands made by the British government, and that this disposition was met half way by the equally

peaceable disposition of H. M. Plenipotentiary, who on his part was inclined to relinquish some of his demands, if thereby peace could be maintained. During the last few days, however, rumours have not been of so peaceable a nature, and by the last accounts from the Bogue, the term for receiving a final answer to the plenipotentiary's propositions had again expired, and if it did not come, an attack on the Bogue would be the consequence. We have had so many similar reports which in the end have come to nothing, that we have almost given over all hope of seeing an act of energy performed. Week after week passes by without apparently the slightest change in our position; the Chinese must have a singular talent for procrastination, and a happy way of applying it, to have succeeded in imposing on the British plenipotentiaries for such a length of time. But these, it seems, are willing to do whatever the wily Chinese wish them to do, and remain inactive, losing every opportunity of impressing the Chinese with a true notion of English power, nor judging from how things have hitherto been carried on, would we deny all credit to a report current among the Chinese that Keshen has obtained a further extension of time for a settlement of the question, to enable him to refer to the Court at Peking. We fear there is no good reason for charging our often recorded opinion, that the negotiations now pending have been entered into by the Chinese with no other view but to keep the English in inactivity, and to weaken them by delays, and weary their patience by procrastination, and that by mere negotiation none of the objects sought by the expedition will ever be obtained, unless such a display of power be made, as will leave no doubt on the minds of the Chinese rulers, of the superiority of strength on the side of the English. The forbearance which has hitherto been shown, they misinterpret into fear to strike, and into fear of the great numbers they are able to oppose; they have never seen, and therefore cannot believe, in the destructive effects of a broadside from a line-of-battle-ship, and are confident that the numerous forts at the Bogue, the fortifications of which are being strengthened continually, are more than sufficiently strong to beat back the English fleet now anchored before them. Reasoning, therefore, that they have little or nothing to apprehend from British arms, their sense of justice alone, or feelings of amity towards the English, the existence of which we more than doubt, will never so far sway them as to make any really valuable concession, whatever may be the arts of diplomacy displayed by the Plenipotentiary.

According to accounts from the Bogue this morning, a Chop from Keshen was last night received by H. M. Plenipotentiary, but its contents have not transpired. The last news from Canton are the report current there that Keshen is altogether indisposed to a friendly settlement involving concessions from the Chinese.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE BOGUE.—The preceding parts of our paper, are, we confess, written in rather a desponding spirit, because we then thought that a warlike demonstration from the fleet was a thing not at all soon to be expected. This evening however, (Saturday), the Steamer *Madagascar* from the Bogue came into the roads and the intelligence she brings is of a more cheering nature. No answer, it is said, has been received to the last 'Chop' to Keshen, and if this does not arrive on Monday, the Bogue-forts are positively to fall then. We have had so many 'last words' of late that we may be excused for using the old proverb 'seeing is believing,' yet we learn that things wear a more serious aspect now than they have done ever since the fleet returned from Chusan; all the ships were getting ready for action, and a Steamer had been sent to the Island of Sow Chow to take up to the Bogue the 37th M. N. I., and the Bengal Volunteers encamped there. We sincerely trust that this time, the warlike purpose, which evidently is entertained by the English, may not again evaporate in frothy negotiations.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH FRIGATE LA MAGICIENNE.—This fine ship on her way from Singapore to Manila, was totally wrecked on the Bombay shoal in the Palawan Passage, but we are happy to learn that her Commander, Capt. Boi, and the whole of her crew have been saved and taken to Manila in the *Myers* and *Clifford*. The vessel, a 44-gun ship,

has been thrown high and dry upon the shore, and though there is no hope of her being got off, it is supposed that her stores may yet be saved.

By the *Syden* from Chusan the 19th and the *Scotland*, the 20th December, we have received intelligence to that date, which however presents no features of much interest. Every thing remained in the same state as before; such of the troops as had not been too far reduced by illness, were recovering under the influence of a fine climate and a good supply of fresh provisions, whilst many cases of illness of long standing still ended fatally.

The American Vice-Consul, with a pass from the Chinese authorities, about a week since proceeded to the Bogue in a Chop boat, and had an interview with H. M. Plenipotentiaries. Although we suppose that this interview had reference to the departure of the two American ships above referred to, its result has not become known, no official communication having been made by the Vice Consul on the subject to his countrymen at Canton since his return.

We have seen a short Chinese document purporting to be a report from Keshen to the Emperor, informing him of his arrival in Canton, and of his having assumed the seals of office. We would give a translation of this paper, but for the suspicion we entertain of its being a forgery, or at the best a very imperfect copy of an authentic document. In it Keshen expresses his approbation of Lin's measures towards the English, and says that it is natural enough that the English should smart under the severe loss they have sustained in the delivery of the Opium, but he expresses his hope that with proper management their resentment may be subdued, and that the trade may be again opened as before.

CHRISTMAS IN 1839, 1839 and 1840. In 1839, now two years ago, the troubles with the Chinese government had already commenced, and from the first week until the end of December, all trade was interrupted, although Commissioner Lin had not at that time made his appearance. Last year's Christmas many of our neighbours were obliged to spend on board their ships, partly on account of the hostile threats from the Chinese government, and partly to be on the spot where the transshipping trade was carried on. It was so Christmas-day the ships of war came to Macao from their anchorage at Tungkoo, which circumstance Capt. Towns of the *Royal Saxon* availed himself of, to enter the Bogue in violation of Capt. Elliot's injunctions to the contrary. The present Christmas finds us still, not exactly in the same circumstances, but in a position even less advantageous than in the two previous years, for in the former of them, the stoppage of trade was only temporary, not lasting beyond the end of that year, and in the second, although with considerable inconvenience, a large and profitable business was carried on. This year, although for the last six months a splendid armament has been on the coast of China, for the purpose of redressing the wrongs suffered at the hands of the Chinese, everything is at a stand-still—no business doing—nor can any one tell how long this state of things is to last—negotiations alone are going on—they will end in fire or in smoke—we hope the former, but fear the latter.

TRADING IN CHINA. There is no nation, perhaps, that has the mercantile spirit of the Chinese. Hence their market-places are very near to each other, and their fairs very frequent. In common towns, there are nine of the latter every month, in those of the second order fifteen, and in the large cities they occur daily. Besides these, there are special fairs for the sale of buffaloes and cattle. At the usual fairs are found every species of animals which the country produces, all sorts of eatables, instruments of agriculture, cloths of every description, etc. Purchases are usually made upon credit. If the vendor is not acquainted with the buyer, the latter is obliged to find a man who knows both parties, to act as a security. The Chinese (seller or) never make a sale or purchase without such a mediator, as without him they could never agree.

* This at the most can only be true in large transactions. &c.

This go-between lives at the expense of the purchaser, often at that of both contracting parties. When a sale of land is effected, the number of these securities is never less than two. They serve as witnesses, and if after the transaction a lawsuit comes on, they must appear before the magistrate.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CANTON RIVER.

Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, G.B. Capt. Thomas Mairland.	
H. M. S. <i>Wellington</i> 74	Sir H. S. Fleming Pembroke.
	K. C. H. Capt. Pritchard.
Blenheim 74	Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dando.
Melville 74	H. H. Smith Esq.
Druid 44	Herbert Esq.
Calliope 28	James Scott Esq.
Samarang 28	Nias Esq.
Herald 26	J. P. Blake Esq.
Larne 20	W. Warren Esq.
Hycinth 20	H. Eyres Esq.
Modeste 20	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Columbine 18	Belcher Esq.
Stalupur 8	Killett Esq.
Standing	(Storeship.)
Juniper	Capt. Fulton.
H. C. S. <i>Queen</i> —Armed Steamer.	Capt. Warden.
Madagascar —do—	Capt. Dacey.
Enterprise —do—	Capt. West.
Newcastle —do—	Capt. Hall.

AT CHUSAN.

H. M. S. <i>Blonde</i> 44	P. Bourchier Esq.
Conway 28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Alligator 28	H. Kuper Esq.
Pylades 20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod 20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Algerine 10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Hatfield	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. <i>Atalanta</i> —Armed Steamer.	Capt. Rogers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—20th, Brit. *Therese*, (Schooner) from Chusan. 22nd, *Waterloo*, from Singapore. 23rd, *Brigand*, Padden, from Singapore. 24th, Port. *Union*, Remedios, from Singapore. 25th, Danish *Syden*, Bard, from Chusan. 19th, Dec. Brit. *Scotland*, from Chusan. 21st Dec.

PASSENGERS.—per *Syden*, Messrs W. S. Royd, W. Varnham, J. Gully, D. Jardine; per *Scotland*, Mr. Strachan.

SAILED.—This day *City of Derry*, Roberts, for Singapore. *Cursejee Cowajee*, Campbell, for Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGER.—per *City of Derry*, Messrs T. Fox, and James How; per *Cursejee Cowajee*, Lieut. Story, Hormunjee Byramjee.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kingston*, *Julius Cesar*. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chiefain*, *Virginia*, *Myers*, *Francis Smith*, *Elizabeth*. From England, *Helen Stewart*, *Chester*, *Bella Marina*, *Clifford*, *Temperance*, *Portenjae Romanjee Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Bartolito junior*, *Herald*.

American vessels expected.—*Leah*, Bombay; *Linin*, Malacca.

At Whampoa.—AMERICANS: *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

LATEST DATES. from ENGLAND, 4th September via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 18th August via England. CALCUTTA, 31st October, *Waterloo* via Bombay, 15th October via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 19th November *Waterloo*. JAVA, 3rd October via Singapore. MANILA, 6th December *H. M. S. Sterling*.

Printed and published by **EDWARD MOLLAY**, at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 14.] Macao, Saturday, 2nd January, 1841.

[No. 274.]

NOTICE—Messrs WILLIAM FREDERICK FERGUSON, JAMES FERGUSON, HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, COLIN CAMPBELL and JOHN HUTCHESON FERGUSON, carrying on business in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents, under the firm of FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co., have this day formed in China a branch of their house, with identical interests and responsibilities, under the style of FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co., and Messrs THEODORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, also of Calcutta, have arranged to become partners in both Establishments from the 1st May next.

H. J. LEIGHTON.
Per self and partners.

Macao, 1st January, 1841.

NOTICE—To HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS. The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete sets, on very moderate terms.

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 14th November, 1840.

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUTENTS IN SURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co. Agents.
Macao, 11th August, 1840.

FOR TREASURE FREIGHT ONLY, TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE BRIGAND, Capt. PADDEN, will have immediate dispatch. Apply to

HERJEEBOY RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 28th December, 1840.

FOR SALE

THE One new Brig SHIP. For particulars apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 10th December, 1840.

FOR SALE

THE fast sailing Clipper, JANE, (Capt. A. W. GROSVENOR), Officers will be received by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE

THE fast sailing Schooner GOVERNOR DOMESTIC, Officers will be received by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE fast Clipper JANE, Capt. GROSVENOR, to sail in December, soon after the Falcon; apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHINESALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAX CANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other Groceries and SHIP CHANDLERY STORES, on moderate terms.

FOR SALE

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October, 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE

CALCUTTA UNION BANK BILLS, payable there 30 days after sight, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per month from the 29th October last. These Bills make a better remittance than bullion, either to Calcutta or Bombay, and are in sets of from 1000 to 3000 Rupees each. Apply to

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 1st January, 1840.

TO LET

A Commodious and well finished House.—apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao 27th November, 1840

FOR SALE

(Just landed from the "Konkshell," "Bengal Packet," and "Orwell.")

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY. Common ditto, in wood and bottle. Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead. Holland GIN. French CLARET, *La Reine, St. Julien & Co* Brown and Pale SHERRY. ANNISSETTE and other DESSERT WINES. Handsomely framed ENGRAVINGS. Bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 & 6. Superior EAU DE COLOGNE.

Some plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.) And a few Kegs of TONGUE and English BUTTER. Apply to JNO. SMITH.
Macao, 18th December, 1840.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE—Just received per *Onida* from New York, now lying in the Roads, the following articles—selected with care for this market.

English Sheathing, Copper 16 @ 28 oz. and Nails. Duck—Plotnikoff's 24 Duck—heavy and light Ravens. Twine. Beef. Superior Spiced Candies. Black and Green Paints. Pork. Pilot and Navy Brand. English White Lead in oil. Superior Flour. Linseed Oil. E. I. Madeira; "Coca" and Chateau Margaux. Claret. Ash Oars. for which apply to GIDEON NYE, JR., or to Captain SWIFT on board.

Macao, 10th December, 1840

FOR SALE

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lyon, de Louisa, Bellie*, BRANDY in wood, Bass' BEER in Cask and Bottle, PRIME HAMBO MEAT PORK in barrel, India BEER in Tierces, Biscuits in puncheons, CANVAS and DUCK, SAILING AND ROPE TWINE, and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROUSE, HAMS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

RICE, SALT BEEF, SUGAR, SHIPBISCUIT, SWEET MANILA BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch CHEESE, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb boxes. COFFEE, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10 lb boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 lbs each.

GIN in kebbets, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, ditto good BEER of superior quality in bottles, ditto good PORTER in bottles.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, coarse, White and unbleached LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO PIPES, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCONUTS in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gantams each, PORCUPINE in jars of 16 gantams each, BETA-LUT, and various other articles. Samples of the above may be seen at the office of

G. DE TRUETAGOTEN.

Macao, 10th October, 1840.

FOR SALE

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH—also a few pieces CANVAS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal; apply to RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

TINNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
27 " do. do.

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese, with a free, and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 6
For three..... \$ 3
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—I must say that I think if a very unfair thing that permission should be given to the two American ships, Panama, and Koclesko to come out of the Port of Canton laden with cargo, six months after the Blockade was established and while it is still enforced against all others.

The best proof of the great advantages given to these ships, over all others, may be found in the fact that they were paid \$25 a ton river freight; the whole of the cargo of one ship, and great part of the other being intended for transshipment outside, while it is well known, that the rates of freight on the vessels that came out of port in consequence of the notification of Blockade, were as low as \$5 a ton, and lately several ships were unable to get filled at all. Had it been intended to allow the Panama and Koclesko to come out with cargoes, several of these ships would have waited also. For one, and I am sure most of my brother merchants would have secured such freight to a large extent; and we should thus have all shared in the advantages, now given to a few only. I hope that if the Commodore allows these ships to come out, he will permit every house here to send a ship or two into port, and then we shall all be equally dealt by; also then an advantage will have been given the parties concerned in these ships, as they have had the chance of making their purchases in a market in which there was no one to oppose them. They have had a monopoly of purchase and are, it seems, to have a monopoly of sale. If their ships were detained "weeks and days by casual obstructions," and it was intended to modify the law of blockade as regards them in consequence, the modification ought, I must observe, to have been declared at the time the blockade was notified, and the same number of weeks and days allowed them, to provide their cargoes. Instead of that, for these "weeks or days" six months have been allowed, and the intention was unknown except to the parties interested until about a fortnight ago.

But I think I may assert, that when these ships entered the Port, they had not the slightest hope of coming out; but were quite prepared to remain until the blockade was raised, and it is at all events somewhat remarkable, if they felt they had right of entry, that they should not have sought to exercise it sooner. The new Congress with which they are chiefly laden, began to arrive in October, and by the end of the month the ships might have got loaded; but I suppose the officer then maintaining the blockade did not think himself a better lawyer than to our sufficient importance CHARTY alter law for the benefit of "the concerned."

Dear Sir, Your's truly,
A MERCHANT.

Macao, 31st December, 1840.

TO CAPTAIN CHARLES ELLIOT R. N.

Chief Superintendent of Trade, and
One of Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries in China.

Sir,—I have known you long : and of all men I have
ever known, you are one least likely to indulge in re-
trospect, though most to be benefited by it. In the in-
terval of re-opened negotiation it may perhaps be use-
ful to you, as regards the future, to recall to recollection
a little of the past : But I must preface by apology, for
the review is not pleasing.

You first appeared among us as Master attendant, a
name scarcely legible in the long roll of public in-
cumbents : the duties of the office were not very onerous,
but your performance of them must have been very un-
satisfactory : for, after a brief interregnum that succeeded
the death of the late Lord Napier, we find you our
Chief superintendent. A chief superintendent ! What a
splendid anomaly ! What a novel appointment !
His duties and his powers alike undefined, what a bound-
less field for display ! A wiser man would better have
understood his position, and been content to remain
the quiet recipient of £3,000 a year : more was not re-
quired of you by your patrons. But the restlessness of
your character could not resist the temptation : you
began to do something that you "might be forever
known" ; and after a year's ineffectual attempt at suc-
cessful exhibition, you were attracted and fascinated by
the Opium trade : most like you flattered about it till,
at last, approaching it too nearly you fell, a helpless
creature, clined by the flame you vainly expected to
extinguish with your gossamer wings. The Opium sur-
veyor has been sufficiently censured. It is now a
matter of record, that you were cautioned, in vain, of
the responsibility you were incurring ; that you sur-
rendered the enormous amount of property without a
protest, without a solemn warning to the Chinese that it
would hereafter be required at their hands ; in short that
you involved your Government by a pledge which you
must, at the time, have known was an unauthorized
one. But you came forth at last ; though so utterly
prostrated that your remaining energy was only marked
by impotent and powerless threats, and you gave fitting
portent of your vengeance by shaking your clenched fist
at the Bogue forts as you left them behind you.

A period of respite now seemed at hand ; and to any
but yourself it would have proved so. But no ; the un-
fortunate homicide at Hong Kong offered too valuable
an occasion for entanglement. With a dexterity in
blundering that seems to characterize your every act,
you contrived so to identify yourself with that unhappy
mischance, that you were forced into a public investi-
gation only when your own signature convicted you of
an attempt to smother sequity. The month that fol-
lowed will not be easily forgotten. How we were per-
secuted and threatened ; how, when we assembled to
deliberate on our defenceless condition, you declared,
(mark you Sir ! the your own words) that you had
freed yourself from all embarrassment that you might
share our dangers, and remain by us to the last : How,
having thus declared, you immediately left us to our
own resources—You were the first to quit Macao.

You seemed now fairly committed, the sport of your
own wildest impulses : blunders and contradictions suc-
ceeded each other with a rapidity that defies record.
You threatened and you enjoined ; you declared bloc-
cades without cause, and you raised them without re-
ason : *de vobis sic jubet* ; enjoining foreigners at the
expense of your countrymen : alternately exasperating
both, till your every act on one party or the other pro-
duced a protest. At one moment we see you madly
rushing into a conflict from which you were compelled
to retreat, at another your wanton attack at Cowloon
affording characteristic contrast to your gaudy humani-
tarianism at Chuenpee ; checking a punishment which would
have been as salutary as it was merited. And when an
hour of relaxation followed, you employed it in pen-
ning that memorable dispatch of 28th November, in
which, by way of redeeming the sacred pledge on which
the too cowardly merchants had surrendered their prop-
erty, you pointed out to your patrons that it might be
evaded.

But hark ! the voice of Great Britain is heard. She
answers to the call of her oppressed children. She
raises her arm to strike in their defence ; but alas, it is
paralyzed : the man who, of all men, should have struck
the blow was called from us ; the spirit that should
have guided us thro' the difficulty had fled : and with
the death of Admiral Maitland our cause received a
shock from which it has, as yet, not recovered. As for
you, Sir, you were freed from a control under which
you would have quailed ; and your ill-dissembled regret
spoke plainly how you felt the emancipation. Still you
were appointed ; but how appointed. "You have proved
yourself a mere plaything for the Chinese, still we
appoint you to treat with them. You have deceived
the merchants, still we appoint you to watch over their
interests. We have not confirmed a single act of
yours—we have dishonoured your drafts ; and have re-
ceived ships and cargoes against whose safety you moved
as—we have liberated the men whom you deported as
"convicted criminals"—in short, we have discredited you

"as our agent, still we appoint you our Plenipotenti-
ary !" This is the spirit, whatever may be the wording
of your appointment. From such an appointment
would not a high minded officer have recoiled ?—would
he not have retired with dignity from a position he could
not fill with honor ? But you thought otherwise ; and
while others viewed in the past a wretched angry of the
future, you launched in to your new career, with the
same confidence and unfortunately, with the same result
marked your former steps. It is now 6 months since
you sailed with the expedition to the mouth of the
Peiho ; there you negotiated. It is now nearly 2 months
since you returned to this province, and we find you
still negotiating ; doing with 20 ships of war under your
control what you did when you fled in the *Louisa* Cat-
ter—still shaking your fist, yet afraid to strike,
in what single particular has this momentous question
progressed towards its settlement ? How long can this
endure ? But here let us pause—for the negotiations
are still open ; and tho' you may not succeed in obtain-
ing reparation for the insults offered to Great Britain
tho' her representative ; tho' you may fail in procuring
indemnification for the losses she has sustained through
her merchants, tho' even you may despair of establishing
an intercourse on a safe and honorable footing, you
may succeed in sending home 40 millions pounds of Tea ;
for you cannot deceive us Sir, this seems now your sole
aim ; nor can it be achieved by any means, save by the
abandonment of every principle you are bound to main-
tain, by the sacrifice of every pledge you are called upon
to redeem.

But, Sir, there is another course still open to you ; and
the public voice must long have told you that the best
service you can now perform is to leave us. Freed
from your presence "the future need give no man one
anxious thought." On then, Follow your honored
relative : leave us, ere the mormons of dissatisfaction
that now follow your path, swell into a clamour for
your recall, that even your blind and misguided patrons
may not find it convenient to disregard. You may
perhaps find an asylum in your family circle at the Ad-
miralty ; or you may follow in a full tide of your kith
and kin that is said to be rolling towards India ; or
failing these, you may recur to your old vision of a
peage, for it is somewhat short of its ancient nomi-
nated honor, it still possesses certain immunities which
your career in China may render useful to you.

Macao, 31st Dec. 1840

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 2nd Jany. 1841.

THE BYGONE YEAR.

When last year we offered to our readers the com-
piments of the season, we expressed a hope that
with the year then ended, would also end the period
of Chinese oppression and persecution, and that the
business of the year just closed would be to exact
retribution. We intend to devote no inconsider-
able part of this paper in reviewing the occurrences
of last year, in due order, and from thence it will be
seen that, altho' the first part of our wishes has been
in some measure fulfilled, very little progress has
yet been made to verify the latter.

At the close of the year 1839 the intentions of the
British Government with regard to the occurrences
in China were not known here, our accounts from
home reaching only to the 12th of August. Many
of the British residents that had in August of that
year been compelled by the Chinese to leave Macao,
were still on board their ships, engaged in transship-
ping into English bottoms the tea brought from
Whampoa under American and other flags. An
attempt of Capt. Elliot to obtain the sanction of
the Chinese Government for the British trade to be
carried on at the outer anchorages, had failed, in
consequence of Commissioner Lin having, encour-
aged by the entrance into Port of the *Thomas*
Cox, entertained the hope that all other Eng-
lish vessels would follow their example, in con-
viction to the injunctions from Captain Elliot.
Moreover a number of insulting and threatening
Edicts had been published against the English, and
attempts had been made to set fire to the fleet at
Hongkong, in consequence of which early in No-
vember Capt. Smith in the *Phoebe* accompanied by
the *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren, proceeded to the Bogue
to demand the withdrawing of the offensive procla-
mations and the cessation of all attempts to destroy
the merchant ships, allowing them to remain quietly
at Hongkong until the differences between the two
nations should have been settled by their respective
Governments. The despatch from Capt. Smith to

the Chinese authorities was however on the follow-
ing day returned unopened and 19 war junks bore
down in a threatening manner upon the two English
ships, and although the Chinese were warned not
to approach them too near, they, confiding in their
number, continued heedless of these warnings, until
the English ships were, in self defence, obliged to
open their fire upon them, which they did with great
effect, and in less than an hour the whole Chinese
flotilla was dispersed, with the loss of four or five
junks and probably a great number of lives. Soon
after this affair the British shipping removed to
Tongkoo, and were fired at when leaving Hongkong
from the batteries on shore, without, however, sus-
taining the slightest damage. Meanwhile an Edict
was issued by Lin, saying that if the English con-
tinued obstinate in their refusal not to sign the
bond, until the 6th of December 1839, their trade
should be cut off for ever, making an exception
however in favor of the *Thomas Cox* and *Royal*
Saxon. The transshipping trade both import and
export was notwithstanding these threats allowed
to proceed as usual. An attempt by Capt. Elliot
to renew his correspondence with Commissioner
Lin only drew upon him rebuke and insult from
that officer, and an edict was published, dated 18th
December, prohibiting in future all importation of
goods the produce of manufacture of England or
her dependencies.

Such was the position of affairs in China at the
end of the year 1839, when on the 27th of Decem-
ber Mr. Gribble, a British merchant, was seized on
board a Chinese boat, on returning from the
Bogue to Tunkoo and carried to Canton a prisoner.
We shall now proceed to the transactions of the
year 1840.

On the 5th of January, the Commissioner Lin
and the Canton authorities published an Edict,
containing an Imperial rescript, upbraiding the En-
glish with their undutiful behaviour, in firing upon
the Chinese at Kowloon and Chuenpee, and stating
that, although they should now be willing to sign
the bond, their behaviour, having been like that of
the fabled *She* bird (which attacks and tries to
destroy its mother as soon as hatched), they were no
longer deserving the Imperial compassion, and Lin
in consequence ordered "to cause that the trade of
the English nation be immediately put a stop to and
to let every one of the ships belonging to the said
nation be forthwith driven out." All foreigners of
other nations, at the same time that H. E. M. invites
them to continue their trade as before, are warned
under pain of the severest punishment, not to give
shelter or protection to the English, or to convey
them or their goods to the harbours of the Celestial
Empire.

On the 8th of the same month Captain Smith,
Senior officer of H. M. Ships in China, gave notice
that at the requisition of the chief superintendent
of trade, he should establish a blockade of the port
and river of Canton on the 18th, in consequence of
Mr. Gribble being still detained in Canton, notwith-
standing the formal demands made in H. M.'s name
for his release.

Dates from London to 18th September have been
received, but the Government were not at that time
in possession of their despatches from Capt. Elliot,
and nothing was known with regard to his intentions
towards China. H. M. S. *Druid*, destined for China
had sailed in August so much at Van Diemen's
land.

January 14th.—Mr. Gribble, was released from
confinement on this day, and was delivered on board
H. M. S. *Volage* on the 17th.

A favorable answer to a petition from the Ame-
rican Consul in December last, to permit of goods,
the produce or manufacture of Britain or her set-
tlements, the property of Americans, being imported
in American ships, is given by Lin (vide *Canton*
Press, 25th January.)

A report from Lin and the Admiral to the Em-
peror has been made known, from which it appears
that the latter claims to have gained six naval vic-
tories over the English, that at Chuenpee particu-
larly. Kwan, the Admiral, has in consequence been
raised to the dignity of Fa hae long oh Fa-toe loe
(a Tartar title of considerable distinction) and other
honors and rewards are promised him for his val-
iant conduct in opposing the English ships. (C. P.
25th January.)

February 1st.—The Chinese seem to be bent on
establishing their navy on a more efficient footing,
and have bought the *Cambridge*, now in the Ameri-

can colours, and were in treaty for the Danish ships *Danske Konge* and *Norden*, but not being able to agree about the price with the owners, the Commissioners issued an edict confiscating the ships, the one because she had an English name on her stern, and the other because she had been and still might be English property. An edict is issued at Canton (dated 25th January) by the Hoppo, according to which American ships will not be allowed to carry away more cargo than they can buy with the dollars they have imported, and that all dollars brought by them must be weighed at the Customhouse, and then deposited with the Hong merchants.

Lin, Imperial Commissioner, is appointed to the Government of Kwangtung and Kwangse Provinces, and Tang 'Iing Ching, the late governor to be removed to the government of Yunnan and Kweichow.

The English ship *Mare* lost on the Prata Shoal on the 13th January; part of the crew and her Captain, left the shoal in a boat, and were picked up by the Bombay Castle; those left behind were taken off by H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, sent thither on purpose immediately after the disaster was made known. (C. P. 1st February).

An Edict by the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy is published (dated January 1st) to the effect that no ships of any foreign nations are to be allowed to export more Tea and Rhubarb, than necessary for the consumption in their respective countries, in order that the English may not, through them, be supplied with these articles.

A new officer, Yuh a Taou, has lately arrived at Macao (he entered the town on the 31st January) and on the following day issued an Edict, stating that he had come with a number of soldiers for the express purpose of surrounding and seizing Capt. Elliot and four other British subjects, who, contrary to the Imperial orders, had returned to Macao from their ships. A good many Chinese soldiers were observed to be in the town, and a number of warjunks were in the inner harbour. Capt. Smith therefore on the 5th February sent H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren into the inner harbour, which she left again on the following day, in consequence of the remonstrances of the Governor of Macao, and his declaration that the Chinese troops had been prevailed on, those that were in the town, to leave it and others that were marching upon it, to return. This demonstration has had the most salutary effect, and for a long while after the British residing in Macao were not annoyed by threats from the Chinese. (C. P. 8th February).

On the 6th February Lin divested himself of the Imperial Seal, and is therefore only Viceroy of the two Kwang Provinces, Tang, the late Viceroy has been ordered to proceed to Canton.

February 15th.—Arrival of the new Clipper *Mare*, from Plymouth, with advices from London to the 21st. The intentions of government regarding China affairs not yet known, except that an assurance was given of its earnest attention to Chinese affairs. Capt. Elliot's despatches per *Ariel* reached London on the 21st September.

Tang, having received counter orders when on his way to Peking, returned to Canton on the 18th February, his destination being now the Government of Fukien. The pretensions of the Commissioner Lin to the confiscation of the Danish ships *Danske Konge* and *Norden* have been relinquished, nor are they now willing to purchase them for their navy. In an edict dated the 5th of February, Lin threatens to stop all trade with Macao, and its being supplied with provisions, if the Portuguese still continue to shelter the English. This document was published in Macao on the 20th February.

February 29th.—Robberies by Chinese in the streets and immediate neighbourhood of Macao are frequent, and many Chinese families are leaving, apprehensive of the threat of stopping the provisions, being acted upon.

March 7th.—Memorial from Tang Wang yen to the Emperor, recommending the stoppage of the foreign trade and the massacre of the English.

An attempt to fire the fleet at Tungshoo was made on the 26th February, and repeated the following night, but without success.

The Taou tai, Yuh, issues an Edict, dated 2d March warning people not to be alarmed by the rumours spread by idle vagabonds, and informs them that he is incorruptible having stuck up a board

over his office desiring his posterity to be ent. off, should ever he desire money by unlawful means.

March 14th.—On the 4th of November nothing was known in England with regard to the intentions of the government towards China.

Guanoats of superior size and construction, are being built at Canton, for the better prevention of the smuggling of Opium.

On the 6th of March the *Kuan-min-joo* of Macao issued an edict against thieves and vagabonds and the Heangshan magistrate also addressed the Procurator of Macao, in answer to a complaint from him, that measures had been taken to seize and punish thieves.

March 21st.—Dates from England of 4th December have been received, bringing the unwelcome intelligence that the government not only denied their liability to pay Capt. Elliot's opium bonds, but also that the bills drawn by that officer to the amount of £63,000 for Opium bought by him to make up the necessary quantity to be delivered to the Chinese Government, have been refused acceptance. Rumours that Lord Auckland has been directed to send out a force from India to China are confirmed by accounts from Calcutta.

Governor Lin is drilling 3000 recruits in Canton. He has also printed, published, and widely circulated his second letter to the Queen (see translation C. P. 11th January.)

The trade between Canton and Macao is to be reopened by edict from the Governor and Hoppo, dated 6th March.

The reigning Empress of China died on the 15th February, and the customary mourning is ordered to be observed by all government officers.

March 28th.—Arrived H. M. S. *Druid* Captain Lord John Churchill, from Sydney.

The Chinese officers again begin to annoy foreigners—an edict has been issued against Chinese serving foreigners as chairbearers, against Chinese nurses serving in foreigners' houses.

Capt. Smith on the 24th issued a notice to the British shipping, advising them to be on their guard, information having been received that the Chinese intended to send fire-rafts among them.

March 31st.—Arrived in Macao from Canton after an imprisonment of 84 months, Federico Ximenez, mate, and Ynocencio del Rosario, Seaman, of the Spanish Brig *Bittaine*, destroyed by the Chinese under pretence of her being an English vessel in September 1839. Ximenez was for a long time exposed to ill treatment from the Chinese, who wanted to extort from him a confession of his being an Englishman in which, after repeatedly threatening him with death, the Chinese at last succeeded. The remonstrances of Mr. Falcon, who was deputed by the Government to the Philippines to China, at last however obtained his liberation, and Ximenez returned to Manila, his reason unsettled by the cruelties exercised upon him the Chinese.

April 11th.—The Chinese are drilling 3000 recruits near Canton.

April 18th.—Rumours of Lin's loss of the Imperial favour.

Early this month intelligence was received from England, that the Government were seriously bent upon obtaining satisfaction and that a force would immediately be sent from India to China: The Chinese, informed of these intentions are making a show of soldiery, of whom a greater number than usual is seen in the neighbourhood of Macao.

May 2nd.—Great difficulties are experienced in Canton in having vessels secured in consequence of which on the 15th of April, the American merchants at Canton addressed a petition to Governor Lin, praying that the ships be allowed to discharge, and take in their export cargoes without delay, intelligence having been received from England and America that the port of Canton would be blockaded on about the first of June. On the following day an answer was received, graciously granting the prayer, but sharply reproving the petitioners for their folly in believing in such idle reports as that the English would blockade ports belonging to the Celestial dynasty, a thing, Lin says, not to be thought of!

May 4th.—First amateur performance in Macao at the new *Lase Britannia* theatre.

May 16th.—The new Chinese navy consisting of

two schooners of about 25 tons each, painted an imperial yellow all over, of a small boat propelled by paddles, and of the *Cambridge*, has been reviewed lately by the great officers of the Province.

We learn that active preparations are making in India to fit out the China expedition.

On the 23d of May, the *Hellus*, Capt. Jauncer, was attacked by Chinese pirates near the *Brothers* to the northward of Namoo. She succeeded after an obstinate fight in beating them off but had 23 of her crew, including Capt. Jauncer wounded.

On the 21st of May, an Edict was issued by order of the Governor of Canton that all ships coming to Whampoa, should give a bond that they have no goods belonging to the English on board, and promise that on going away they will not anchor near the English shipping, but sail straight home.

June 3d.—Death of the Right Honble. Lord Henry John St. John Cavendish, Capt. of H. M. S. *Druid*, on board which he died. His remains were interred in Macao on the 8th June, with the honors due to his rank.

June 11th.—Another attempt is made by the Chinese but on a larger scale than any previous ones, to fire the fleet at Cap-ang-moon, without doing any damage. The 10 freships, were by the boats of the *Druid* and *Hyacinth* towed out of harm's way, and stranded on the *Brothers* island, to supply firewood to H. M. Ships.

June 30th.—In expectation of the speedy arrival of the English fleet, the Chinese have armed the *Cambridge*, and stationed her at first bar, where there are also a number of stone-laden junks to be sunk to obstruct the passage when necessary.

On June 21st, arrived the first part of the China Expedition, consisting of H. M. S. *Wollusky*, *Larne*, *Cruiser*, *Maillemaek*, *Algerine*, *Comway*, and H. C. Steamers *Queen*, *Albatross* and *Madagascar*, accompanied by 31 transports, having on board two English regiments, H. M. 56th and 49th, and the Bengal volunteers.

On the 23d the Commander in Chief, Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, gave notice that a Blockade of the port and river of Canton would be established on the 26th June.

On the 23d and 24th, the fleet, with the exception of H. M. S. *Druid*, *Folaga*, *Hyacinth*, *Larne*, and *Steamer Madagascar* proceeded to the northward.

June 27th.—Proclamations have been published by the provincial authorities containing a graduated scale of rewards offered to any and every Chinaman for the taking or destroying English ships of war, or merchant-men, and for the taking or killing of Englishmen of all degrees.

On the other hand, Capt. Elliot has published proclamations in Chinese, which have been widely circulated among the people, telling them that the cause of the present armament has been Lin's treatment of the English, and assuring the Chinese that the peaceable inhabitants have nothing to apprehend from the expedition, they are, on the contrary, invited to bring their articles of traffic, as before to the British shipping.

June 28th.—Arrived H. M. S. *Metropole*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. Geo. Elliot, C. B. Naval Commander in Chief in the East Indies, H. M. S. *Blonde* and *Fingado*, and H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, accompanied by four transports. They all sailed to the northward on the 30th, as also the Steamer *Madagascar*.

The field for the operations of the English being now widened, we apprehend that in this resumé of last year's occurrences, our confining ourselves strictly to the order of date of different occurrences would cause confusion, wherefore the events in the north will be recorded in such order as they become known here, and thus harmonize better with the narrative.

July 11th.—The Hong, Salt, and Chinschow merchants have been ordered to raise a body of 8000 troops for the defence of the country. Another proclamation by the authorities of the province has been published, prohibiting all friendly intercourse with the English, and ordering that no Chinese vessels, except such as are intended for the destruction of the English shipping be allowed to leave their ports. The destroying of English ships, or the killing of Englishmen is represented as a highly praiseworthy action deserving of the highest honors and rewards, but the people are warned not to mis-

take for English, Portuguese and other foreigners. To entice them to reward they are directed in case of destruction of a ship, to carry the board with her name, or if an Englishman is killed, his head, to the Magistrate of the district. These proclamations seem to have excited the worst passions among the populace at Canton, and foreigners there have been insulted in the streets, so as to render it necessary to post Hong coolies in them as a guard for their protection. Most American and other merchants, now that the Blockade has put a stop to trade, have left Canton. Two American ships the *Fusuma* and *Kosciusko* entered the river on the day the Blockade came in force.

The Blockade is but partially enforced, there being only three ships of war left here for the purpose, namely the *Druid*, *Larne* and *Hycinth*. Several Saltjunks have however lately been seized, and when Governor Liu heard of it, he desired through the Hong merchants to have an interview with the few merchants at Canton, within the City, which however these respectfully declined.

Accounts from England to the 4th April confirm the unwelcome intelligence that bills to the amount of £63,000—drawn by Capt. Elliot on the Lords of the Treasury, have been refused acceptance. These bills were given in payment for a quantity of Opium to make up the 20,263 Chests, which Capt. Elliot had engaged to deliver to the Chinese, and were the means of the liberation of Capt. Elliot and other foreigners in Canton, from confinement. Although by the dishonor of these bills the government seem to disapprove of Capt. Elliot's acts, he yet, strangely enough, is made one of H. M. Plenipotentiaries to the Chinese government.

July 19th.—Arrived H. M. S. *Modeste*, with several storeships and transports and sailed again for the northward on the 18th H. M. S. *Columbine*, arrived from the Cape on the 18th, and remained to strengthen the blockading squadron here. H. M. S. *Volage* followed to the northward on the 19th.

July 23rd.—Arrived H. M. S. *Blenheim*, Capt. Sir Fleming Senehouse, K. C. H. from England.

A proclamation offering rewards for killing Englishmen was stuck up by the Chinese authorities in the streets of Macao, but was torn down again immediately in consequence of the remonstrances of the Portuguese Government. Rumours prevail of a strong Chinese force being ready to proceed outside the Bogue to attack the English shipping at Cap-sing-moon.

July 31st.—The Steamer *Enterprise* from Chusan arrived here, bringing the news that the squadron under Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived at Chusan on the 4th July, when the surrender of the town of Tinghai was immediately demanded, giving the Chinese time for reply until noon the following day, when on their refusing, a fire was opened upon the town and the junks of war anchored near it, which was fairly answered by the Chinese. The troops were landed, and took possession of the suburbs, where they encamped that evening. An attack on the city was intended the next morning, but daylight showed a deserted city of which the English took possession, without the loss of a man. On the previous day some shells were thrown into the city, and it is supposed that by these and the fire from the ships some 20 or 40 Chinese must have been killed. H. M. S. *Melville* with H. E. Rear Admiral Hon. George Elliot on board, arrived at Chusan the day after the taking of Tinghai, and the *Melville* on entering the port struck on a sunken rock, and was much injured, but has since been repaired. Brigadier Burrell has been appointed Governor of Chusan.

On her way to Chusan, H. M. S. *Blonde* Capt. Bouchier, entered the port of Amoy, where she was to deliver to the mandarines a copy of Lord Palmerston's despatch for the Chinese Government. A boat with a flag of truce was sent on shore, but fired at, when Capt. Bouchier opened a fire upon the forts and some junks, with considerable effect, after which he proceeded to Chusan.

August 4th.—Mr. Vincent Stanton, when bathing at Cassiba Bay, early in the morning, was seized by some Chinese, and taken a prisoner to Canton. At first the Chinese authorities here denied all knowledge of the fact, and the exertions of the Portuguese government for the recovery of Mr. Stanton remained without effect. It however soon became known that Mr. Stanton was a prisoner in Canton, and that he had there been examined by the Mandarines.

On the 9th August the British residents of Macao addressed Capt. H. Smith, Senior officer of H. M. squadron in the river of Canton, urging him to take such measures with the Chinese as might attain the release of Mr. Stanton, to which that officer replied that the Deputy Superintendent had pressed upon the Portuguese authorities the necessity for taking immediate steps for the liberation of Mr. Stanton, and on the 17th August, Capt. Smith again addressed a Circular to his countrymen, saying that assurances had been received from the Governor of Macao, that *Yih*, the Taou-tse had left for Canton for the sole purpose of laying before Lin the strongest demands for the release of Mr. Stanton. The Taou-tse returned on that same day, but instead of being accompanied by Mr. Stanton, he brought a reinforcement of troops, and stated that so far from being willing to liberate the prisoner, he was on the contrary going to drive all the English from Macao, for which purpose he would ask the assistance of the Portuguese. Immediately on this hostile answer being received by Capt. Smith, the steamer *Enterprise* was despatched to Cap-sing-moon, whence she returned on the 16th with H. M. S. *Druid* and the transport *Nesereth Shah* having a detachment of Bengal Volunteers on board. H. M. S. *Hycinth* and *Larne* being in the roads at the time. On the morning of the 19th, the two latter, accompanied by the Steamer *Enterprise* and Cutter *Louisa*, went into Fisherman's Bay, and anchored opposite to the Barrier fort, opening upon it a brisk fire, which was returned from the fort, which however was soon silenced, from some 8 junks anchored behind it, and from a gunhouse at short distance from the fort. The troops and marines were then landed, and entered the fort, which was deserted by its garrison, a little after four. After spiking the guns, and destroying everything in the shape of ammunition and stores found in the fort, and after having set fire to the Chinese encampment outside the troops reembarked. The English had 6 men wounded, but the loss of the Chinese, who could not have had less than 2000 men in the engagement, is estimated at at least 60 or 70 killed. This affair caused a good deal of excitement in Macao, and many Chinese families left it. Rumours of intended attacks were frequent, but the tranquillity of the town, has not since been interrupted. The Portuguese inhabitants having constituted themselves into a very effective night-watch, and the Chinese sleeping content with the beating they got.

August 2d.—By the arrival of the *Isabella Robertson* accounts from Chusan to 6th August have been received. Much sickness prevailed among the troops, brought on, it is supposed, by the bad quality of the water and the want of fresh provisions. On the 30th July the Admiral in the *Wolverley*, left Chusan for the Peiho, accompanied by the *Bionde*, *Volage*, *Modeste*, *Pyralides* and Steamer *Madagascar*. The ports of *Ningpo* and *Amoy* are blockaded, and some of the transports have been armed to form part of the blockading squadron.

The alarm of the Chinese at the success of the attack of the English on the Barrier fort is extreme, and they seem to expect that Casa branca (Seenan) will be next attacked, and are removing their families farther inland. Meanwhile the Taou-tse has reported a victory to Governor Lin, and a board is stuck up in front of the Keun-min-foo's office at Casa branca, containing the words, *Yih Shing* "A glorious victory." The Taotang has published a proclamation exhorting the Chinese population of Macao to remain quietly in their houses, there being no reason to fear that the peace of the City will be interrupted. A good many soldiers are said to have arrived in the neighbourhood of Macao.

September 5th.—The June overland mail has arrived, and with it the pleasing intelligence that ministers are now supported in their measures against China by some of the most influential of the Tories, particularly the Duke of Wellington.

On the 1st September a partial engagement took place between H. M. B. *Columbine* and some 50 or 60 fishing boats filled with soldiers, which escaped without loss over the flats of Faisiak.

H. M. S. *Alligator* blockading the port of Amoy had an engagement with a number of war junks, of which 16 or 17 were sunk. A breastwork thrown up by the Chinese in one night, and mounted with a great number of guns, prevented the *Alligator* from following up the advantage, she herself having received some damage.

September 26th.—Accounts from Chusan to 22d

August have been received. Sickness among the troops increased, and the want of fresh provisions was severely felt. As yet only the town of Tinghai is in possession of the English, the remainder of the Island is under Chinese rule. But very few of the inhabitants that left at the time of the town being taken have yet returned.

October 1st.—Loss of the *Mangalore* on the 24th August near the island of Billiton, with a million of pounds of Tea. The *Colonel Young*, when in *Murgo Roads* on the 28th September, during a gale, broke from her anchors, and was wrecked on the Typa Island. The greatest part of her cargo saved.

During the latter part of last month an insurrection was expected in Canton, and the conspirators contemplated the liberation of all prisoners there, to increase their numbers. It was discovered, and some of the ringleaders were executed, whilst high rewards were offered for the apprehension of others who had made their escape.

October 6th.—Arrived H. M. S. *Cruiser* with despatches for Calcutta from Chusan—she sailed again on the morning following. She had brought dates to the 1st October, informing as that the Admiral and Capt. Elliot returned from the Peiho to Chusan in the latter days of September. The Admiral's squadron arrived off the mouth of the Peiho on the 9th August. On the 11th the Steamer *Madagascar* with Capt. Elliot on board anchored within the mouth of the river, and Keshen, Viceroy of Pechelie had come to Takoo to be ready to receive the despatches she might bring. Cattle, sheep &c. were sent off for the ships by order of the Viceroy, for which pay was at first refused, but afterwards accepted. On the 16th, Lord Palmerston's letter was delivered to a Chinese officer, who had been sent on board the *Wolverley* on purpose, and 10 days having been agreed on, to wait for an answer, the squadron sailed for Mantchuria, and returned from their excursion of the 22th. On the 30th Capt. Elliot had an interview with Keshen, at which it was understood that the final reply from the Chinese government should be delivered on the 9th September. We are not aware whether on that day an answer was received, or if so, of what nature it was. The squadron took its departure from the Peiho on the 15th. It was generally understood that the result of the negotiation had been that an imperial commissioner should proceed to Canton, there to settle the differences existing between the two countries.

Accounts from Chusan are gloomy to the last degree. No progress had been made in subjecting the whole island to British sway, whilst in consequence of unwholesome provisions, and possibly from the influence of the climate also, the mortality among the troops was very great. 80 men had died up to the 1st October, and the deaths at that time varied between 3 and 5 daily. Capt. Anstruther, whilst sketching in the island, was seized by the Chinese and carried off a prisoner, and the armed transport *Kile* which it seems had been despatched by Capt. Bethune of H. M. S. *Cowsey* from the *Yangtze-fang* to Chusan, had also, with the whole of her crew, fallen into the hands of the Chinese. The manner of this capture is still unknown.

Several cargoes of merchandise had been despatched to Chusan as soon as it's occupation by the English became known, but the speculators found up to that time no sale for their goods.

Capt. Smith gives notice that instead of Cap-sing-moon, the anchorage for the English shipping is, from the 10th October to be at Tungkoo.

October 17th.—Governor Lin has been disgraced, and on the 14th delivered his seals of office to the Foo-yuen. H. M. S. *Calliope*, Capt. Herbert arrived from South America this week.

Accounts from Chusan to the 8th October have been received; the Chinese refuse the demand of Captain Elliot for the liberation of the prisoners. Some of the Chinese are returning to their homes at Tinghai and the market begins to be better supplied with provisions.

October 24th.—News from Chusan to the 14th: troops are ordered into winter quarters; a fort commanding Tinghai was building by the English, and measures were about to be taken to bring the whole island of Chusan under British sway. The *Indian Oak* transport on her way to Manila was lost on one of the *Zochob* islands. Her crew were treated kindly by the islanders, who constructed a junk

from the wreck of the vessel, in which the crew were turned all safe to Chusan.

H. M. S. *Samarang*. Capt. Scott, arrived here on the 23d, from the South American Coast.

October 24th.—An Edict from the Emperor blaming Lin for want of success in the suppression of the Opium trade has been published. It seems that towards Keahen's arrival in Canton, the Chinese are collecting evidence on the former Opium traffick, the Ex-Governor Tang having been ordered to repair to Canton, and six officers banished for participation in it, have been ordered to return to Canton.

From accounts from Chusan to the 23d October we learn that the health of the troops was by no means improving, many being buried daily.

The *Sophia*, *Minerva*, and *Thetis* transports have arrived during the month from Madras having on board the 37th Madras N. I. The *Colconda*, with the staff and part of the regiment on board still keeps out, and as she left Singapore on the 10th September, and has not been heard of since, very little hope remains that she may still turn up.

November 7th.—According to letters from Chusan the invalid troops are to be sent to Manila.

An important memorial has been addressed by Lin to the throne, urging resistance to the demands of the English. Lin recommends delays as the surest method of weakening their present forces, and offers himself to go to Chekiang to oppose the English.

Accounts from England to the 4th of August have been received, and Lord Palmerston expressed on the 27th July the firm determination of government to obtain reparation and satisfaction from the Chinese.

November 21st.—Yesterday arrived in the river and proceeded to Tungkoo, H. M. S. *Melville*, from Chusan, bearing the flag of H. E. Rear Admiral the Honble George Elliot, and H. M. S. *Blenheim*, *Wolsey*, and *Moderate*. The Steamer *Queen* came in on the 18th, having left Chusan on the 12th November, bringing the most dispiriting accounts of the health of the troops. Up to the 1st November, 303 poor fellows had been buried, and letters dated the 12th state that at that time 11 were dying daily. On the 6th the Admiral issued a General Memorandum, declaring that a truce had been agreed upon between the High Imperial Commissioner and himself, pending the negotiations between the two countries. This commissioner's name is Elepeo, a Tartar.

Wang, Cenar etc. of the Province of Honan has addressed a memorial to the Emperor urging hostile measures against the English, and advising the killing of the English prisoners. Many memorials of a similar nature are said to have been addressed to the throne by the high officers of the state.

November 28th.—On the 25th arrived at Macao, and anchored off the Praya grande, the H. C. Iron Steamer *Nemesis*, last from Ceylon, with stores. Immediately after the arrival of the Admiral's squadron, Capt. Elliot proceeded in the *Queen* Steamer to the Bogue there to deliver a letter for Keahen. The boat which, with a flag of truce, was despatched to take it on shore, was fired on from the forts, and obliged to return to the Steamer, at which also some shots were fired, which she returned by throwing a few shells into the Chuenpee fort. In the evening of the 21st Capt. Elliot landed here, and the despatch refused at the Bogue, was through the Pilot sent to the Keen-min-foo at Casa branca, and thence forwarded to Canton. In expectation of a speedy settlement a good many American merchants have during the week gone to Canton.

The ships of war have all proceeded to near the Bogue, where they are at present anchored.

December 5th.—On the 30th November, Capt. Elliot arrived in Macao, and immediately issued a notice, dated 29th November, to the British residents here, that B. E. Rear Admiral the Honble George Elliot, had been obliged by ill health to resign the command of the expedition, which had in consequence devolved on Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer. The Admiral sailed from Macao on his return to England, on the 7th, in H. M. S. *Volage*, commanded by his son, Capt. George Elliot.

Keahen the Imperial Commissioner deputed to negotiate with H. M. Plenipotentiaries arrived in Canton on the first or second of this month.

An apology for the violation of the flag of truce at Chuenpee has been demanded, and given, it is said, by the Chinese.

The British residents here have addressed H. E. the Admiral on the 20th November requesting his interference, for the liberation of Mr. Stanton, to which H. E. has returned an evasive reply. Another letter, dated 25th November, was addressed to him, by the British merchants, on the interests of the British trade, to which H. E. answered that not being aware of the sentiments of the Chinese government, he could only express his hopes that the suspension of the British merchants would not be of long duration. The Admiral also informs them that the truce entered into at Chusan does not extend to this river.

Addresses from the British community here have been presented to Capt. Henry Smith, of H. M. S. *Druid*, and to Capt. William Warren, of H. M. S. *Hyacinth* expressive of their appreciation of the valuable services of these officers whilst protecting the British and their interests, and asking their acceptance of services of plate of the value of 600 and 400 £ respectively.

December 19th.—The naval forces of the Expedition are at present divided in the following manner:

In the river of Canton: H. M. S. *Wolsey*, *Blenheim*, *Melville*, *Druid*, *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald*, *Larne*, *Hyacinth*, *Moderate*, *Columbine*, *Sulphur*, *Starling*, *Jupiter*, (storeships) and Steamers *Queen*, *Madagascar*, *Enterprise*, and *Aments*.

At Chusan: H. M. S. *Blonde*, *Lowmy*, *Aligator*, *Pylades*, *Nimrod*, *Algerine*, *Battlecruiser*, troop ship, and Steamer *Atlantia*.

On the 14th of December, Capt. Elliot returned to Macao, and it was then made known that negotiations were open.

On the same day Mr. Vincent Stanton, after an imprisonment of upwards of four months, arrived in Macao. His liberation is owing, it is said, to Capt. Elliot's representations.

On the 28th of December it was generally reported, that no communications having been received from Keahen at the prescribed time, the Bogue forts would be attacked on the Monday following. On the Sunday however a despatch was received, in consequence of which we know from official sources, the negotiations were resumed, and from Capt. Elliot's presence in Macao, we presume that another term has been agreed on for a final answer. Considerable astonishment has been caused by the news that the two American ships *Panama* and *Kosciusko*, which entered the port on the day the Blockade came in force, and have since taken in a Cargo of tea at Whampoa, have been allowed by the Commodore to break the Blockade, and proceed to sea.

We have thus brought the occurrences of the year 1840 to a close, and shall not now comment on them at length. We need however hardly observe that every reader must be struck by the want of energy and decision that has marked the conduct of the Expedition, and by the wretched state of the Commissariat at Chusan, in consequence of which neglect a great number of lives have been lost. Of 5343 men that had been landed in good health at Chusan on the 8th of July, there had died up to the 31st November, 421; 402 invalids have been sent to Manila, and about 400 to India—a loss in all of 1200 men, more than one third in four months and a half! What the state of the negotiations carried on here at present may be, is of course not known, they have already been prolonged upwards of five weeks, and delay after delay seems to be without regret granted to the Chinese. May we be enabled at the close of the present year to present to our readers a picture exhibiting more pleasing colors!

In our number of last week we alluded to the loading of two ships in the port of Whampoa, and to the extraordinary determination of the Commodore to allow them to pass with cargoes. We learn since, that a large body of the British merchants remonstrated at this course of proceeding; 1st, on the ground of its illegality; secondly, on account of its being a benefit to one particular class, to the injury of the general body; and thirdly, they complained, and justly we think, of the secrecy with which the intention had been communicated to the parties interested, and to them only.

The remonstrance has, we understand on the best authority, been answered by the Commodore in the effect, that H. M. Plenipotentiary having, some weeks since, given a pledge that the ships should have access with cargo, and having urgently called on him to let them pass unobstructed, both on the plea that their detention, after his word had been passed, would be fatal to his character in the eyes of the Chinese authorities, and agreed besides, to absolve him from the responsibility of the measure, he did not consider it expedient to detain the vessels.

That H. M. Plenipotentiary, after the experience of the past two years, should readily take upon himself any conceivable quantum of responsibility, we can well understand, and it is more than likely, after finding his general act repudiated by his government, his bills protested, and his trying men for their lives declared by the Courts at home, illegal, that he is still maintained in his office, he must be driven to the conviction, that he bears a *curse* on his life. Were the question one simply between Capt. Elliot and his government, we suppose the oppressed merchants might now make up their minds to suffer patiently, the injuries sustained from the inconsistency and caprice which "are the attributes" of the Plenipotentiary's character; but a grave point of international law arises, and we apprehend that no pledge given by Capt. Elliot will absolve the Commander in Chief from the legal consequences of now attempting to enforce a partial Blockade, which he has himself violated and made illegal. The crews of the ships with cargoes makes the right of ingress unquestionable, and the Commander in Chief will clearly be liable in an English Court of Law for the losses and damages which may be sustained hereafter, by all vessels detained outside. The pledge given by Capt. Elliot may absolve the Commander in Chief from the responsibility of the measure with his own government; but no compact between two officers in high and responsible situations can release the Executive from the legal consequences of his acts, and it will be no answer to the suit at law, to say that he was guaranteed by his coadjutor.

As it is assumed that great public interests would be diminished by publishing here the Correspondence on this question, we understand that the merchants have agreed to confine their proceedings to the publication elsewhere, and the transmission of the papers to the government at home. But we may observe on a subject of such general interest, that we understand the reasons of the Plenipotentiary, for "moving" the Commander in Chief, to allow access to the ships, are contained in 17 pages of paper, and the meaning in a few words, to wit, that he has endeavored to get up a smuggling trade at Macao, through the "venality of the Mandarin and the trading spirit of the people," and having thus, in a measure, practically endeavored to break the Blockade in one place, he considers it but fair to break it in another. The argument is however fallacious, for it must be abundantly obvious that the non-observance of the law in one place, is not justified by the lax enforcement or open violation in another:—indeed, the argument adduced, such as it is, is rather an admission that a real Blockade has not existed at all, and consequently, a *fortiori* does not exist now.

As to the extensive trade carried on in Macao, it consists of about the usual quantity of Canton Raw Silk, Sugar Candy, and colored Paper. We are creditably informed that not 100 bales of Nankin Silk have found their way outside, and the only ships which have carried away Tea, are the *Louisa* *Bullie*, loaded entirely with Cargo brought out by way of Whampoa, before the pseudo Blockade commenced, and probably 2 or 300 tons of deer and inferior stuff which have leaked out through Macao.

The Plenipotentiary, we understand maintains in his letter, that the Blockade has been successful, and its main objects "achieved," by stagnation of commerce and consequent pressure on the Government! If this officer is carrying on his negotiations generally in a similar spirit, and forcing fallacious arguments into the support of erroneous assumed facts, the chances are, we fear, more in favor of the Chinese against the English, than any one supposed possible. It is notorious to every one apparently that the Plenipotentiary, that the Blockade has been a farce from the beginning, except as far as it has been enforced by the Chinese themselves. If they have been distressed, it must have been like one of the heroines of the *Matilda* school, from delighting in their misery, and buging their chains; for it is

clear they might have exported as much of their produce either for payment in hard dollars or British goods, as they pleased through Masso. The truth of the matter seems to be, that the attempt to get up an outside trade, during the negotiations, has been a signal failure here, and at Chusan; and we presume, the Plenipotentiary being unable to illustrate in a way satisfactory to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer the "venality of the mandarines, and the breaking spirit of the people," has betought him of mixing up in the ingredients of this singular 'hodge podge' a little of the 'trading spirit' of the English.

Such a system as this, carried through by an open and undisguised violation of the well recognized principles of justice and international law, can end only, we fear, in discomfiture here, and lead to incalculable mischief abroad. That the crews of these two ships has been brought about by respect for the flag of the United States, is too monstrous to be entertained for a second. The government of the United States is far too enlightened on the immutable principles of national and private rights, to wish undue advantages to be given to a few individuals at the sacrifice of public justice; and when they learn too that the great bulk of the two cargoes in question find their way into English ships, on English accounts, the suspicion may cross their minds, that private interests have been more consulted in their crews than respect for a friendly flag.

The blockade being now illegal, we presume every commander of a foreign vessel outside will require permission for her ingress, or make the usual protests for its refusal; and we cannot conceive it possible that the owners of vessels so situated will believe in the declared intention of the Commander in Chief to enforce a Blockade of Japan only (a description of blockade recognized in our work that we can find) but will risk the seizure of their ships to enter the port. Although the Plenipotentiary may endeavor to relieve the Commander in Chief from the consequences of breaking his own blockade, with his own government, we question his ability to stand between him and the pecuniary consequences of illegal seizure or detention of foreign vessels.

By the *Bella Marina* we have received the Singapore Press of 19th November, from which we see that the *Earl of Clare* put back to Singapore on the 18th, having been struck by lightning in lat. 5.30 N. by which her masts were so seriously injured as to render further prosecution of the voyage against the monsoon, impracticable. She was repairing her damage at Singapore.

BATAVIA.—By the arrivals from Batavia during the week we have received *Java Courants* from 21st to 31st Oct., from which we give the following *Arrival Shipping Reports*—

- Oct. 14, American Ship *Mastocaine*, Cope, Manila 29th August, for New York.
- " 15, American, ship *Onetide*, Swift, New York 30th June for China.
- " 16, American brig *Florence*, Stoddart, from Antwerp, 27th June, for Manila.
- " 18, American ship *Lacoma*, J. Goss, from Manila 11th September for New York.
- " 17, British barque *W. S. Hamilton*, Brown, Singapore, for London.
- " 20, American brig *Robert Bowne*, Mansfield, Manila and Batavia, for New York.
- " 25, British ship *Herobus*, Friskale, from China for London.

The commercial advices from Batavia are very unfavorable. Three Houses had stopped payment and for large amounts, which had excited great alarm, but it was confidently expected no further failures would take place. Imports were excessively dull, and not much doing in produce. *JAVA COPPER* was quoted at £.30 a 32, *Sumatra* f.26, *SUGAR*, *Batavia* f.14 a 12 and *AG-vernment*, *Centros* do. f.13 per picul. *Exchange*—on *Holland*, 96 a 97 per 100, and on *London* 94 a 95.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CANTON REVER.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| H. M. S. <i>Welliesley</i> 74 | { | Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir. J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland. |
| <i>Blenheim</i> 74 | | Sir H.S. Fleming Senhouse
K. C. S. Fleming Senhouse |
| <i>Melville</i> 74 | | Capt. the Hon. R.S. Dundas |
| <i>Druid</i> 44 | | H. Smith Esq. |
| <i>Calliope</i> 38 | | Herbert Esq. |
| <i>Samarang</i> 38 | | James Scott Esq. |
| <i>Herald</i> 30 | | Nias Esq. |
| <i>Larne</i> 30 | | J. P. Blake Esq. |
| <i>Hyacinth</i> 30 | | W. Warren Esq. |
| <i>Modeste</i> 30 | | H. Byres Esq. |
| <i>Columbias</i> 18 | | T. J. Clarke Esq. |
| <i>Sulphur</i> 8 | | Belcher Esq. |
| <i>Starling</i> | | Killett Esq. |
| <i>Jupiter</i> —(Storeship.) | | Capt. Fulton. |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| H. C. S. <i>Queen</i> —Armed Steamer. | Capt. Warden. |
| <i>Madagascar</i> —do.— | Capt. Dacey. |
| <i>Enterprize</i> —do.— | Capt. West. |
| <i>Nemesis</i> —do.— | Capt. Hall. |

AT CHUAN.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| H. M. S. <i>Blonde</i> | 44—F. Bouchier Esq. |
| <i>Donway</i> | 98—C. D. Bethune Esq. |
| <i>Alligator</i> | 28—H. Kuper Esq. |
| <i>Pylades</i> | 30—T. V. Anson Esq. |
| <i>Nimrod</i> | 20—C. A. Barlow Esq. |
| <i>Algerine</i> | 10—T. S. Mooson Esq. |
| <i>Rattlesnake</i> —Troop Ship. | Capt. Brodie. |
| H. C. S. <i>Atlanta</i> —Armed Steamer. | Capt. Rogers. |

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—27th. British *Melish*, Jones, from Sydney. 1st January, *Bella Marina*, Wickman, from Liverpool and Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per *Bella Marina*, Mr. A. Melville.

SAILED.—25th, Brit. *Asia*, Pawcett, for Singapore and Bombay. 29th, *Hooghly*, Baily, for Singapore, and Calcutta.

The *Lyed Khan*, Horsburgh, for Singapore and Calcutta to sail on the 5th, The *Tomatin*, for London, to be despatched in a few days.

Vessels expected—from Bombay. *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kingston*, *Julius Cesar*. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Chieftain*, *Virginia*, *Mysore*, *Francis Smith*, *Elizabeth*. From England, *Helen*, *Stewart*, *Cheetah*, *Clifford*, Transports, *Pentonjee Bomanjee*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, & *Barretto Junior*, *Herald*. American vessels expected.—*Lema*, Bombay; *Linta*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND. 4th September via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 18th August via England. CALCUTTA, 31st October. WATERWITCH BOMBAY, 18th October via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 19th November. WATERWITCH, JAVA, 3rd October via Singapore. MANILA, 6th December. H. M. S. *Starling*.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 15.] Macao, Saturday, 9th January, 1841.

[No. 275.]

NOTICE—Messrs WILLIAM FREDERICK FERGUSON, JAMES FERGUSON, HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, COLIN CAMPBELL and JOHN HUTCHESON FERGUSON, carrying on business in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents, under the firm of FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co. have this day formed in China a branch of their house, with identical interests and responsibilities, under the style of FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co., and Messrs THEODORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, also of Calcutta, have arranged to become partners in both Establishments from the 1st May next.

H. J. LEIGHTON.
For self and partners.

Macao, 1st January, 1841.

NOTICE—To HOLDERS of NAVY BILLS. The undersigned will readily cash Bills of the above description in complete sets, on very moderate terms.

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 14th November, 1840.

NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICAJEE MEHJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

11th August, 1840.

Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Clipper, JANE, (Capt. A. W. GROSVENOR); Offers will be received by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Schooner GOVERNOR DOWNEY; Offers will be received by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Clipper JANE, Capt. GROSVENOR, to sail in December, upon after the Falcon; apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIES, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCKPINES, SALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEY, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK, in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

CALCUTTA UNION BANK BILLS, payable there 30 days after sight, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the 29th October last. These Bills make a better remittance than billion, either to Calcutta or Bombay, and are in sets of from 1000 to 3000 Rupees each. Apply to

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 1st January, 1840

TO LET.

A Commodious and well finished House. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

(Just landed from the "Konohaueti," "Gengal Puckel," and "Oruch.")

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY: Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.
Holland GIN.
French CLARET, La Hare, St. Julien &c.
Brown and Pale SHERRY.
ANNISSETTE and other DESSERT WINES.
Handsomely-framed ENGRAVINGS.
Bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 & 2.
Superior Eau de COLOGNE.

also.

Some plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.)
And a few Kegs of Tongues and English BUTTER.
Apply to JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 18th December, 1840.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE—Just received per *Onida* from New York, now lying in the Roads, the following articles—selected with care for this market.

English Sheathing Copper 16 & 28 oz. and Nails.
Duck—Plotnikoff's 2d Duck—heavy and light Ravens. Twinn.
Black and Green Paints. Pork.
English White Lead in oil. Superfine Flour.
Lined Oil. Superior Sperm Candles.
Pitch. Pilot and Navy Bread.
And a small quantity of superior Champagne; "Hope" E. I. Madeira; "Cos" and "Chateaux Margaux" Claret. Ash Oils.
for which apply to GIDEON NYE, JR.

or to Captain SWIFT on board.

Macao, 10th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lynx* & *Louisa* Bunkin.

BRANDY in wood.
BASS' BEER in Cask and Bottle.
PRIME HAMBERG MEATS PORK in barrel.
India BEER in Tierces.
BISCUIT in puncheons.
CANVAS and DUCK.
SEAMING and ROPEING TWINE.
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROUSE, HARE, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

RICE, SALT BEEF, SUGAR, SHIPSBUCKET, SWEET Manila BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch CHEESE, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEY, SEGARS, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.
Gin in keisters, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY of superior quality, ditto, good, BEER of superior quality in bottles, ditto, good, PORTER, in bottles.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS, COARSE, White and unbleached LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.

TOBACCO-PIERS, CHEWING TOBACCO, COCONUT-OIL in jars of 14 gallons or 16 gantams each, PEACOCK in jars of 16 gantams each, BETELNUT, and various other articles. Samples of the above may be seen at the office of

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMLETS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2.
27 White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
Whim Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,
For one year payable in advance. . . . \$ 1
For six Months. \$ 7
For three. \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe no Monte at 30 cents each.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No longer a penal Settlement.

At length, His Excellency, the Governor, has received formal notice of the discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales; it has now, therefore, to be proved whether or not the Colony can maintain its position without the aid of the transportation system—a system by which it has been enabled to rank amongst the most prosperous of the British Colonies. It is very certain, that without an extensive immigration from Britain to supply the places of expire, and to meet the demand for labour from other causes, the Colony cannot go ahead, but on the contrary, must retrogress; and it is equally certain, that of labour must continue to be high. We are not of the number that either anticipate, or desire that the immigration to this colony will have the effect of reducing the price of labour to any great extent; and we do not desire it, because we are convinced, that it would be to the disadvantage of the Colony. The prospect of but trifling advantage will fail to induce the British labourer to encounter the perils of an Antipodean voyage, and should wages be so reduced as to be imperative in moving the labourer hitherward, the prosperity of the Colony will be at an end.

But it is impossible that wages can remain low in the Colony for any considerable length of time; for low wages would have the effect of diverting the stream of emigration to other quarters, and the consequence of this diversion would be, that the demand for labour would very soon, and very considerably, exceed the supply, the price of labour, at the same time, necessarily becoming exorbitantly high. But if low wages would very speedily induce high wages, it is not quite so clear that high wages would so readily remedy the evil produced by low wages, namely a diminished amount of immigration. Let the labouring classes at home be once told that labour in New South Wales is but inadequately or indifferently rewarded, and the subsequent account of a better rate of wages will not readily remove the unfavourable impressions produced by the previous account. "What security is there," the labourer will ask, "against a recurrence of the season of low wages?" and, obtaining no satisfactory reply, he will conclude that a voyage of four months duration is too serious an affair to be ventured on an uncertainty, and, in consequence, he will remain where he is, or turn his attention to other quarters nearer home.

The transportation system has, of course, had the effect of keeping the price of labour lower than otherwise it would have been; but still labour has met with a fair reward; and to this circumstance we attribute much of the by-gone prosperity of the colony. It is the high price of labour that has tended more than anything else to the moral reformation of the transported criminal, vicious and almost irreclaimable though he were, by a long course of dissolute habits. At the expiration of his sentence or on obtaining his ticket-of-leave, good wages have induced him to exert himself, and at length could armed him to an industrious habit which led on to wealth and respectability, whilst, by his own prosperity, he has been enabled to promote the prosperity of the colony. The same cause is at the present time producing like effects, and for some time so

come, must operate to the benefit of the colony. Good wages have already led to an excessive immigration, and if immigration is to be continued to the same extent, the inducement thereto must not be diminished. The sale of waste lands may furnish the funds for the removal of labourers, but it may be relied upon, labourers will not remove without sufficient cause; and in proportion to the distance of the colony from home, so ought the inducement to be powerful. Wages, it is obvious can, be the only inducement with the great majority, and as they are high for low, so will immigration prosper or fail.

The question naturally intrudes itself on our attention here, can the colony afford to pay high wages? We believe that it can, though at the same time, we are aware, that profits, in consequence, will be somewhat diminished. It is not necessary, however, to press a very minute enquiry. The colony must afford high wages, or be content to struggle with difficulties preparatory to final ruin. It is admitted, on all hands, that without immigration on a large scale, the colony cannot prosper. We have attempted to show that without labour is liberally paid for, there will be no inducement to immigrate, and, consequently, that there will be no immigration.

We have learnt from a publication of the time, that the Colonists of 1801, were in the habit of holding quarterly meetings, for the purpose of fixing the rate of wages to labourers in every kind of work. Our readers will be somewhat surprised to learn that the settlers were counselled in this business by the Governor, and that the rate of wages fixed by the settlers was honored with the form and force of an enactment. Of course, we do not notice this folly with the view of recommending it as an example, for we most heartily reprobate it; but as a price current of labour for 1801, may not be without interest, we shall copy a few items, remarking by the way, that the price of labour was at the time considered exorbitantly high.

Felling forest timber, 9s. per acre; ditto in brush ground, 10s. 6d.; burning off open ground per acre, 9s.; ditto brush ground, 30s.; breaking up new ground per acre, 24s.; chipping fresh ground, 12s. 3d.; chipping in wheat, 7s.; breaking up stubble ground, sixteen shillings and three pence per acre; planting Indian corn, 7s.; hilling ditto, 7s.; reaping wheat, 10s. per acre; thrashing ditto per bushel, 6d.; pulling and husking Indian corn per bushel, 6d.; splitting piling of 7 feet long per hundred, 3s.; ditto of 5 feet long, 1s. 6d.; ditching per rod 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep, 10s.; yearly wages for labour with board, £10; wages per week the provisions, consisting of 4lbs. of salt pork, or 6lbs. of fresh. What? and 21lbs. of wheat with vegetables, 6s.; a day's wages with board, 1s.; ditto without board, 2s. 6d.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(From the Bombay Courier Extra. of 10 Oct.)
Cairo 22nd Sept.

Rumour upon rumour is floating about, but still up to this date nothing decisive has transpired. Mahomed Ali appears in the first instance to have purposely avoided giving final decision to the proposals of the four powers that signed the treaty of *Colhane*, to gain time, by which means he has communicated with his Pashas in Syria, and Asia Minor, and endeavoured to throw arms into Syria, as well as warlike stores. But these have been intercepted by the British fleet off the Syrian Coast and detained, Commodore Napier has published a proclamation promising support, in the name of Turkey and the Alliance, to the Syrians, and several Turkish vessels have arrived with arms and troops, under the order of Capt. Walker, R. N., now promoted to a Rear Admiral in the Turkish service. In the first place it is intended to land upon Cyprus, which is to be the point d'appui in the intended operations.

Admiral Stopford with seventeen sail of English Men-of-War are off the coast. The Admiral: while at Alexandria, had an interview with the Pasha; but nothing of any political nature occurred from it, as it was a mere form of civility during the cessation while waiting answers from the Turkish Capital. All this has come to nothing, and Mahomed Ali still holds out for Syria. It is hourly expected that the first blood spilt will be the signal: the *Ada* is off Alexandria on board of which vessel Col. Hodges resides. But none of the Merchants have left; indeed their affairs are so mixed up with the *Willy regenerator*, that leaving is nearly as bad as death to them. Their reports are favorable to peace; and it is spoken in confidence that Mahomed Ali will give in at the last.—The diplomatists say and act, as if the contrary were to ensue.

A report came in yesterday, that a landing had been attempted and met with a severe repulse. Mahomed Ali has 50,000 men in Syria, and if only 6,000 Ottomans have been sent to cope with them we need not expect success. The people of Lebanon dare not rise excepting sure of success.—The Pasha has published a decree that any persons in Syria found with Commodore Napier's Proclamation in their possession will be put to death.

Abbas Pasha of Acre has been arrested and sent to Egypt on accusation of holding correspondence with Commodore Napier.

Ibrahim Pasha is said to be in Asia Minor about *Darie* a *Bekt* intending to march upon Constantinople. However if he does, Mahomed Ali is certainly not wise in his generation, for the Russian fleet would destroy him if the even did embark—and if Syria rises and successfully, he will be cut off from Egypt.

The revolt that took place months back in Syria was the moment when the Syrians required aid. It is now too late. The atrocities committed at this moment, to be revealed—will astonish us all. The Egyptians are not idle; they are hard at work upon the mountains crippling the people in every way.

A few days must bring affairs to a crisis. The *Oriental* left Southampton on the 1st and on her arrival at Malta she was delayed three days, as it was feared that the packet she had brought would not be able to pass through Egypt. After landing some of her passengers who were in doubt as to the chance of getting on, she proceeded. Off Alexandria she was again detained; and Col. Hodges applied to the Pasha, who granted permission for this mail to pass, telling him it should be the last, if the blockade was continued.

Some of the passengers it is hoped reached the *Victoria*, and others remained at Alexandria and Cairo. Amongst them is Captain Baylis and four American Cotton Planters. It is a pity they did not reach, as much time will be lost before a chance offers again.

Mr. Waghorn got into a serious scrape in Alexandria, and the Pasha or lured him out of the country. But having made an apology to the Bashaga whom he offended, he has been allowed to remain.

Every exertion is still going on for War. Alexandria is now bristling with cannon and crowded with troops.

Mahomed Ali in all his struggles with the Porte, has assumed the merit of never beginning by giving the first blow, at Assab, at Mural &c. He is now only waiting till we attempt a landing, and then he will commence operations. Strong re-inforcements have been sent to Acre, and Beirut, which certainly looks like a man preparing for the worst.

THE PUNJAB.

(From the Englishman, October 19.)

Without now going back to examine the policy which in the first instance sent the Bengal division of the Army of the Indus via Slikarpore and the Bolan Pass, to Candahar and Cabul; we believe we are quite correct in saying that it is not thought expedient to continue to send our troops through that Pass, when, either for purposes of reinforcement or relief, it is found necessary to move future detachments into the northern parts of Afghanistan, and that the route through the Punjab will be hereafter the one adopted. Our own original objections to the circuitous, which was resolved on at the outset, were partly based on the reasonable assumption that the Native Powers who were looking on, but who seemed disposed to take advantage of any appearance of weakness which the Government might then evince, would misconstrue the measure into a result of our apprehension, that we could not compel Runjeet to acquiesce in our desire to march through his country, and to take for granted that the policy which caused us to give up the direct route (to our taking which he was generally known to be averse) was that sort of policy which proceeds from us, at least, temporary weakness, or a conscious inability to do more; by our military power than we, at the moment had on hand for the restoration of Shah Soojah. We are not prepared to admit that the general result has yet demonstrated our then reasoning to have been un sound; but, however that may be, the time has now arrived when a free passage for troops, in any numbers, through the Sikh country must be demanded by the British Government (the same as the late Ruler of the Punjab agreed to allow, to a limited extent by a treaty) and which his successor appears unwilling to concede—encouraged, perhaps in his display of unwillingness, by the knowledge that we once yielded our wishes on the same subject to those of his predecessor, and that a show of determination may induce us to yield them again—under very different circumstances. Now this being, as we have various grounds for thinking, the political temper in which New Nehal Sing is, it must be obvious that if we resolve on demanding a military passage through his territory, for more

direct execution of our objects in Afghanistan, we must be prepared to enforce our claim if it appear likely to be denied, or its concessions too long postponed, by one who has not shewn himself to be the sincere friend of the British Government; which we believe certainly Runjeet was (no matter from what motives) and who appears to think his power to thwart as rather greater than it would prove to be if the matter came to be decided by the arbitrament of war. This feeling on part of our Government, that it must be prepared instantly to enforce a compliance, which might be withheld if there were no appearances of a resolution to enforce it, has rendered it necessary to gather together an imposing military array in the direction of Ferozepore; and assuming that Government has resolved to act with promptitude and vigour, in the event of any suspicious dilatoriness on the side of the Sikh cabinet to comply frankly and fully with its demands, we do not hesitate to predict to our military readers that war will be proclaimed against him, and at once actively entered on, should there appear the least cause to apprehend that the desired object will not prove speedily attainable by any gentler means. We may further venture to say that the invasion which we presume will be immediate on such a declaration, will be carried into execution with means so extensive as to leave no human chance of failure, and that of such an army as will be drawn together for the purpose, the Commander-in-chief will be likely to take the personal direction. In every political point of view we earnestly hope that New Nehal Sing will oppose us in our negotiations, and compel us to draw the sword,—a result which will not, we trust, be averted by any mere professions on his part unless his acts coincide with them—for, it cannot be denied that the relations we have kept up with the Sikh power so long, have been looked upon by the rest of India as proceeding as much from doubt of its success a struggle with it, as from a sincere desire to allow it to keep its independence according to our voluntarily preferential course of policy. This style of reasoning, on their parts, though it must appear absurd to all who can properly estimate the British power, yet is not unlikely to have long swayed the opinions of several native cabinets; nor is it at all improbable that a wily politician, such as Runjeet was, encouraged it by means of his agents, though in such a manner as should not commit him with us should it in any instance prove to have been carried on indiscreetly. We are perfectly certain that a single campaign would place the Punjab in our possession, and that a single pitched battle would, in a military sense, annihilate the whole Sikh army—be its numerical superiority what it might—but still the truth is, that Runjeet's successes have caused his nation, to be feared and respected by the rest of the native states, and that their military reputation is so high that it is not necessarily inferred that we could conquer them—with their Frenchified battalion; and their boasted train of artillery and the comparatively good discipline—merely because we have been successful against inferiorly organised enemies. Therefore our own hope is that they will bid the British Government defiance; for not only is it desirable, in this view, that we should prove to the native world how easily we can conquer even the most formidable ill-wisher; but our relations with Central-Asia render it politically desirable that there should be no independent power between us and that,—and we venture to say that there would not be such a power, beyond three months from the date of such a declaration of war as is above contemplated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—As every additional item of information is interesting at the present crisis, you are at liberty, if you choose, to publish the following extract of a letter dated—"Tug-hae City, Chusan, December 28th, 1841." R.

"Again and again we have visited the island with the gospel in our hands. Yesterday it was a very blessed season, and we announced the glad tidings of salvation to those who never heard of it before. We are all cheerful and care little about what is going to happen.

"The weather has become severe: we have had the thermometer at 22°, and were you here, you would suffer most severely. As it is, we try to keep ourselves warm by various expedients. The city is now full of people, and every thing is for sale. There is a total change of policy, and the communication with Ning-po is constant, and without the slightest interruption: yet the Imperial Council has resolved on war, and great preparations are now making to open the campaign in the spring.

"However, the Lord ruleth, and our hearts wait prayerfully for the opening of a great and wide door for the gospel to enter into this country.—Pray much for this end."

Your's

January 6th, 1841.

Dear Sir,—I am a Correspondent of your's in this day's Press signed DELTA—now I believe I am

course, must operate to the benefit of the colony. Good wages have already led to an excessive immigration, and if immigration is to be continued to the same extent, the inducement thereto must not be diminished. The sale of waste lands may furnish the funds for the removal of labourers, but it may be relied upon, labourers will not remove without sufficient cause; and in proportion to the distance of the colony from home, so ought the inducement to be powerful. Wages, it is obvious can be the only inducement with the great majority, and as they are high for low, so will immigration prosper or fail.

The question naturally intrudes itself on our attention here, can the colony afford to pay high wages? We believe that it can, though at the same time, we are aware, that profits, in consequence, will be somewhat diminished. It is not necessary, however, to press a very minute enquiry. The colony must afford high wages, or be content to struggle with difficulties preparatory to final ruin. It is admitted on all hands, that without immigration on a large scale, the colony cannot prosper. We have attempted to show that without labour is liberally paid for, there will be no inducement to immigrate, and, consequently, that there will be no immigration.

We have learnt from a publication of the time, that the Colonists of 1801, were in the habit of holding quarterly meetings, for the purpose of fixing the rate of wages to laborers in every kind of work. Our readers will be somewhat surprised to learn that the settlers were counselled in this business by the Governor, and that the rate of wages fixed by the settlers was honored with the form and force of an enactment. Of course, we do not notice this folly with the view of recommending it as an example, for we most heartily reprobate it; but as a price current of labour for 1801, may not be without interest, we shall copy a few items, remarking by the way, that the price of labour was at the time considered exorbitantly high.

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Rumour upon rumour is floating about, but still up to this date nothing decisive has transpired. Mahomed Ali appears in the first instance to have purposely avoided giving final decision to the proposals of the four powers that signed the treaty of Calcutta, to gain time, by which means he has communicated with his Pashas in Syria, and Asia Minor, and endeavored to throw arms into Syria, as well as warlike stores. But these have been intercepted by the British fleet off the Syrian Coast and detained. Commodore Napier has published a proclamation promising support, in the name of Turkey and the Alliance, to the Syrians. And several Turkish vessels have arrived with arms and troops, under the order of Capt. Walker, R. N., now promoted to a Rear Admiral in the Turkish service. In the first place it is intended to land upon Cyprus, which is to be the point d'appui in the intended operations.

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direct execution of our objects in Afghanistan, we must be prepared to enforce our claim if it appear likely to be denied, or its concession too long postponed, by one who has not shown himself to be the sincere friend of the British Government; which we believe certainly Runjeet was (no matter from what motives) and who appears to think his power to thwart as rather greater than it would prove to be if the matter came to be decided by the arbitrament of war. This feeling on part of our Government, that it must be prepared instantly to enforce a compliance, which might be withheld if there were no appearances of a resolution to enforce it, has rendered it necessary to gather together an imposing military array in the direction of Ferozepore; and assuming that Government has resolved to act with promptitude and vigour, in the event of any suspicious frankness on the side of the Sikh cabinet to comply fully and fully with its demands, we do not hesitate to predict to our military readers that war will be proclaimed against him, and at once actively entered on, should there appear the least cause to apprehend that the desired object will not prove speedily attainable by any other means. We may further venture to say that the invasion which we presume will be immediate on such a declaration, will be carried into execution with means so extensive as to leave no human chance of failure, and that of such an army as will be drawn together for the purpose, the Commander-in-chief will be likely to take the personal direction. In every political point of view we earnestly hope that Naw Nihal Singh will oppose us in our negotiations, and compel us to draw the sword,—a result which will not, we trust, be averted by any mere professions on his part unless his acts coincide with them—for, it cannot be denied that the relations we have kept up with the Sikh power so long, have been looked upon by the rest of India as proceeding as much from doubt of its success a struggle with it, as from a sincere desire to allow it to keep its independence according to our voluntarily preferential course of policy. This style of reasoning, on their parts, though it must appear absurd to all who can properly estimate the British power, yet is not unlikely to have long swayed the opinions of several native cabinets; nor is it at all improbable that a wily politician, such as Runjeet was, encouraged it by means of his agents, though in such a manner as should not commit him with us should it in any instance prove to have been carried on indiscreetly. We are perfectly certain that a single campaign would place the Punjab in our possession, and that a single pitched battle would, in a military sense, annihilate the whole Sikh army—be its numerical superiority what it might—but still the truth is, that Runjeet's successes have caused his nation to be feared and respected by the rest of the native states, and that their military reputation is so high that it is not necessarily inferred that we could conquer them—with their Frenchified battalion; and their boasted train of artillery and the comparatively good discipline—merely because we have been successful against inferiorly organised enemies. Therefore our own hope is that they will bid the British Government defiance; for not only is it desirable, in this view, that we should prove to the native world how easily we can conquer even the most formidable ill-wisher; but our relations with Central Asia render it politically desirable that there should be no independent power between us and that,—and we venture to say that there would not be such a power, beyond three months from the date of such a declaration of war as is above contemplated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—As every additional item of information is interesting at the present crisis, you are at liberty, if you choose, to publish the following extract of a letter dated—"Ying-hae City, Chusan, December 28th, 1841." R.

"Again and again we have visited the island with the gospel in our hands. Yesterday it was a very blessed season, and we announced the glad tidings of salvation to those who never heard of it before. We are all cheerful and care little about what is going to happen.

"The weather has become severe: we have had the thermometer at 22°, and were you here, yod would suffer most severely. As it is, we try to keep ourselves warm by various expedients. The city is now full of people, and every thing is for sale. There is a total change of policy, and the communication with Ning-po is constant, and without the slightest interruption: yet the Imperial Council has resolved on war, and great preparations are now making to open the campaign in the spring.

"However, the Lord ruleth, and our hearts await prayerfully for the opening of a great and wide door for the gospel to enter into this country.—Pray much for this end."

Your's

January 6th, 1841.

Dear Sir,—I see a Correspondent of your's in this day's Press signed DELTA—now I believe I am

the original owner of that *Nom de Guerre* in China—and it is known to some distant friends as my mode of signing. I have used it 10 years in China, and having this enough of sins of my own to answer for, I decline the burden of the letter of to day.

I propose to DELTA of your this day's paper (through you) either that he should sign "DELTA JUNIOR"; or he will compel me to adopt "DELTA SENIOR".

Yours, the original,



Macao, 3d January, 1841.

Dear Sir,—It never occurred to me, till after the publication, that in the letter to Capt. Elliot, which you did me the favor to insert in your last number, I had made use of the signature of a well known correspondent of the Canton Register.

As I have never written under that signature in the Register, perhaps you will be good enough to insert this disclaimer of an assumption that was quite unintentional.

Your obedient servant

The writer of the letter to Capt. Elliot.

Macao, 4th January, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

MACAO, SUNDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1841.

HOSTILITIES AT THE BOGUE.

Sunday morning the 10th January.—On Wednesday the 6th it became known here, in consequence of letters having been received from the squadron at the Bogue, that the last term again granted to the Chinese for complying with the demands of the English, had expired, and that useless negotiations would give way to warlike demonstrations, and on Thursday at midnight the arrival of H. M. Cutter *Louisa* from the Bogue confirmed these news, by bringing despatches from Capt. Elliot, of which the following was made known to the British community on Friday morning the 8th:

CIRCULAR.

TO H. B. M. SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN MACAO.

Negotiations having been interrupted, the positions of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow were simultaneously attacked this morning by sea and land, and have both fallen to H. M. Arms.

It will be very satisfactory to H. M. subjects to learn that this gallant achievement was effected with trifling loss, notwithstanding an obstinate and honorable defence at all points.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

H. M. S. *Wellfleet*, at anchor in Anson's Bay,
7th January, 1841. 1 h. 40 m. p. m.

True Copy, E. ELSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

All Friday and Saturday passed by without any news being received from the Bogue, but rumours of what had been done there, were as usual rife, and the Chinese smugglers who had during that time passed out of the river, brought the report that the whole of the Bogue forts had fallen into the hands of the English. According to some, heavy firing was heard at different times, and the excitement and anxiety to hear a confirmation of these flattering reports was naturally very great.

This morning early arrived the H. C. Steamer *Enterprise* from the Bogue with despatches, and by her at length a true account of what has really occurred became known, and we shall now lay before our readers as detailed an account of the occurrences as we received from an eyewitness.

On Thursday morning the Steamers *Nemesis*, *Enterprise*, and *Madagascar*, took the troops on board, consisting of about 700 Native Infantry, the Madras 37th and Bengal volunteers and about 300 Europeans, of the invalids lately returned from Manila in the *Ernaad* and *Defiance*, and these, with about 400 marines, in all about 1300 men, under command of Major Pratt, of H. M. 26th, were landed, the marines in boats from their respective ships, in a bay below Chuenpee fort, three men of war, the *Calliope*, *Larne* and *Hyacinth*, taking up their position opposite the lower battery of Chuenpee forts, and opened a fire upon it, whilst the Steamers *Nemesis* and *Queen* threw shells with great effect into the upper fort or watchtower, a building only lately erected, in a commanding position, and which soon compelled its garrison to evacuate it. H. M. landforces, which met with some resistance, after ascending the hill took possession of this upper fort, and thence opened a tremendously destructive fire

of musketry upon the garrison of the open battery below, and these were seen, from the ships, attempting to save themselves, by creeping through the embrasures and leaping down upon the rocks below, a height of about twenty feet, which must have been fatal to many. The cannonade from the ships was no longer answered from the fort, and at about half past eleven o'clock they were in undisputed possession of the English and the Union Jack planted upon them. The loss of the Chinese has been tremendous, they, after the watchtower had been taken, having no means of escaping, and the fort and the water near it was filled with dead bodies—their whole number in killed is variously estimated at between 5 to 700; our informants think the former to be about right. The English had of the land forces only three men killed and 26 wounded. The ships of war, as far as we have heard, suffered no loss. The watchtower mounted 10, and the lower fort about 25 guns.

Whilst this was enacting at Chuenpee, H. M. S. *Druid*, *Samarang*, *Moderate* and *Columbine* took up their position opposite to the fort of Ty-cock-tow, about 3 miles to the southward of Chuenpee, and opened their fire upon it, which was for a while returned with great spirit, but the guns of the fort were soon disabled, when a party of sailors was landed to take possession, which they effected, but not without resistance from the Chinese, who are represented to have fought bravely to the last, and the first lieutenant of the *Samarang* was wounded in the breast by a spear. At about 11 o'clock the English flag floated from this fort also.

After the taking of the forts the steamers went to destroy the many war junks that were in Anson's bay, but the water being very shallow, only the *Nemesis*, towing at same time some 10 or 12 boats could get sufficiently near to do them effective damage. When the junks saw her coming into shallow water they attempted to escape, but the first rocket fired from the *Nemesis* must have entered the powder magazine of a Junk, as she immediately blew up. The crews of most of the junks jumped over board, and got on shore, and the vessels were set on fire by the English boat crews. 18 of them, which successively blew up. Notwithstanding the exertions of the *Nemesis* a good many junks escaped through a creek connected with the inner waters of the Bogue.

On Friday morning everything was prepared to attack the principal fort of Anunghoy, and H. M. S. *Blenheim* towed by a Steamer had already taken up a position opposite it, and the *Queen Steamer* had sent some shells into the Wang-tong fort, facing that of Anunghoy, when at about 9 o'clock a flag of truce appeared at the Admiral's masthead, and a signal was made to desist from further aggression.

This interruption of hostilities was caused, we understand, by the Chinese admiral sending by means of an old woman in a tanka boat a flag of truce to Capt. Elliot, praying for delay that he might send a despatch to Canton, and, as has always been the case hitherto, the wishes of the Chinese were immediately attended to, and time given them until Monday night, when, if they do not comply with all the demands it is understood hostilities will recommence.

Negotiations must have a charm for the Plenipotentiary that he cannot resist; he has been engaged in them to no purpose during the last five months, and although every body else expected nothing from them, yet they were continued week after week, month after month, until at last even the Plenipotentiary's infatuation seemed to give way, and the attack related above determined on; but no sooner are two paltry forts taken, and no sooner does a subordinate Chinese officer beg for a suspension of hostilities, but this is immediately granted; the English forces are checked in their career of victory, and the Chinese allowed to recover from the consternation into which the reduction of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow, and the destruction of their fleet had thrown them, that they may, we presume, on a future day oppose a more troublesome resistance. At present the Chinese are busy removing every thing valuable from the forts. We should have thought that if negotiations are so soon to be resumed, they might as well be carried on from the Bogue forts, whence the demands of the Plenipotentiary would be made with peculiar weight, and if there was good reason for attacking the Chinese at all, such attack should have been persevered in until all resistance was over come. But the temptation of new negotiations, no matter how resumed, was too strong to be resisted by the Plenipotentiary.

On Friday and yesterday the two reduced forts were utterly destroyed; the guns partly blown up,

and partly rendered otherwise unserviceable, and thrown into the sea, and the numerous dead were buried.

We have just before going to Press, received the following.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M. SUBJECTS RESIDENT IN

H. M. S. *Wellfleet*, off
Anunghoy, 8th Jan'y. 1841.

A communication has been received from the Chinese Commander in Chief which has led to an armistice, with the purpose to afford the High Commissioner time to consider certain conditions now offered for his acceptance.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

The delay in the publication of our paper enables us to report the arrival yesterday of the *Wilhelmine Maria*, Valentin, from Manila 29th December. Of the two ships the *Kosciusko* and *Panama*, which were permitted to break the blockade, the latter has sailed for the United States, but the former, drawing too much water, has only a few days since arrived outside.

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY.—Ever since the English shipping have made Tungkooy their anchorage, a number, daily increasing, of all kinds of Chinese tradesmen carrying on their business in boats, have gathered there, until at the present time there are so many, that they present the appearance of a floating town, the boats being moored in regular lines, forming streets, each boat being a shop in which most necessities and even some luxuries of life are offered for sale. In some of the boats their occupants are carpenters, in others blacksmiths; here you see a tailor's shop, there a disciple of St. Crispin plies his awl; on one side victuallars are seated of their loose cash by the allurements of a gambling table, and on the other the anti-temperance men may find ample opportunity of satisfying their propensity in a ginshop, nor are temptations of a softer kind wanting; in short, that part of Tung-koo bay presents exactly the same sort of business as is found in maritime towns near the harbour—a floating Wapping. It seems that the authorities, jealous of the prosperity of this motley community, which by living upon the foreign shipping and by means of the English fleet now at Chuenpee, had emancipated itself altogether from their rule, sent some spies among them, with the view of ascertaining the names of the dealers, so as to be able to visit the punishment of their contumacy upon their offending families, and it is said that they had succeeded in obtaining about 180 names, when the object of their visit was detected. Upon this the most desperate characters of the floating community at Tungkooy, the best of whom, being outlaws, are no better than they should be, determined upon destroying these informers; their boat, containing eight men, was attacked; two jumped overboard, and were drowned; the remaining six were bound, and tied to the timbers of the boat, which was hauled on the beach high and dry; oil was then poured upon the boat as well as the unfortunate sufferers within it, and the boat and six living prisoners delivered to the flames, which it is to be hoped soon made an end of their sufferings. This act of horrid and wanton cruelty and revenge was but faintly opposed by others, who proposed inflicting a less lingering death; others again are said to have been in favor of having the prisoners soundly beaten, after which their eyes were to be torn out, without taking their lives. We suppose that the perpetrators of this foul deed think themselves safe from the reach of the law, and this act of cruelty committed by people generally mild and humane, is but another proof of the many history records, of how prone men are to relapse into barbarity whenever the wholesome restrictions society has imposed for its protection, are removed, and the fear of punishment no longer restrains them from evil.

Accounts from Chusan to 9th December have been received per *Eagle*, according to which the health of the troops was improving, there being no new cases of sickness. As will be seen from an Extract of a letter from thence, communication with Ningpo was unrestricted, but the writer of that letter says that the Chinese intend commencing hostilities in spring. We do not think it unlikely, having never had much faith in the pacific intentions of the Chinese government, as long as they could only be manifested by sacrifices on their part,

and their having hitherto refrained from extensive hostilities, was probably caused by the bad state of the army, which must have been much demoralized during the two last peaceful reigns, particularly when it is born in mind that the civil service is at all times held in higher esteem in China than the military, and neglected during peace, can only regard its proper rank in times of pressing necessity. How far the preparations lately made in our neighbourhood have served to organize an effective body of troops, the events now passing at the Bogue will show; we do not expect to hear much said in favor of their discipline or tactics. Provisions at Chusan were plentiful, the bazar was well supplied with all kinds of necessaries, and even articles of Export-Commerce, such as coarse Silk Piece-goods, Raw Silk of inferior quality, and Tea, but in small quantities, were offered for sale. The weather was getting very cold, the Thermometer having fallen as low as 23°.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Our attention has been directed to that part of James' Naval History of England, where an account is given of the failure of the attempt of Sir John Duckworth, to obtain from the Turks in 1807 the surrender into British keeping of the Turkish fleet, lest it might fall into those of the French. The Admiral's squadron was on this occasion composed of 7 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 2 smaller vessels, but nothing save threats were resorted to, which the Turks, assisted by French counsels, paid no attention to, but employed the time lost by the English in fruitless negotiation, in strengthening the defences of their capital, and of the forts of the Dardanelles, so that it was found at last that the threats of destroying the Capital with which the Admiral had been so liberal, could no longer be carried into execution, and the fleet had to retire, suffering on its retreat very severely from the forts in the Dardanelles, the guns of which, served by French artillerymen, fired with such precision as to strike almost every one of the ships as they passed the forts, doing great damage with their enormous stone balls of 7 to 800 lbs. weight.

Although we do not apprehend that the time lost hitherto in equally fruitless negotiations, has been equally well employed by the Chinese, this has not been owing to want of inclination or activity on their part, but mainly to their ignorance in matters of foreign warfare. The Bogue-forts have been strengthened as much as their knowledge of engineering admits of; a great number of men have been thrown into them, and on many parts of the river a quantity of stone-laden junks are ready to be sunk, to obstruct the passage of the river to Canton. We do not apprehend that an attack on the Bogue-forts now, if made, will be unsuccessful, but there may probably be some loss on the side of the English, which might have been avoided had the attack preceded the negotiations, as it ought to have done, and we apprehend that at present, should after the taking of the forts, further aggression be deemed advisable, the ships will encounter many obstacles, which even five weeks ago were not in existence. The following is the extract we refer to:

"The frigate, with the ambassador's despatches, anchored at about 11 h. 30 m. A.M. within four miles of the town, that being as near as, according to Sir John's letter, the lightness of the wind and the strength of the current would permit her to approach. In these despatches Mr. Arbuthnot declares, "that the British fleet will avail itself of the first favourable wind to proceed towards Constantinople," tells the Turks, that "the arrival of the fleet ought to convince them that, when orders have been given to British officers, no difficulties, no dangers, can retard their execution a single moment;" and promises that, "in case a favorable answer arrives on the day following at sunset, all hostile demonstration shall cease."

"On the 21st, at daybreak, Sir John Thomas Duckworth, vice-admiral of the white and knight of the bath, as he very properly styles himself, fires his first epistolary broadside at the Turkish fleet. He informs the Sublime Porte that, "having it in his power to destroy the capital and all the Turkish vessels, the plan of operations which his duty prescribes to him is, in consequence, very clearly marked out." Was ever any thing so happily expressed?

* This honour was conferred upon him on the 6th of June, 1801, on his return from taking quiet possession of the Danish West-India islands, and probably as a compensation for his loss of prize-money, owing to the almost immediate restoration of the captured colonies.

The vice-admiral then demands, as the only alternative, to be put in possession of the Turkish ships and of stores sufficient for their equipment, and gives the Turkish government half an hour after the translation of his note to the reis effendi, to determine upon the proposal.

"As a proof of the conciliatory spirit of the Turks, and of how much was to be expected from them by negotiation, they refused to permit the flag of truce to land. On the same evening Mr. Arbuthnot addressed a note to the reis effendi, and declared, that "the answer to the admiral's note must be delivered in half an hour." Whether or not the officer who carried this note was permitted to land is uncertain. Midnight of the 21st produced another threatening note from the admiral, beginning thus: "As it has been discovered by our glasses, that the time granted the Sublime Porte to take its decision is employed in warping the ships of war into places more susceptible of defence, and in constructing batteries along the coast, it is the duty of the vice-admiral to lose no time."†

Daybreak on the 22d arrived, and with it appeared at the admiral's mast-head the gladdening signal of "Prepare to weigh." The breeze which continued to blow from the south east, freshened in the forenoon; but the preparative flag still stuck fast to No. 66 Towards 4 P.M. the wind began to slacken, and at 5 P.M. subsided to nearly a calm. The ships remained at their anchors; and the opportunity of showing, that the threats, of which the admiral and the ambassador had been so lavish, were not empty boasts, was lost. The effect of mortified pride was very serious upon the ambassador; for he was taken sick that very afternoon, and became so ill on the day following, that the admiral, whose frame was formed of tougher materials, had the whole burden of diplomacy upon himself.

"Sir John's first letter in the character of ambassador bears date on the 23d and is written in a very lofty and chimeric tone. The vice-admiral begins by practising what, in moderate language, may be called a ruse. He says: "When the Active joins me, or even when my squadron shall be joined by all our naval force, even that shall not occasion any alteration in the terms I have proposed. I must tell you frankly, I will not consent to lose any more time. I owe it to my sovereign and to my own honour not to suffer myself to be duped, and those who are capable of thinking so meanly of others, justly become themselves the object of suspicion. You are putting your ships of war in motion; you take every method of increasing the means of defence; but if the Sublime Porte really wishes to save its capital from the dreadful calamities which are ready to burst upon it, the thought of which is shocking to our feelings of humanity, you will be sent here very early to-morrow morning with full powers to conclude with me the work of peace, which Mr. Arbuthnot would by this time have set out to conclude on shore, if he had not been prevented by a very serious indisposition. I now declare to you, for the last time, that no consideration whatever shall induce me to remain at a distance from your capital a single moment beyond the period I have now assigned; and you are sufficiently acquainted with the English character, not to be ignorant that, in a case of unavoidable necessity, we are less disposed to threaten than to execute. But understand me well. Our object is peace and amity: this depends on you."

"Can it be wondered that the Turkish minister, having the shrewd Sebastiani at his elbow, should laugh at all this verbiage, and treat with contempt both the writer and the government of which he was the organ? First, the fleet of the Turks is demanded; now, merely that the latter will remain at peace; or, in other words, that they will allow Sir John to repossess the Dardanelles without further molestation. Well, the Turks agree to treat; and Sir John, on February 24, says: "Considering the very great importance of the affair, not only as it regards the Sublime Porte and Great Britain, but the whole world, I have come to the resolution of personally conducting it." The admiral then proposes that a Turkish minister shall be sent on board either the Endymion or the Royal-George; or he is willing himself to go on shore on any of the Prince's islands. The Turks name Kadikioi on the Asiatic side. Sir John Duckworth now discovers that "there is no precedent of an admiral, or commander in chief, quitting his squadron." He also declares, that the place is "so far distant." Whatever may have been the vice-admiral's motives for declining

† These extracts are from the copies of the correspondence in the London journals, as translated from the Monitor. This, which may account for the occasional obscurity of the language, is the only way in which they have been made public.

to trust himself among the Turks, they were such, apparently, as no arguments could overcome. Sir John therefore wished to depute rear-admiral Louis to be his representative on shore.

"Whether the latter felt, that he who wore the honours, should also share the dangers, of the ambassadorship, or that he considered the negotiation, like the rest of this celebrated war of words, to be all vapour, Sir Thomas Louis preferred remaining on board his ship. The only persons, therefore, whose lives were placed in jeopardy, were a young midshipman named Harwell, and four lads belonging to the Endymion; who, on their way to the island of Prota in the frigate's jollyboat, to buy provisions of the Greek inhabitants, had been boarded by a party of Turks from the main and carried to Constantinople. A demand to have these lads restored formed the third stage of this protracted correspondence; and a flat refusal to deliver them up completed the climax of insolence and barbarity on one side, and of humiliation and disgrace on the other."

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CANTON RIVER.

H. M. S. Wellesley	74	Beating the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Mainland.
Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming-Senhouse K. C. H. Capt. Pritchard.
Melville	74	Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Calliope	28	Herbert Esq.
Samarang	28	James Scott Esq.
Heald	26	Nias Esq.
Larne	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Molesto	20	H. Eyres Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Sulphur	8	Belcher Esq.
Starling		Killet Esq.
Jupiter	(Storeship)	Capt. Fulton.
H. C. S. Queen	Armed Steamer	Capt. Warden.
Madagascar	—do—	Capt. Dicey.
Enterprise	—do—	Capt. West.
Nemesis	—do—	Capt. Hall.

AT CHUSAN.

H. M. S. Blonde	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Alligator	28	H. Kuper Esq.
Pylades	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Moxson Esq.
Rattlesnake	Troop Ship	Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. Atlanta	Armed Steamer	Capt. Rogers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. Eagle, —, from Chusan. Ernaad, Hills, and Defiance, Evan, from Manila. Amer. Florida, Falcon, and Brit. Giraffe, —, from Manila. Chiefstain from Chusan. Span. Rafaela, and Isabel II, from Manila. Brit. Mysore, (storeship) Ward, from Singapore and Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per Ernaad, Mr. J. Ryan. SAILED.—6th, Syed Khan, Hornburgh, for Singapore and Calcutta. 7th, Good Success, Fraser, for Manila. 9th, Brigand, Padden, for Singapore and Bombay. 7th, Brugal Packet, Steward, for Singapore.

This evening, Tomatin, Wingate, for London. Snipe, for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per Good Success, Mr. F. Aguirre; per Tomatin, Lieut. Story, H. M. S. Druid; Messrs C. F. Sackson, and Searle.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, Earl of Clare, Lady Grant, Kingston, Julius Caesar. From Singapore, Ellen, Chiefstain, Virginia, Francis Smith, Elizabeth. From England, Chetach, Clifford, Transports, Pastenjoie Bonaparte, Pelagys, Prince George, & Berretto junior, Herald.

American vessels expected.—Lima, Bombay; Lintin, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th September via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 18th August via England. CALCUTTA, 31st October, Waterwitch Bombay, 18th October via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 19th November Waterwitch, Java, 2d October via Singapore. MANILA, 21st December Claff.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 16.] Macao, Saturday, 16th January, 1841.

[No. 276.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Thursday next the 21st instant will be sold

by
HOOKE & LANE,

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
The Hull of the Ship "ELIA PUDCHERIA," as she
now lies in the Inner Harbour.

The Hull of the said ship to be sold in one lot and the
remainder of the stores will be put up in convenient lots.
The Vessel to be knocked down to the highest bidder,
and to be at his risk from the moment she is knocked
down, and the money to be paid within 24 hours from
the time she is sold:

The sale will commence at 11 a. m.
on board the ship in the Inner Harbour.
Macao, 15th January, 1841.

NOTICE.—Messrs WILLIAM FREDERICK FERGUSSON, JAMES FERGUSSON, HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, COLIN CAMPBELL and JOHN HUTCHESON FERGUSSON, carrying on business in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents, under the firm of FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co. have this day formed in China a branch of their house, with identical interests and responsibilities, under the style of FERGUSON, LEIGHTON & Co., and Messrs THEODORE DICHERA and ROBERT THOMAS, also of Calcutta, have arranged to become partners in both Establishments from the 1st May next.

H. J. LEIGHTON.
For self and partners.

Macao, 1st January, 1841.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS ENSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Underagent is prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$45,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. **RUSSELL & Co.**

11th August, 1840.

Agents.

FOR SALE.



THE fast sailing Clipper, JANZ, (Capt. A. W. GROSVENOR); Officers will be received by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fast Clipper JARR, Capt. GROSVENOR, to sail in December, soon after the Falcon; apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

CALCUTTA UNION BANK BILLS, payable there 30 days after sight, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the 29th October last. These bills make a better remittance than bullion, either to Calcutta or Bombay, and are in sets of from 1000 to 2000 Rupees each. Apply to

M. LARULETA.

Macao, 1st January, 1840

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE

by **HOOKE & LANE.**

Just arrived and landed

A lot of PRESERVED MEATS, HAMONS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCKPICKLED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTERS, SALTED OX, TONGUES, HAMS, CHERRIES, COCKLES, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and Spirits of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each; by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 25th, 1840.

TO LET.

A Commodious and well finished House.—apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

(Just landed from the "Konkassett," "Bengal Packet," and "Orwell.")

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.
Common Jitto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.
Holland Gin.
French CLARET, *La Rose, St. Julien, &c.*
Brown and Pale SHERRY.
ANNISSETTE and other DESSERT WINES.
Handsomely-framed ENGRAVINGS.
Bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 & 2.
Superior EAU de COLOGNE.

also,
Some plump York and Westphalia HAMS,
(for sale at the original/English cost.)
And a few Kegs of Tongues and English BUTTER.
Apply to **JNO. SMITH.**

Macao, 18th December, 1840.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE.—Just received per *Onida* from New York, now lying in the Roads, the following articles—selected with care for this market.

English Sheathing Copper 16 @ 23 oz. and Nails.
Duck—Plotnikoff's 2d Duck—Heavy and light Ravens.
Twine.
Beef.
Pork.
Black and Green Paints.
English White Lead in oil.
Superfine Flour.
Lined Oil.
Superior SPICER, Candles.
Pitch.
Pilot and Navy Bread.
And a small quantity of superior Champagne; "Hope"
E. I. Madeira; "Cos." and "Chateaux Margaux."
Claret.

for which apply to **GIDEON NYE, JR.**
or to Captain SWIFT on board.

Macao, 10th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lynn & Louisa* Bottle.
BRANDY in wood.
Bass' BEER in Cask and Bottle.
PRIME HAMMOND MESS PORK in barrel.
INDIA BEER in Tierces.
BISCUIT in puncheons.
CANVAS and DUCK.
SEAMING and ROBIN TWINE.
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROUND, HAMS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM MANILA.
RICE, SALT BEEF, SUGAR, SHIPBISCUIT, SWEET
Manila BISCUIT of different kinds, FLOUR, Dutch
CHERRY, RAISINS.

SOAP in 20 lb. boxes, COFFEE, SUGARS, CANDLES in 10 lb. boxes, CHOCOLATE in jars of 250 balls each.
GIN in keisers, RUM, BRANDY, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, of superior quality, ditto good, BEER of superior quality in bottles, ditto good, PORTER, in bottles.
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, coarse, White and unbleached LONGCLOTHS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS.
TOBACCO-PIPS, CHAWING TOBACCO, COCONUTS in jars of 14 gallons of 16 nutmeats each, PORKPOT in jars of 16 gallons each, BUTTERNUT, and various other articles.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of

G. DE TRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 16th October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

GRUVAS.—4 Is. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
do. do.
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS, also a few pieces CAMBRIC; apply to

HOOKE & LANE.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, **ESOPUS FABLES**, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the *Canton Press*, (Macao)
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 18
For six months..... " 9
For three..... " 4
Single numbers of the *Canton Press*, may be had at the Office for 20 cents each.

(From the Sing. Press, of 12th Nov.)

BORNEO.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR ON THE RAPPA.

(From our Correspondent.)

MARCH 26th.—At 2 o'clock P. M. we took leave of our families, and set out on our contemplated tour in to the interior of the island. It is our intention (*Des Volontés*) to ascend the *Kopras* river as far as at least as *Sangas*, some six or seven days from *Pontianak*, from thence return to *Tyuan*, and from *Tyuan* cross by land to *Sandak*, from whence we hope to reach *Pontianak* again by way of *Mandor*, a Chinese settlement three days distant by land from *Landak*. We take with us a few medicines, not only with reference to the probability of sickness in our company—for several places we expect to visit on this tour are represented as unhealthy—but also with the hope that we might thus be made serviceable to others. We have also with us a few hundred Tracts in Malay and Chinese for distribution. The principal object however of the present tour is to endeavour to gain as much knowledge as possible of the numbers, characters, habits, and situation of the Dyak tribes of the interior, and ascertain by personal observation the openings for missionary labour, and the most eligible site for a station among them. Both the Resident and Sultan of *Pontianak* have kindly furnished us with letters to the chief men at the principal places we design to visit.

Our boat is of the class called *hore*. This kind of boat is used by the European residents of the place, and the chief men among the natives, to the kindness of one of whom the Pangeran BANDAHARA, a brother of the Sultan, we are indebted for the loan of this on the present occasion. It is about thirty feet in length, six feet in breadth in the centre, and rather light in its construction. A small frame work in the after part supports a shelter of thatched kajang, the space beneath which just allows room for our travelling trunks and spreading of our mattresses, which travel at once, our seat by day and our bed by night, for in a Malay boat a traveller looks in vain for a stool, bench, or elevation of any kind to serve for a seat; nor will the lawness of the roof or awning over head admit of relief in a standing posture. On each side of us, as far as our mattresses reach, are screens of kajang hung upon cotton hinges which may be elevated at pleasure to admit the air and to enable us to view the banks of the river. Most of our baggage finds a place beneath the boards or flooring that form the deck of our boat, and our rowers, six in number, under a temporary kajang shelter, occupy the fore part. When a native of consequence ascends the river in such a boat, more than double our number of men are generally employed.

About an hour after leaving *Pontianak* we passed *Nidong Serin*, a settlement of Chinese containing a population of about five hundred souls, situated on the left bank of the river. The inhabitants cultivate small plantations of vegetables, sirih, and sugar cane, for the *Pontianak* market. There is a small sugar making establishment in the settlement. Another house brought us to *Penghatapan* where the Dutch have had a sugar manufactory in operation for some years past. Large sums of money have been expended upon it, but owing to difficulties in procuring a moving power to be applied to the cast rollers for expressing the juice of the cane, and in drying and preparing the sugar for market on account of the extreme humidity of the atmosphere, it has proved an unprofitable investment. At *Sungai* and

has recently been abandoned without realising what was anticipated, when by the first projectors of the enterprise, the name was given to the place which it now bears *Pengharapan*.

At a distance of a mile and a half or two miles from *Pengharapan* we passed a small Malay kampong over which a king man, resident in the place, "clothed with a little brief authority" by the Sultan of Pontianak, exercises a kind of guardianship. There is a mosque which owes its existence to the seal of this strict Mohammedan prince. This place is designed as the first stage in his trips up the river where he may stop for refreshment, rest, and to perform the duties of his religion.

After passing *Quala Dua* a small stream on which are a few Chinese a short distance into the interior, we reached *Teluk Kempel*, on the right, a small Chinese settlement of some thirty dwellings between five and six o'clock, where we stopped to prepare and take our evening meal. All the places above mentioned with the exception of *Quala Dua* we had before visited and supplied the readers both Chinese and Malay with facts. Having remained at *Teluk Kempel* about an hour we proceeded up the river, lighted on our way by almost constant vivid flashes of lightning accompanied with heavy peals of thunder, until a little past 9 o'clock when we fastened our boat for the night to some logs in front of a few Malay dwellings situated at the mouth of a small creek.

27.—Rain fell during the greater part of the night attended with lightning and thunder, calculated to fill the mind with solemn awe. Our men who had nothing to screen them were much annoyed by mosquitoes, and although we were furnished with curtains which kept out most of these unwelcome visitors, yet owing to the novelty of our situation, lying in a small boat, the sides of which are only a few inches above the water, the buzzing of mosquitoes, screams of monkeys in the adjoining forests, added to the thoughts of the dangers and trials to which we might be exposed on our journey, prevented us from sleeping as soundly as under ordinary circumstances we might have done.

After our morning repast at about 8 o'clock we left and proceeded on our way. On the right shore during the course of the morning were seen a few Malay dwellings and cleared patches near the water's edge, but the left bank except one or two small clearings presented no traces of the hand of cultivation, but appeared low, woody, and monotonous. Passed before noon the mouths of several small creeks, the banks of some of which are inhabited by Malays who cultivate rice, vegetables &c. One is noted as being formerly the resort of banditti, who since the possession of Pontianak by the Dutch have disappeared.

About noon we stopped at a place called *Tanjong Quaw* a small Malay settlement. This is another of the Sultan's stopping-places; and among the dwellings is one erected by him for the purposes above referred to. Shortly after leaving this place saw two small crocodiles a short distance from each other basking on the shore. They were about six feet in length. From *Tanjong Quaw* the river banks appeared rather more open, particularly on the right, until between three and four o'clock P. M. when we passed a place called *Sukalintang* containing about 40 Malay dwellings. Here also the Sultan has a small building erected for his accommodation. From Pontianak to this place the *Kapuas* is about two hundred yards average width, quite circuitous, the banks low and inundated at spring tides, especially during the rainy season. At *Sukalintang* the *Kapuas* divides, sending off less than half its waters by this place in nearly a north west direction to Pontianak, where joining with the *Lendak* it forms the *Pontianak* or *Lawa* river, while a large body of water passes off in a western direction. At the distance of about half a day from *Sukalintang* this stream called *Punggar* divides; part of it continuing to flow to the west until it reaches the sea, and part flowing to the south called *Ola-Ola*, the term here for eddies, which, owing probably to the rapidity of the current, and the sudden bends of the stream, are said to be very numerous. The *Ola-Ola* also divides, and a part of its waters turning westward are discharged into the sea at a place called *Membawang* where there is a small settlement of Chinese. The remaining waters fall into the sea some distance to the south at *Kubu*, a settlement of Malays and Chinese. The inhabitants of both these places are principally engaged in taking fish, which is dried or salted for the Pontianak and other markets. At *Kubu* some excellent rice is produced, and at the same place are obtained honey and wax of superior quality. The place is said to be very unhealthy, so much so that but few of the Chinese who go there live more than three or four years. A year or two since, one of the largest of the Pontianak ships, of between two and three hundred tons measurement, passed by the *Punggar*, mistaking its mouth for the *Pontianak*, to *Sukalintang*, and from thence was carried by the current down the *Kapuas* to Pontianak. In fact all these mouths are navigable for vessels, and as the water on the sand bars at the sea is said to be greater depth than at the mouth of the Pontianak [where vessels are often detained for weeks, sometimes for months] with a strong favoring sea breeze this although circuitous way would most probably be sometimes preferred, were it not that the Government forbids the entrance of vessels by these

streams. Two small forts have recently been erected at *Sukalintang* by order of the Sultan of Pontianak within each of which are mounted two or three guns. These forts are simple wooden inclosures, constructed of thick plank or split timbers 15 or 20 feet long set upright and driven into the earth. In contending with a European force they would furnish no protection, but in invasions of piratical Dyaks and other natives, who are almost altogether unacquainted with the use of artillery, they are sufficiently formidable. About two years since previous to the erection of these forts, piratical Dyaks from *Seribas*, led on by some run-away Malays of Pontianak and others, ascended the *Punggar* to this place, burned one house, decapitated three or four persons here, and a few more further up the river. Above the forks we found the *Kapuas* spreading out into a most noble stream, half a mile in width, very deep, and the current strong except when checked by the rising tides of the sea. Just at this place some peculiarity in the foliage of the trees on the river banks, as seen at a distance, gave that appearance so often seen in American forests in the early autumn. It struck us as something peculiar in this land where constant summer clothes the trees in a robe of perpetual green, and did not fail to call up to the mind many tender and pleasing associations.

A little before sunset we reached a small island in the stream called *Pulas Bings*. The shores of the island and river opposite were once inhabited, but are now deserted and lonely. As there were no dwellings near, between six and seven o'clock we tied our boat to a tree on the river's bank just above the little island and proposed to pass the night in this place. Multitudes of fire flies were here sporting a little above the water on the leaves and branches. Some particular bushes, which seemed to be the favorite resorts with them, were most beautifully illuminated by their little lamps, and at each flash of light as they raised their wings, the reflection from the waters beneath added much to the beauty of the scene. Our boatmen gave us their reason for selecting this spot, that no mosquitoes were to be found in the vicinity of these illuminations of the darkness. This is the present instance much to our comfort we find true, but whether the absence of the mosquitoes is owing to the presence of the fly (as the Malays suppose) or to some other cause we cannot say.

Have rowed about ten hours to-day, and the distance passed over has been probably, following the bends of the river, about thirty miles, but in a direct line not more than fifteen or twenty.

28th.—Awoke this morning between 3 and 4 o'clock and soon after proceeded on our way by moon light. Shortly after sun-rise our boat men stopped to cook and bathe near the mouth of two small streams. The place is called *Luncher Naga*, and it is fabled that in former times two very large serpents entered the *Kapuas* by these streams and pursued their way to the sea. The memories of many Malays are stored with legends of this kind. We found the ground here a little elevated unto something that bore the semblance of a hill, the first we have seen since we entered the mouth of the *Pontianak* river. At 10 o'clock we saw for the first a blue mountain top. It is called *Gunung Tiang Kendeng*, and is situated between *Tyan* and *Lendak*. Not long after *Gunung Balangul* south of *Tyan* was visible. The course of the river to-day has been very winding, more so than yesterday, and the average width between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ a mile—the banks low and covered with an almost impenetrable forest.

29th.—Soon after mooring our boat last night, a heavy shower came on accompanied with most vivid lightning and heavy peals of thunder. We found that the kajang of our boat, which we before considered tight, leaked considerably. We next found ourselves invaded by hordes of mosquitoes more numerous than the hosts of Xerxes. In vain did we try to screen ourselves behind our curtains, for in spite of all our efforts numbers of the insidious foe found out our retreat and seemed determined to feast upon our blood—while the more numerous host without kept up a continual roar, and if our hands or any other part of our bodies touched the curtains, we were stung through them. Being thus prevented from sleeping, as soon as the moon arose, which was about 4 o'clock our men were desirous of proceeding on our way to which we did not object.

About sunrise we passed the upper end of *Pulas Limbeng*. On this island there were formerly inhabitants but it is now quite deserted. A few moments more took us past the lower or western point of *Pulas Limbeng* or *Gua* isle, so called from the number of guava trees cultivated upon it. On this island there were a few years since a considerable number of inhabitants, Chinese and Malays, but none at present. Here terminates the jurisdiction of the Sultan of Pontianak, and that of the Panambahan of *Tyan* begins. At 10 A. M. we passed the head or Eastern end of this island. On this point there was formerly a small wooden fort, and another on the western end of *Separok* a small island in the river a little higher up. At *Tanjong Jurang* a point on the shore opposite to *Pulas Limbeng* lying Northward of it, there were formerly many Dayaks, who not long since removed further into the interior. On the south of this island there is another outlet of the *Kapuas*, by which part of its waters pass to the sea. The fort at the *Kapuas* is called *Simpang Dewak*, and the mouth of the stream

where it enters the sea near *Succadana Quela Mundap*. The volume of water passing this way to the sea is considerable but not to be compared to the *Punggar* at *Sukalintang*. Northward of the island some distance into the interior are the first settlements of Dyaks found in ascending the river. At half past ten o'clock we stopped for rest and refreshment at the lower end of *Pulas Separok*. Here were two Malay dwellings, the first seen since last night, containing some fifteen or twenty inmates. The situation is pleasant, on rising undulating grounds, and the soil apparently rich, nothing seemed wanting but the hand of industry to make it a delightful spot. In the afternoon passed *Pulas Kalipo* another small island in the river. Several mountain peaks were now visible, and on the right shore three small Dyak huts, the first we have seen. Near sunset reached a place called *Jang* where we stopped for the night. Here were three Dyak dwellings into one of which we entered. The inmates received us cordially, and answered cheerfully our questions; which were proposed in order to ascertain whether their language bore any resemblance to that of Banjarassing Dyaks, in whose language we have a small elementary book, but we could not learn that there existed any resemblance in proper or common names. As soon as we returned to our boat, the Dyaks brought us the present of a fowl, cucumbers, and a little rice, for which we gave them a small present in return.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Allow me to send you for insertion in your paper to-morrow the following extracts from Despatches written in India nearly 40 years ago by the illustrious Duke of Wellington, which are singularly applicable to our own day, and it would be well indeed if the individual to whose management the affairs of our country in this quarter are most unhappily committed, WOULD READ AND LEARN. Again I say, would to God the gallant and distinguished Sir Frederick Maitland had not died, and we should never have been as we are this day!

Your's

X.

Camp before Ahmednuggur 12th Aug. 1803.

To the Governor General.

'On the 9th, I reconnoitred the ground in the neighbourhood of the fort; and on that evening Lieut. Colonel Wallace, with five companies of the 74th regiment, and the 2nd battalion 12th regiment, seized a position within four hundred yards of it; on which in the course of that night, a battery was constructed for four guns, to take off the defences on the side on which I proposed to make my attack. This opened at daylight on the 10th; and it was so advantageously placed, and fired with such effect, as to induce the killadar to desire that I should cease firing, in order that he might send a person to treat for his surrender. In my answer I told him, that I should not cease firing till I should have taken the fort, or he should have surrendered it; but that I would listen to whatever he was desirous to communicate.

'Yesterday morning he sent out two vakeels to propose to surrender the fort, on condition that he should be allowed to depart with his garrison, and that he should have his private property.

'Although I consented to this proposal, it was five in the evening before the hostages arrived in camp, without whose presence I refused to stop the fire from the British batteries. According to his engagement, however, the killadar marched out of the fort this morning, with a garrison consisting of 1400 men, and the troops under my command took possession of it.'

Camp, 20th July, 1803.

To Colonel Close.

'What has passed in Gussarat is disgusting to a degree. The English name is disgraced, and the worst of it is, that endeavors are made to conceal the disgrace, under an hypocritical cant about humanity; and those feelings which are brought forward so repeatedly respecting the garrison of Paraira, are entirely forgotten in respect to the unfortunate British soldiers of the 75th and 84th regiments, who, unlike the gentlemen, submitting to be humbugged by a parcel of blackguards, are suffering in the rains.'

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 16th Jan'y. 1841.

On Thursday evening the Steamer *Enterprise* from the Bogue arrived to the roads, with H. M.

Plenipotentiary, and upon after it was made known to the British community here, in a semi-official manner, that negotiations on a satisfactory footing had been resumed with the Imperial Commissioner Keshen. This is all that has hitherto, as far as we can learn, officially transpired, but it is confidently stated in quarters supposed to be well informed, that the only subject of difference now existing, and the only bar to a final adjustment of the long pending negotiations, is the whereabouts an outside settlement is to be given to the English, for which either Hongkong or Lantau are pointed out as the places most likely to be fixed upon. From the tenor of our remarks in a subsequent column, written before the arrival of the Steamer, it will be seen that we by no means anticipated so speedy an arrangement, and the frequent disappointments which it has been our fortune to record hitherto, render us, we confess, somewhat unwilling to trust in the reality of the present good news, if so it can be called, in the absence of all certain information of what the terms are on which the arrangement is likely to be effected. If our information from the Bogue is correct, it would appear that the 'Chop,' on which negotiations have now been resumed, was only delivered after unequivocal demonstrations from the fleet that the forts were about to be attacked, that is, at the very last moment, and would to all likelihood have been withheld altogether without such a demonstration. The time since the fight on the 7th has been employed by the Chinese in obstructing the river in every possible way, and so completely is this done, that we are informed one may walk dryshod from one bank to the other in three different places. These recent defensive measures of the Chinese, do not look, we must confess, as if they considered an arrangement near at hand. It is possible that the officer commanding at the Bogue, having had a taste of English artillery and tactics, and through his description the Imperial Commissioner, may not look upon the Anunghoy batteries now as altogether impregnable, and that therefore the defence of the inner country is now being attended to with more than usual care, but if the Chinese are willing at all to agree to Capt. Elliot's (now, it is said, much modified) demands, why should they be so solicitous of destroying the navigation of the river, which must be opened for purposes of commerce, in case of an arrangement which it rests only with them to make, in a very short time? A very few days, however, must shew whether our anticipations are well founded or not, it being said that this evening the final answer from Keshen is to be expected, and H. M. Superintendent is to leave again in the Steamer early this morning ready to receive it. In another column we have copied from the *Canton Register*, Extra of 14th inst. a proclamation from Keshen, apparently addressed to the people. We doubt not, but that this document is genuine, but we do not attach much importance to it, nor to the hard names therein bestowed upon the English. It is a paper which the provincial government probably thought itself called on to issue, to calm the ferment that might be occasioned by the occurrences at the Bogue, and was not intended, we should think, for the eye of foreigners. It would therefore throw no light upon what really are the government's sentiments, with regard to the British, although it must be said that these are hardly treated with the respect due from one friendly nation to another, on the eve of entering on an important international treaty.

The following particulars of the occurrences at Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow we owe to the kindness of a friend, and their correctness may be relied on.

"At 4 past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 7th January, the British squadron off Chuenpee got under weigh to attack the Bogue forts. H. M. Ships Calliope, Larne, and Hyacinth, and the Steamers Nemesis, Madagascar and Enterprise forming the right division to attack the Chuenpee fort, where the enemy were known to be strongly stockaded; the Druid, Samarang, Modeste and Columbine, or left division, to attack the Ty-cock-tow fort, the line of battle ships and transports moving in the centre. The troops consisting of the Royal Marines, Invalids from Cyprus, a party of Artillery with 2 field pieces, the Bengal Volunteers and Madras 37th N. Infantry, and a division of 'Blue Jackets' numbering in the whole about 1300 men, under the command of Major Pratt of the Camerons, were landed at a point a considerable way south of the fort, advancing on the stockades by a valley on their right so as to turn the enemy's left

flank, a movement which he did not expect, as he supposed the landing would have been effected at a small embayment near so, and commanded by, a battery on the heights adjoining, and immediately to the south of the fort, the advance to the stockade being a valley along its front, a movement too, which had it been adopted, would have exposed the attacking force to certain and severe loss. In the progress of the troops a favorable position was discovered for the artillery on their left, commanding the stockades, which, it is proper here to observe, consisted of two stockades—both surrounded by a dry ditch about 10 or 12 feet deep, and a breastwork 7 feet high, composed of strong piles and connecting beams of wood, filled up in the centre with earth about 5 or 6 feet wide. The larger stockade, embracing the heights upon which the fort is built, carried along the valley, rested its right upon a wooded hill, a second and smaller stockade, being on the opposite base of the last mentioned hill, batteries at the flanks of each, of three and four guns, commanded the approaches. The two field pieces, dragged up with considerable labor, were placed in position on the heights already mentioned. They immediately opened a smart and destructive fire of round shot and shells upon the enemy in the stockades, and soon set fire to the mats. The Infantry meantime still inclining to their right, advanced to complete the movement.

"Meanwhile the right division of the squadron was advancing to take the stations assigned to each ship. The Nemesis threw in a shell on the Watch Tower, which was instantly evacuated, and its defenders retired into the stockade. Several shells were also thrown into the fort, and the Hyacinth, being the first ship in action, opened a heavy fire upon it, all which must have caused a very severe loss to the enemy, a great many killed, and two or three wounded having been found inside, on its being occupied by the British. The Calliope only fired her two stern guns, and Capt. Blake of the Larne on taking his station observed the Marines already crowning the heights commanding the fort and stockade, which prevented her firing a shot, and the other ships could not fire, as they might have struck our own brave fellows on the opposite height. The moment the Marines and Invalids mounted the wooded heights, the Native Infantry turned the base of the hill in double quick time, and took the enemy in rear—the Marines and Invalids, meanwhile advanced, in open order, down the hills, keeping up a destructive fire upon the stockade below. The slaughter was now great, as the troops closed in upon the flank and rear of the enemy. A considerable number of them were forced into the water, and bravely but uselessly defended themselves, even there firing their matchlocks upon the Native Infantry and right of the Marines, when up to their necks in water. It was here also the Hiptae, a mandarin of the 3d class, and 2d in command of the Bogue fort, (the Gibraltar of China) was killed, obstinately refusing quarter from a sergeant of Marines who ran up to him, as his people were carrying him off, severely wounded. He cut at the sergeant, who parried the blow with his bayonet, and nearly had the worst of the encounter. The gallant Tartar was shot. Throughout the enemy's resistance was much greater than could possibly have been anticipated from our partial knowledge of the Chinese character. The British flag was hoisted on the fort and watch tower, after little more than an hour's fighting. The enemy must have had about 1000 men in the field, from 800 to 900 of whom were killed. But our information on this point is very defective. The casualties on the side of the British were two officers of the Navy badly wounded—one sergeant of Marines dangerously, 80 men much scorched from the accidental explosion of the magazine, and one Sipahi missing. Chuenpee was taken possession of for the British Crown, and Capt. Scott of the Samarang appointed Governor.

The left division, led in splendid style by the Druid, Capt. Smith, were in their stations about 4 past 10 o'clock A. M. The Druid reserving her fire, altho' a brisk cannonade was kept up from this extensive fort, until she dropped her anchor, when instantly she poured in a destructive broadside—her example being followed by the other ships, as they came up in succession. A landing was effected to storm the fort, but the Chinese obstinately defended themselves at the north gate, being driven by the broadsides from the batteries, but not until a great many of their guns were dismounted or rendered unserviceable. Several personal encounters here took place, and to show the obstinacy of their de-

fence, a Mandarin having lost his arms, grappled with an officer of the Modeste and bit him severely in the arm. The Columbine being on the flank, her batteries enfilading the fort, threw in upon the enemy, who were now firing and retiring, a destructive discharge of grape and cannister. In an hour the British flag floated over the fort. The enemy's loss was great, but we are unable to speak accurately as to number. Here, as at Chuenpee, the clothes (padded with cotton) of the killed and wounded as they fell, were ignited by their matches and ammunition boxes, which they carry in front, and the bodies almost consumed by fire.

When the Nemesis had performed her part before the forts, she along with armed boats from the division, attacked in the most gallant and efficient style, the men of war Junks, lying further up Anson's bay, blew up and destroyed the whole, with the exception of a very few, who managed to escape. Her rocket practice was admirable. The instant she threw her first rocket into a Junk, it blew up, the projectile having struck the magazine.

On the morning of the 8th, the fleet proceeded up the Bogue, to attack the other and much stronger forts, Sir Fleming Sennhouse in the Blenheim to take the Anunghoy and adjoining fort—the Queen steamer leading, threw in a few shells into the fort, and a rocket among the troops encamped on the heights above. The Wellesley, Melville, and Druid to take the forts on the Wangtung and Tiger islands, the other ships to take part as they might be required. Before, however, Sir Fleming could lay his ship alongside the fort, the signal of recall, to the astonishment of all, was thrown out from the Wellesley, and negotiations again commenced, at a moment when the Chinese were panicstruck, and when the whole forts could have been taken with trifling loss even to the Chinese themselves. A lofty position too would have been given to H. M. Plenipotentiary in treating with Keshen, for it is now abundantly evident, much, may every thing, may be extracted from their fears—and nothing from their justice.

It may be needless to add, that the British force employed, behaved with their usual gallant bearing. The attack, which was eminently successful at all points, seems to have been admirably planned, and reflects the highest credit on the officers who were so fortunate as to be employed in Britain's first serious encounter with the Chinese.

The kindness of friends enables us to lay before our readers some more particulars of what occurred at the Bogue after the fight on the 7th, of which the above is a full and circumstantial narrative, the details of which have been gathered upon the spot, and will make up for any defect in our account of the affair dated Sunday last, which from the shortness of time necessarily was in many respects imperfect.

On the evening of Thursday the 7th, after the capture of the two forts of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow, a rendezvous of the captains of the fleet took place on board the flag-ship to receive H. E. the Commodore's orders for following up the operations against the great batteries of Anunghoy, mounting 137 guns, and Wangtung and Tiger Island forts, shewing together about 280 cannons of various calibre. H. M. S. Blenheim, commanded by that gallant and distinguished officer, Sir H. C. Fleming Sennhouse, was assigned the post immediately abreast of Anunghoy, and the line of battle ship had just taken up her position on the morning of the 8th, and the Queen and Nemesis steamers, had commenced to throw shells into the forts, when a small junk boat, sculled by two old women and containing a Chinaman with a Chop in his hand, went alongside the Blenheim, but Sir Fleming declined the honor of receiving this dignified mission, referring him to the flag-ship, where H. M. Plenipotentiary, on the look-out for negotiations, at once described the 'Chop,' when up went the white flag on board the Commodore's ship, to the inexpressible astonishment and disgust of the whole fleet. The Blenheim, about to open her fire on the fort, was compelled to anchor, and two steamers were interrupted in their vocation and forced to retire. Hostilities had ceased, and the contemplated movements were at an end, for the temporising plenipotentiary and superintendent had received another communication from the officers of the Chinese government. It may be remarked here that in Capt. Elliot's public notice, he states, "a communication having been received from the Commander in Chief"; now this, Capt. Elliot well knows, is incorrect; there is no Commander in Chief in Anunghoy fort; the communication was simply a

letter from the commandant, written, as will appear, in consequence of H. M. Plenipotentiary having first addressed that officer;—but some little explanation is necessary here.—It appears that in the affair of the 7th, our troops had taken some 200 prisoners during the action, whom it was deemed expedient to release, and they were accordingly sent on shore the following morning. Amongst these people there happened to be a quick doctor to whom Capt. Elliot delivered a letter addressed to the commandant at Anunghoy, telling him that, anxious to preserve peace, and avoid if possible the disastrous consequences of a renewal of the fight, he begged that he would hand down his flag, which would have the effect of stopping hostilities. Whether Sir Gordon Bremer was aware of the plenipotentiary having sent this underhand communication to the Chinese officer or not, remains doubtful, but one thing is certain, that none of the captains of the fleet when they received their orders to take up their respective positions in the approaching engagement, were informed of the circumstance, and it was only when the tanka boat came off with the reply to the despatch sent through the prisoners, that the true state of the matter was brought to light, and the disgraceful, undignified, and most mistaken conduct of a man in Capt. Elliot's present position opening a secret correspondence at such a time, and through such a channel, with the enemies of his country was shown up to public derision and contempt. If it was deemed unbecoming and undignified in the Superintendent of trade to communicate with the provincial government through the Hongmerchants (see Lord Palmerston's instructions to Capt. Elliot in the "Blue Book") to what a depth of degradation have we now sunk, when a British plenipotentiary, armed with full authority, and supported by the most powerful force that China ever saw, condescends to give and receive formal official documents through the Macao pilots, or, as in this latter instance, the meanest and most wretched of the inhabitants in the country.

The Chop to H. M. Plenipotentiary requested, it seems, three days to communicate with Canton (the old and often repeated story). Sir Gordon Bremer sent a Lieutenant of the *Wellesley* to require the surrender of the forts, as a necessary consequence of hauling down the colors; on explaining this however, the commandant frankly and courageously told him, that though he also was fond of peace, he was at the same time quite prepared for war, and would not on any condition surrender the forts. The Lieutenant is further understood to have informed that officer, that the three days asked would be granted, but if at the end of that time satisfactory answers were not received, the fleet would resume operations.

The ships dropped down again to Anson's bay, and Capt. Scott, of H. M. S. *Samarang*, has been appointed Governor of Chuenpee. The fortifications there and at Ty-cock-tow have been destroyed.

The utmost dissatisfaction pervades both the fleet and the whole foreign community here, for every one, except Capt. Elliot, plainly sees the fatal error which has been committed in not proceeding at once to strike a blow, the suddenness and effect of which would have paralyzed the court, and gone far to redeem the innumerable inconsistencies and gross blunders which have hitherto marked every movement of this ill-starred expedition.

It has been stated that several important concessions had been made by Keshen previous to this interruption—first the Opium indemnity had been settled at £ 1,400,000, (about 300 £ per Chest) 500,000 £ of which were to have been paid down, and the remainder by instalments; secondly, direct communication with the local government had been agreed to (so that the pilots and tanka-boat people would have been forced from a responsible and disagreeable, though important duty); the possession of a British settlement had been waived, and the point on which a split is said to have taken place, was the refusal on the part of Keshen to grant two open ports for our trade to the northward.

Capt. Elliot is believed to have addressed Keshen claiming Chuenpee by right of conquest, and received in reply a strong remonstrance from that high officer against so rebellious a proposal. He blames him in severe terms for his rash conduct in daring to attack the Celestial fortifications, and demands to know how such mad proceedings can be justified to his imperial master!

As will be seen below, the local mandarins have published an Edict warning dealers not to raise the prices of provisions here, which had,

after the affair at the Bogue became known, been much higher than usual, owing it is said to obstructions to their free entrance, caused by petty mandarins in the neighbourhood to extort fees. Whether or not the Bogue forts will be attacked and taken, we do not suppose that the slightest difficulty or embarrassment will thereby be caused to this settlement, the Chinese having at the present moment already enough upon their hands, to have time for useless annoyance. The events at the Bogue seem hitherto he have made but slight impression among the Chinese, they considering the taking of the two small forts as a matter of no consequence, and believe that the large forts are by far too formidable to be attempted—we confess that, what what has happened, the reasoning of the Chinese does not appear, at first sight, to be devoid of argument, for no one yet has been able to understand why the attack was not persevered in, and any one not acquainted with the disposition of the Plenipotentiary, or with that of the fleet at Chuenpee, would naturally solve the question in the same manner as the Chinese, who are still confident, and now probably more than ever, that the Bogue forts are impregnable, and that the knowledge of this will prevent any rash attempt on the part of the English to attack them. If the taking of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow, only, was intended to impress the Chinese with a wholesome terror of the power of English arms, the thing has been a failure, and should the British fleet retreat from the Bogue without having reduced the boasted fortifications, for which so good a moment as the present may not return, the resistance of the Chinese to British demands will, we much fear, be more determined than at any previous time.

From the Canton Register Extra, Jan'y. 14th, 1841.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER AT KESHEN.

Keshen, Imperial commissioner &c. issues this edict for the clear understanding of affairs.

The English barbarians in their demands are not to be satisfied; there is no complying with their extravagant minds. On the 16th day of this moon (Jan'y. 7), without waiting for an answer, they suddenly attacked *Shakeo* and *Takoo* with their guns. Our troops returned the attack, and the victory was undecided—at present they are grappling with each other; but it is hard to be assured that they (the English) will not go to the westward (probably meaning Macao) and create disturbances; immediate measures should be taken to suppress and guard against them.

Formerly, because the said barbarians stated their complaints and begged for favour, I received the imperial orders to examine into those complaints; and because a rough or general examination has not yet been made, how dare the said barbarians to behave in this unruly, mad, and disobedient manner? exhorting their troops to be disobedient! now it will be inconvenient to order them to be treated according to custom (hinting at not allowing them food, or to trade), still increasing in their prodigality and obstinate rebellion.

It is proper immediately to issue orders to the Keun-min-foo, which, when he receives, let him immediately obey accordingly.

Let him increase his diligence in secretly guarding against (the English), and to cut off all the native boats from entering into or going out of the narrow inlets, in order to prevent native vagabonds from secretly selling: cows, sheep, fowls, ducks, rice, and flour, to supply the traitors (the English). The supplies necessary for the officers and military, the civil and military mandarins of that district (Hengshan?) are to raise as usual, and after examination to pass them: this business which concerns the army is of importance. As for those native traitors who secretly convey supplies to the plundering banditti (the English), openly professing obedience to, but secretly opposing the laws, causing trouble &c., it is on these accounts I issue to the military and people these orders, with which they are to make themselves fully acquainted.

Ye dwellers on the coast and in the villages, if the English come seeking in, you are to oppose and seize them, neither are you to take your boats to supply them with staples: if you dare to secretly carry to them supplies, in opposition to the orders, you shall be forthwith seized and subjected to military law for the punishment of your crimes, and your relations shall be seized and subjected to trial and punishment: when if you wish to gnaw the ambidical cord, how will you be able to reach it,

All should tremblingly obey, without opposition. A special edict.

19th moon, 19th day.—January 11.

Translated from *Q. Portuguese as China* of 14th Jan'y.

EDICT FROM THE KEUN-MIN-FOO.

Tseeng, Keun-min-foo of Samshan publishes the following that all may know:

It appears that the prices of provisions in the market are being raised; and this is probably caused by false rumours spread by deceitful dealers, over-anxious to make large profits.

Although the High Officers have given orders that no provisions be sent outside, yet they have not ordered the port of Macao to be closed, and consequently the commercial intercourse there between Chinese and foreigners ought to continue as before; what motive then can there exist for raising the prices of goods in opposition to the laws? Therefore you traders and shopkeepers are ordered not to raise the prices of your goods, nor to spread false and alarming reports; whoever offends against this order will certainly be most rigorously punished.

This warning will be followed by the immediate execution of the law: obey therefore without opposition! A special Edict!

20th day of the 19th moon, (19th January.)

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CANTON RIVER.

H. M. S. <i>Wellesley</i> 74	Benning the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Mairland.
<i>Blackburn</i> 74	Sir H. S. Fleming's <i>Scout</i> K. G. H. Capt. Pritchard.
<i>McLeille</i> 74	Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dunder.
<i>Druid</i> 44	H. Smith Esq.
<i>Antelope</i> 78	Herbert Esq.
<i>Samarang</i> 36	James Scott Esq.
<i>Herald</i> 36	Nim Esq.
<i>Loris</i> 30	J. P. Blake Esq.
<i>Hyacinth</i> 30	W. Warren Esq.
<i>Moderate</i> 30	H. Eyres Esq.
<i>Colombine</i> 18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
<i>Sulphur</i> 8	Reicher Esq.
<i>Scourge</i>	Killert Esq.
<i>Jupiter</i> (Storeship)	Capt. Fulton.
H. C. S. <i>Queen</i> —Armed Steamer,	Capt. Warden.
<i>Watercress</i> —do—	Capt. Dicey.
<i>Enterprize</i> —do—	Capt. West.
<i>Nemesis</i> —do—	Capt. Hall.

AT CHUSAN.

H. M. S. <i>Blonde</i> 44	F. Bouchier Esq.
<i>Conway</i> 36	C. D. Bethune Esq.
<i>Albatross</i> 28	H. Kuper Esq.
<i>Pyralis</i> 28	T. V. Anson Esq.
<i>Nimrod</i> 28	C. A. Barlow Esq.
<i>Algerine</i> 18	T. S. Mowson Esq.
<i>Battleaxe</i> —Troop Ship,	Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. <i>Asalanta</i> —Armed Steamer,	Capt. Rogers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—9th, *Hamb. Wilhelmus Maria*, Valentin, from Manila. 14th, Brit. *Clifford*, Sharp, from Manila Singapore and Liverpool.

SAILED.—10th, Brit. *Thos. Wiggins*, for London. *Snipr*, Ade, for Singapore and Calcutta. Amer. *Florida*, and Span. *Don Juana*, for Manila. 12th, Brit. *Orwell*, News, for Manila. 14th, Amer. *William*, Hall, for Singapore. 14th, Brigand, Padden, for Singapore and Bombay. 16th, *Prins Donna*, Kell, for Liverpool.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Grant*, *Kington*, *Julian Court*. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Virginia*, *Frances Smith*, *Brasch*. From England, *Chertak*, *Transport*, *Pontarje*, *Bomanje*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Borrelle junior*, *Herald*.

Loading for England—*John O'Connell*, *Charles Kerr*, *Lloyd*.

America vessels expected.—*Erna*, *Bombay*; *Lintia*, *Madras*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th September via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 18th August via England. CALCUTTA, 31st October, *Waldreich*. BOMBAY, 15th October via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 19th November *Waldreich*. JAVA, 2nd October via Singapore. MANILA, 9th December *Waldreich*.

Printed and published by KINHOON MOON, at the Canton Press Office, Fo de Moou.

NOTICE.—Messrs WILLIAM FREDERICK FERGUSON, JAMES FERGUSON, HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, COLIN CAMPBELL and JOHN HUTCHESON FERGUSON, carrying on business in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents, under the firm of FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co. have this day formed in China a branch of their house, with identical interests and responsibilities, under the style of FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co., and Messrs THEODORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, also of Calcutta, have arranged to become partners in both Establishments from the 1st May next.

H. J. LEIGHTON.
For self and partners.

Macao, 1st January, 1841.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON Press Office.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding \$15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

11th August, 1840. Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE fast sailing Clipper, JANE, (Capt. A. W. GROSVENOR); Officers will be received by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast Clipper JANE, Capt. GROSVENOR, to sail in December, soon after the Falcon; apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

CALCUTTA UNION BANK BILLS, payable there 30 days after sight, with interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the 29th October last. These bills make a better remittance than bullion, either to Calcutta or Bombay, and are in sets of from 1000 to 3000 Rupees each. Apply to

M. LARRULETA.

Macao, 1st January, 1840

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.
just arrived and landed.

ALL SORTS OF PRESERVED MEATS, HAGBIS, SOUP, SALMON, ONIERS, LOCKPICKS, SALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEES, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CALTS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 22nd, 1840

ENGLISH EATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE.—Just received per *Onida* from New York; now lying in the Roads, the following articles—selected with care for this market.

English Sheathing Copper 16 @ 26 oz. and Nails, Duck—Plotnikoff's 2d Duck—heavy and light Ravens. Twine.

Black and Green Paints. Pork.

English White Lead in oil. Superfine Flour.

Linseed Oil. Superior Sperm Candles.

Pitch. Pilot and Navy Bread.

And a small quantity of superior Champagne, "Hope,"

E. I. Madeira, "Coe," and "Chateau Margaux."

Claret. Ash Oars.

For which apply to GIDEON NYE, Jr.

or to Captain SWIFT on board.

Macao, 10th December, 1840.

TO LET.

A Commodious and well finished House—apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

(Just landed from the "Kandahar," "Bengal Packet," and "Orwell.")

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.

Common ditto, in wood and bottle.

Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.

Holland Gin.

French CLARET, *La Rose*, *St Julien* &c.

Brown and Pale SHERRY.

ANNISSETTE and other DESSERT WINES.

Handsomely-framed ENGRAVINGS.

Bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 @ 6.

Superior EAU de COLOGNE.

also,

Some plump York and Westphalia HAMS.

(for sale at the original English cost.)

And a few Kegs of TOMATOES and English BUTTER.

Apply to JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 18th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lynx* & *Louise Boitlic*.

BRANDY in wood.

BASS BEER in Cask and Bottle.

PRIME HAMERS Mince Pork in Barrel.

INDIA BEER in Tierces.

BISCUIT in puncheons.

CANVAS and DUCK.

SEAMING and ROPING TWINE.

and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROUNTS, HAMS, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails. 1

27 " do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to

BOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

From the *Bombay Courier*, 24th Oct.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1840.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that Extracts from a despatch from Major General G. Burrell, Commanding the Military Force in the China Seas, be published for general information, announcing the occupation of the Island of Chusan, on the East Coast of China, by a portion of the force under his command.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

H. TORRENS.

Off. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Brigade Head Quarters, City of

Ting-hai-hen, July 1840.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT.

HON'BLE EARL AUCKLAND, G. C. B.,

Governor General of India &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that on the 4th instant, H. M. Ships "*Wellington*," "*Conway*," and "*Alligator*" (to the former of which I had transferred the Brigade Head Quarters, in compliance with the wishes of Sir Gordon Bremer) with the Troop Ship "*Rattlesnake*" and two Transports, arrived in the anchorage of Chusan Harbour: the Ships of War taking up a position in front of a Hill, upon which there was a large Temple & Joss House.

In the evening, a summons was sent to the Admiral who was also the Governor of the Chusan group of Islands, calling upon him to surrender the Islands, and soliciting him to do so, that blood might not be shed in useless opposition.

The Officers bearing the summons returned with the Chinese Admiral to the *Wellington*, accompanied by two Mandarin, and although they acknowledged their incapacity to resist, they attempted by evasion and requests to obtain time, and left the ship without any satisfactory result: but perfectly understanding that if submission was not made before day-light next day, hostilities must commence.

On the morning of the 5th the Hill and Shidre were crowned with a large body of Troops, and from most heights of the ships, the City was seen at the distance of a mile from the beach, the walls of which were also lined with Troops. On Temple Hill, the landing place or wharf, and a round tower adjacent, there were twenty-four guns of small calibre, independent of a number of War Junks; and from their proceedings it appeared that resistance was to be offered. As both wind and tide were against the Transports, and only 350 men, including Marines, were in the Harbour, I availed myself of the time offered to reconnoitre the beach beyond the Temple Hill, with a view of landing at some distance from the batteries, but which I abandoned as if opposed there, the shipping must have opened their fire on the different batteries, and the result have been the same with respect to loss of life, as if opening upon the batteries at once; besides which it was not considered expedient to take from the Ships of War, under the prospect of action, so many hands as were required to man the boats.

About 2 o'clock P. M. H. M. Ship "*Cruiser*," and "*Albatross*," had got into position, and as the Transports then entering the Harbour, the signal was given for landing in rotation, as boats could be supplied, in the following order.

First Division,—18th Royal Irish, Royal Marines, two 9 Pounders, and 26th Regiment.

Second Division,—Volunteer Corps and 49th Regiment, and detachment of Sappers and Miners.

On the 18th and Royal Marines quitting their ships for the boats, the waving of flags and beating of gongs and drums gave further intimation of decided hostile intentions on the part of the Chinese.

As previously arranged with His Excellency Sir Gordon Bremer, Commander in Chief, a gun was fired from the "*Wellington*" after the 18th and Royal Marines were in the boats, with a view of ascertaining whether resistance was intended. The gun was fired at the round tower most correctly, and no individual injured thereby. As the whole of the guns on shore were manned, a return fire was instantly given from them, and a number of War Junks, which brought a fire upon the Batteries and Junks from the whole of the Ships of war hot of very short duration; the guns and Hills being abandoned; and suburbs evacuated in a very few minutes.

The Beach and Wharf and Temple Hill being cleared, the Troops landed without opposition, and immediately took possession of the Hill, from which a very good view of the City is obtained at the distance of about 1,500 yards. As soon as the landing of the 26th Regiment was completed, I pushed forward advance posts from the 18th and 26th Regiments, to within 500 yards of the walls of the City, which although in a dilapidated state are extremely formidable and difficult of access, being surrounded on three sides with a deep canal of about 25 feet wide, and a continual flat of inundated paddy land.

Having consulted with Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie, C. B., of the Madras Artillery, and Captain Pears the Senior Officer of Engineers, I decided upon breaching the walls of the City near the W. Gate, and throwing shells into N. W. Angle, so that in the event of the Ordnance being inadequate to breach the points already specified, the N. W. Angle, which I meant to attempt by escalade, might be more easily carried from the fire kept upon the post having weakened the defence. On the advanced post taking up this position, a fire was opened upon them from the walls of the City, and kept up at intervals until near midnight. A few shot, not exceeding 8 or 9, were fired from our battery which tended to silence their firing without doing any injury. Whilst I was visiting them, several shots were fired without any other effect than proving that the Chinese were utterly ignorant of gunnery.

The second division consisting of the Madras Sappers and Miners, Bengal Volunteers and 49th Regiment, were landed without delay, and having taken up their position, threw out advanced posts to the front, the latter corps protecting the left of the suburbs.

Early on the morning of the 6th I was happy to find from the very great exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery, that during the night, he had, in addition to the two 9-pounders landed with the Troops, got into position, six other guns of the same size, two 54-inch howitzers, and two mortars, making a total of ten guns, in a position within four hundred yards of the walls. From the stillness of the City, I apprehended a change had taken place there, and I waited for daylight, before issuing orders for offensive operation; on the first dawn, the flags were seen on the walls, as they were the preceding evening—but as the light increased, there did not appear a single person, where there had been thousands the preceding evening, which gave reason to suppose that the City was evacuated; and I sent forward Lieut. Colonel Montgomery, Major Mountain, Deputy Adjutant General, and Captain Pears, Field Engineer, with a small escort to reconnoitre as closely as possible the state of the works, and endeavour to ascertain whether the City was abandoned or not.

These Officers passed the canal, (the bridge over which had been broken up,) by throwing spars across, and with Captain Bethune of the Conway, who had now joined them, scaled the wall by means of a ladder found amongst the buildings outside. One or two unarmed Chinese, who appeared above the gate, hung a placard over the wall, and refused by signs to admit them, but offered no other opposition.

The gate was found strongly barricaded within by large sacks of grain, and by the time that a few planks had been thrown over the canal a Company of the 49th, which I had sent for, took possession of the principal gate of the city of Ting-hae-heen, upon which the British flag was hoisted.

Guards were quickly posted at the whole of the gates, and every protection given to life and property. I lament that several houses in the City had been plundered by the lower order of the Chinese people before we took possession—and that it was carried to considerable extent in the suburbs by the same class during the nights of the 5th and 6th from their occupying houses which were ultimately proved not to belong to parties claiming them. Order is now restored; but a large portion of the people who went into the country have not yet returned.

A return of the Ordnance captured on shore is herewith transmitted, that on board the War Junks was considerable, but of which I have not a return.

The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about 25 killed, the number wounded I cannot learn, but it must be very small, from round shot having fired. The Admiral is said to be among the latter. I am happy to say Her Majesty's Troops escaped without loss of any description, and are prepared for any further services required.

The City of Ting-hae-heen is extensive, the walls being about 6 miles in circumference, they are built of granite and brick of inferior quality—and with the exception of a Hill where the defences are unusually high, there is a deep ditch or canal about 25 feet wide carried round the walls at the distance of a few yards. There are numerous Battering in the works, and with good Troops in its present state, the City is capable of making a good defence.

This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by the Hon'ble Captain Osborne, to whom I beg to refer you for further particulars respecting the Island of Chusan and our position here.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO. BURRELL, Brigadier.
Commanding Eastern Force.

True Extract, H. TOBRENS,
Off. Secy. to the Governor of India.

Return of Ordnance Captured at Chusan (on Shore) by the Combined Naval & Military Force, under the Command of Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H., &c. and Brigadier Burrell, on the 5th July 1840.

Ordnance where found	Guns, Iron.					Guns, Brass.	Total.
	2 to 4 Pdrs.	4 to 6 Pdrs.	6 Pdrs.	9 Pdrs.	24 Pdrs.		
On Sea Force.....	9	10	3	1	1		24
On Walls of the Town.	6	9	8	0	0		23
In the Arsenal.....	15	21	4	4	0		44
Grand Total..	30	40	15	5	1		91

The Guns, with the exception of the Brass one, are all apparently of Chinese manufacture, and of a very inferior description. The Brass Gun has the date of "1801, made by Richard Phillips," place not mentioned. A considerable quantity of Gunpowder has been found, and three magazines, containing an extensive supply of Iron Shot, Jinfals, Matchlocks, Swords, Bows and Arrows, &c. &c., with Steel Helmets and Uniform Clothing for a large body of men, the particulars of which have

not yet been ascertained, but of which an Inventory is being made. With the exception of the Ordnance, most of the articles are packed and stored with much method and are in very good order.

(Sd.) P. MONTGOMERIE, Lt. Col.
Comdg. Arty. Eastern Expedition.
(Sd.) GEO. BURRELL, Brig. Comdg.
Camp Chusan, 10th July, 1840.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To His Excellency.

CAPT CHARLES ELLIOT R. N.

Sir,—When I last addressed you, I unintentionally adopted a name well known to the press in China: I have already made public disclaimer of the assumption, and hence the change of signature. To you, who are a classical scholar, no elucidation will be necessary: permit me to explain for the benefit of the less learned. Petrus was a Roman soldier during the Cimbrian wars: he killed his tribune because he hesitated to attack the enemy. The valiant patriotism of modern days arms itself with another, but not less powerful weapon: public opinion strikes down the delinquent, however high his station.

I left you, about a fortnight since, revelling in education: a few days subsequently it ceased. Hope, for the first time, dawned upon the scene as your Excellency quitted it;—with your reappearance it fled; and our worst fears are now fully confirmed in, what you are pleased to term, a "satisfactory progress towards an amicable adjustment."

Your patrons, the British ministers, when interrogated as to the objects of the expedition to China, declared them to be "to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries inflicted on British subjects; to obtain for British merchants indemnity for the losses they had sustained; and finally, to obtain a sufficient guarantee for the security of the persons and property of British subjects"; and our gracious Sovereign issued her Commands from the throne on a matter "deeply affecting the interests of her subjects and the dignity of the Crown." How have these declarations been fulfilled—these commands been executed? The means at your disposal were commensurate with the enforcement of our just demands; still, you negotiated till hostilities became inevitable; and when the first blow struck your enemy with panic, when one step further in advance would have placed you in a position to dictate terms, you hesitated: to take that one step: you accepted the olive branch tendered to you, a plenipotentiary, the representative of Majesty—through the dignified medium of a beggar woman; and you returned to negotiate with a foe who braved you, by telling you he was inclined to peace, but ready for war. Had it pleased Heaven to spare the eminent officer who should have conducted the Expedition, far different would have been the result of that day, and the fate of this momentous question. But it was otherwise willed: and in the cry with which you hailed the appearance of your fellow negotiator, might be heard the knell of our hopes. Concession now became your policy.

Do you, Sir, remember saying, "Once I have Chusan, and all China is at my feet"? You have had Chusan. It has been nominally under a British Governor: the meteor flag has floated there, an emblem of conquest. Ere long it will be struck—the Governor will abdicate. It will henceforth be remembered only by the bereaved relatives of some hundreds of our brave fellows, whom disease, engendered by bad location and worse food, consigned to hostile graves.—You have ceded Chusan.

Our gallant forces attacked and took Chuenpee, after a conflict, by you dignified as an obstinate and honorable resistance. Again was the flag unfurled, another governor appointed; it is said you claimed it by right of conquest. Ere these lines are in print, the standard will have disappeared, another of your ephemeral governments have lapsed.—You have ceded Chuenpee.

The rapacity of the Chinese can ask no more, for you have ceded all? What then have you obtained in return for all these concessions? An indemnity in money, which you cannot but know will be wrung from the British merchants—those merchants whose losses were to be repaired through your mediation—a sum which reduced as it must be by the expenses of the expedition, will not afford a shadow in return for the property surrendered by the deluded victims of your hollow pledges: and the "secure permanent and honorable basis" on which you were to establish our commerce with China, must now be looked for in Canton to which you again consign us—Canton the scene of our humiliation—a very "Black Hole" in our remembrance. You tell us, you have obtained the cession of an island; and by way of constituting it an independent British settlement, the Emperor of China is to levy his duties in a port which, in the name of your Sovereign, you declare free. It will, of course, have its flagstaff and its Governor: the duration of his power, to judge by the past, may be easily calculated.

But why continue to enumerate? This is the price of the "amiable adjustment" effected between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, and the other "eminent person": and, if you will permit me further to borrow from your rich catalogue of figures, it will re-

quire a rare union of patience and forbearance" in the men to whom these attributes will become especially needful to endure the advantages your policy has procured for them.

But, sir, I am told you take up the high ground of defiance; and say you will be able to "justify yourself with your government." You may do so; for our liberal government is easily assuaged on points of national honor: and should you even draw too largely on their docility, you can point triumphantly to the million of hard dollars, and the 40 million pounds of Tea, which you fancy you will be able to send home to the relief of their Exchequer.

Yet there is a "small still voice" that may whisper disagreeable insinuations amid all this proud justification; and though you may disregard that voice, you will, you must, quail before the roar of indignation that is rising on all sides at this compromise of the interests of your country. It cries "Behold the man who never fulfilled a promise to his friends or a threat to his foes." I would not, for the value of ten cargoes of blockade Tea, be the object of such a feeling as is now loudly expressed by all, save the few whose forbearance you have purchased, though even they dare not yield you their support.

Your future career here may be foretold. If the Portes resume the government of our country, you will be recalled. They work not with such tools. If the whole liberals remain in powerless power, you will probably be invited to the honorable retirement of some sincere appointment. Should neither of these welcome chances revere us from the incubus of your superintendence, yourself will abdicate. For with a dexterity of obliquity that seems, by coincidence, to have been imbibed in both by your Excellency and "poor Keesing," you have passed by the origo mali; leaving it a smouldering fire, to burst forth, fanned into a flame, by the first breeze of Chinese rancor, jealousy, treachery, and revenge; deep rooted, concealed, but never dying; which we are to combat by "conciliatory treatment of the people, and a becoming deference for the institutions and government of the country."

You know, Sir, it cannot endure: but you will not abide the issue. Like Falstaff, you have "led your fellows where they will get well peppered," and there you will leave them.

And here, for the present, I quit you; but I will rejoin you when the final act is put to this "honorable and amicable compact." We must note every stage of your progress at once: for hereafter, when the materials are offered to the pen of history, she will refuse to record them; she will reject the whole as a base fiction.

PETREUS.

MACAO, 20th January, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

ANSON'S BAY, 10th January, 1841.

Dear Sir,—As probably you have not seen the Commander in Chief's General Memorandum, issued to the sea and land forces employed in the affair of the 7th, I attach it for your perusal.

It is pleasant to let one's friends know that the old Commodore thought us worthy of his thanks on the occasion, and I still hope we may have another opportunity of eliciting a little more praise from the old Tiger.

The hope so long deferred had in reality made the heart sick, and taken so firm a possession of our souls that "enul threatened a complete annihilation, and but for the timely arrival of this little stimulus, no kindly arrow sent out to us on the 7th, I really think the gallant old Chief would have had to direct us into H—instead of Chuenpee.

The affair altogether was very well, and the force employed on land was somewhat as follows:

Royal Artillery under Captain Knottles	40
Royal Marines under Captain Ellis	500
20th and 49th Regiments under Major Johnson	100
37th Regiment, M. N. I. under Captain Duff	650
Bengal Volunteers under Captain Bolton	80
Seamen	150

1,520

Your's, Dear Sir,
MILES

P. S. Your paper reaches me most irregularly, but I suppose it is attributable to the same cause we experienced here, namely the uncertainty of ships sailing and the difficulty of finding when they are to sail, till they are off.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

WELKELEY, January 8th, 1841.

The Commander in Chief has to express his admiration at the gallant conduct of the whole force during the affair of yesterday, and requests that the Captains and Commanders of the Squadron, and the Commanders of the Steam Vessels, the Officers, Seamen and Marines will receive his best thanks.

To Major Pratt commanding the Force, Major Johnson 26th Regiment, Captain Knottles of the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Simpson of the Welkeley and Wilson of the Blenheim (employed on shore) Captain Ellis

Royal Marines, Captain Doff 37th Regiment M. N. I., and Capt. Bolton, Bengal Volunteers, together with the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, his best thanks are also due.

The Commander in Chief wishes to mark in an especial manner, the conduct of the whole of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Force in abstaining from the least excess or irregularity a circumstance a like honorable to themselves, and beneficial to the character and interests of their country.

(Signed) J. GORDON BREMER.
Commander in Chief.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commissioned Officers of H. M. Ships and Vessels, and the H. Cy's. Steamers and the Military Officers employed at the Capture of Chuenpee, the respective Ships Companies and the Officers, Commanding Officers, and Privates of Marine and Land Forces.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Sir,—I have the honor to address to you the following which I think will prove interesting to navigators on the Coasts of Palawan, Enlaimanes and Busvayon.

From the 14th to the 16th November, I have gone over the distance between the North Pensilvania and the Northern Seahorse, and have met there with several shoals of rocks not laid down in Horsburgh's charts. The following is the position of the principal ones, according to observations by three excellent chronometers, where the soundings gave the shoalest water.

13 fathoms { Lat. 10. 42. 21 N
Long. 117. 10. 57. E.
this bank runs from N. E. to S. W. and may be 2 miles long and a cable's length broad, where we went over it. The very marked changes in the colour of the water lead me to suppose that there is even less water in some parts than here given

20 fathoms { Lat. 10. 44. 42.
Long. 117. 17. 27.
7 " { Lat. 10. 40. —
Long. 117. 44. 48.
8 " { Lat. 10. 46. 54.
Long. 117. 46. 21.

On our way between the two last we found soundings continually in between 10 to 30 fathoms, and from the westward the water was observed to be discolored in many places; the weather being very fine the sea broke nowhere.

On the 21st during a calm, with a great swell from S. W., at 3 1/2 p. m. we saw the sea break with extraordinary force upon a point which was barely as large as a good sized ship. This breaker we at first took to be Apo shoal, but there was no island near. Good observations, coinciding perfectly with the bearings of all the visible points of Busvayon, placed the *Dunaid* in 117. 58 N. Lat., and 120. 16. 6. E. Long., the breakers were distant 8 miles to the eastward, consequently in 120. 19. E. Long. These breakers are very dangerous, and not laid down in Horsburgh's charts, and their distance W. N. W. from Apo shoal is 22 miles.

I remain, Sir, Your obed servant,
J. DE ROSAMEL.

Capt. de Corvette, commanding the *Dunaid*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the press, and to be published shortly. A series of tables by "Cocker" (author of the celebrated work on Arithmetic) showing the net result, per Chest, of any number of Chests of Opium from 1 to 7,800 Chests; at any price per Chest from \$10 to \$500; at any rate of interest, simple and compound, from 1 to 12 per Cent; and at every possible or impossible rate of payment, annual, biennial, triennial—from now or hereafter; showing, at a glance, the profit that may arise to a holder of Scrip, under any of the circumstances.

The work will be printed in a neat volume, bound in blue, and embellished with vignette portraits; and the price, to Subscribers, holders of scrip, shall be settled hereafter, "on principles of purest reason."

Macao, 21st January, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 23rd Jany. 1841.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has now to announce the conclusion of preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself involving the following conditions.

1. The cession of the Island and Harbour of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just Charges and Duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the Trade were conducted at Whampoa.

2. An Indemnity to the British Government of Six Millions of Dollars, One Million payable at once and the remainder in equal annual instalments ending in 1846.

3. Direct official intercourse between the Countries upon an equal footing.

4. The Trade of the Port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new Settlement.

Details remain matter of negotiation.

The Plenipotentiary seizes the earliest occasion to declare that Her Majesty's Government has sought for no privilege in China exclusively for the advantage of British Ships and Merchants, and He is only performing his duty in offering the protection of the British Flag to the Subjects, Citizens, and Ships of Foreign powers that may resort to Her Majesty's Possession.

Pending Her Majesty's further pleasure there will be no Port or other charges to the British Government.

The Plenipotentiary now permits himself to make a few general observations.

The oblivion of past and redressed injuries will follow naturally from the right feeling of the Queen's subject:—Indeed it should be remembered that no extent of modification resulting only from political intervention can be efficacious in the steady improvement of our condition, unless it be systematically seconded by cancellatory treatment of the people and becoming deference for the institutions and Government of the Country, upon the threshold of which we are about to be established.

The Plenipotentiary can only presume to advert very briefly to the zeal and wisdom of the Commander of the Expedition to China; and to that rare union of ardour, patience, and forbearance which has distinguished the Officers and Forces of all arms at all points of occupation and operation.

He is well assured the British Community will sympathize cordially with him in their sentiments of lasting respect for His Excellency and the whole force, which he is ashamed to express in such inadequate language.

He cannot conclude without declaring that next to these causes the peaceful adjustment of difficulties must be ascribed to the scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

CIRCULAR

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary considers it incumbent upon himself whose no time in assuring the Commercial Community that he will use his best efforts with Her Majesty's government to secure an early and entire advance of their claims for indemnity.

And mindful of the interests of parties in India he will not fail respectfully to move the Right Honorable the Governor General of India to see and these purposes as far as may seem just to His Lordship.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

At length, as will be seen from the above Circular addressed by H. M. Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China, the so long pending negotiations have come to a head, and preliminary arrangements involving certain conditions; as the basis, we suppose, of the treaty to be entered into between the two countries have been concluded. We are informed that "details remain matter of negotiation" and before the nature of these becomes known, we must be content with offering our remarks upon the above public document alone, and we assure our readers that no desire on our part of finding fault where none exists, but a conviction that British interests have been lightly sacrificed upon insufficient considerations, shall prompt the observations we are about to offer.

In order to do this it will be well to recall to mind the circumstances which rendered it necessary that Great Britain should send a splendid argument to the shores of this Empire, that its government might be made aware that it could no longer be allowed with impunity to trample under foot the rights of other nations. Upon the plea that some British merchants had acted contrary to the fiscal regulations of the country, not only they, but all British and foreigners residing in Canton were detained prisoners during more than six weeks

under threats of being starved and of personal violence, they were despoiled of property costing 10 Millions of dollars or more, H. M. representative, who had offered his mediation, was likewise imprisoned, and threatened with "the last degree of severity" as he informed H. M. subjects; all ships were detained at Whampoa at heavy demurrage, and permission for both persons and ships to depart was only given after all the opium of which the English had been possessed, was given up to the Superintendent, and by him to the Chinese Government, under a pledge from the former to its owners that they should be repaid for it by the British government. After this the English merchants, trusting to the energy and protection of their government for redress, retired to Macao, but the rancour of the Chinese followed them even there, and they were obliged to take refuge on board their ships. The most inflammatory proclamations against the English were published, they were not to be allowed to land for water, the springs were poisoned, all Chinese were invited to kill Englishmen wherever they were found, and an unarmed passage boat was attacked by mandarines, and its crew and passengers inhumanly butchered and mutilated.

These were the principal offences committed by the Chinese for which full reparation was to be obtained, and to secure which an armament sufficient to strike terror into the most remote inhabitants of this land, was sent; this arrived here exactly seven months ago—it is not now our object to repeat what during all that time it did, or did not do; our business is with the result it has produced in the hands of H. M. plenipotentiary, a result which falls so far short of the expectations entertained by all, that we are inclined to doubt its reality, did not the document heading these remarks state us in the face.

The conditions obtained by H. M. Plenipotentiary are four, and we shall consider them seriatim:—1st. The cession of the Island of Hongkong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the Empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade was conducted at Whampoa.

We consider that for an independent British settlement no situation can possibly be more favorably chosen than that of Hongkong. The island itself is of little extent, we are told about 13 miles in circumference, but it forms with the neighbouring lands one of the finest ports existing, where any number of ships, and of any size, may safely anchor in the worst of weathers, and the settlement of Hongkong would, we doubt not, in very short time become a place of very considerable trade, were its possession by the British not clogged with the condition that the same duties as at Whampoa are to be paid there, which, in our estimation, destroys at once all the benefit that might be expected to trade there, and will in fact reduce the British settlement of Hongkong to nothing more than a military station, and make it possibly the resort of the families of foreign merchants transacting business at Canton, although even this is doubtful, as they may continue to prefer Macao. The same charges and duties being paid at Hongkong as at Whampoa, it follows as a matter of necessity that the trade will remain where for centuries it has been established, and not seek a new location where it is under the same disadvantages, without its being afforded the same facilities it now finds in a populous commercial City long the centre of the commerce of the Empire, and under the same charges infinitely better situated than a port on an out of the way island can ever be. Had Hongkong come unconditionally into possession of the English, we should have thought it a valuable possession, acquired at whatever price; now according to the reading we give to the Plenipotentiary's Circular its value is little or none.

2nd. An Indemnity to the British Government of six Millions of Dollars, one Million payable at once and the remainder in equal instalments ending in 1846.

As above stated, the cost of the Opium alone, extorted by the Chinese, exceeded ten millions, and other losses suffered by British subjects, not calculating interest even for the two years already elapsed, such as demurrage of ships unjustly detained, property left in Canton, &c. &c. may well be amount justly due to 12 millions, and if the expenses of the present expedition are added to at least 18 millions. For these the Chinese are to pay in 106 6 millions, in annual instalments of one million each, which million at the less than usual rate of 8 per cent. is not quite equal to the annual interest for the whole claim, of which capital and interest alike are lost at the expiration of six years. But even without reference to the inadequacy of the

Now, we may ask, how will the Chinese raise it? Will it not be levied in the shape of a new duty upon foreign commerce, and will it not therefore be the British chiefly who will be at the expense of this payment? A fact of two on Tea will soon raise the required sum; and consumers in England will drink dearer Tea; or if the duty for payment of the indemnity be raised on imports, their increased price will curtail the consumption of British manufactures. That, however, Capt. Elliot consented to receive this small amount of indemnity, although we may regret it, does not surprise us after his despatch dated Túngkoo 28th November, 1839, in which he endeavored to injure the interests of the holders of his Opium-scrip, with the home government, representing them as not entitled to too much consideration, and the small sum per chest which they may now possibly get out of this indemnity, will, according to his reasoning, be clear gain to persons who, without his interference in March 1839, would have suffered a loss of two to three hundred per cent upon their Opium-ventures!!

"3rd. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing."

Nothing less could have been expected, after the Chinese had felt from experience that they had no force whatever to oppose to the British invasion; besides, in the 'blue book' we are informed that Capt. Elliot had already long before this gained this point.

"4th. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese Newyear, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement."

Yes, we suppose, that 10 days from this date, (this being Chinese Newyear's day) we shall see all the British merchants return to Canton, there to transact their business as before; in fact Canton will again be, as it always has been, the Emporium of the Chinese trade, and although, there, British merchants may be insulted, their property taken from them, and their liberty endangered, we think that they will prefer running these risks for the facilities trade enjoys there, to going to a new settlement equally burdened with imposts, and which therefore offers no advantages commensurate with the inconveniences and expense caused to commerce by leaving its old accustomed channels.

This far, what occurs to us on these four conditions separately, which, taken altogether, seem to render matters to about the same state in which they were before our imprisonment, for unless the details, at present matters of negotiation, be explained, and these be more favorable than Capt. Elliot's Circular enables us to expect; the making Hongkong an English settlement seems to hold out very slight advantage to the British trading community, who will probably not avail themselves of it, except perhaps for the carrying on of unlawful business; the port of Canton to be opened, and trade will there of course be resumed; British merchants will be obliged again to trust themselves to the tender mercies of the Chinese. But, under what guarantees? On this all important subject the Circular is silent—will they after they shall again be in the power of the Chinese, not be made responsible for former transgressions of Chinese customhouse-regulations? What has become of the bonds? Are they still insisted on, have the Imperial laws been changed in favor of the British? What has been done with regard to the dividends of bankrupt hongmerchants, some of which have been overdue some time? Has, in fact, anything been stipulated to remove the many laws for the degradation of foreigners visiting China? Is the Hong-system to continue unaltered? Is the British merchant still to be obliged to confide his property into the hands of men notoriously insolvent? These are some of the questions the solution of which we should wish to see, and which it to be hoped form part of the still pending negotiations.

We had reason to hope that the Chinese would be obliged to open if not several, at least one of their ports to the northward; a hope we conceive, by no means extravagant when already a very favorable position had been occupied by British arms, commanding the most important of Chinese rivers, the Yang-tse-kiang—the Circular says not a word on the subject, and its omission is a proof that no such stipulation has been made. No, on the contrary; Chusan is to be immediately evacuated and restored to the Chinese, as Chuenpee already has been on Thursday last, when the English flag was lowered, and the Chinese again hoisted. As a consideration for the cession of these conquests, which hold by the English, would from their commanding

positions, been well worth something better, the island of Hongkong has come into conditional possession of the English, and this is all the advantage gained by the sending of the Expedition, for we consider the payment of the six millions, when no less than at least twice that sum ought to have been expected, as a most shameful compromise, and a heartless abandonment of the interests of a community which the Plenipotentiary was sent to cherish.

But, people will object, these terms perhaps are so little favorable, because no others could be got; perhaps the Chinese opposed equal forces to our armament, and you were unable to back your argument by force—if this were so we should not quarrel with a compromise dictated by necessity; but the contrary was the case—Chusan had been taken without resistance, and kept possession of without any attempt being made by the Chinese to recapture it; the Chinese notoriously have no sea force to deserve that name, and from the backwardness of their troops to face the British at Chusan, we arrive at the conclusion that their land forces in a war with a European nation are equally unavailable. Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow were taken with great slaughter to the Chinese, who were so surrounded in the former fort that they could not run away—immediately on this being witnessed from the other Bogue forts, the garrisons prepared themselves to evacuate them, and in fact, when on the 8th the ships of war approached the fortress, the garrison was seen leaving it as fast as possible. Here was another proof, that the Chinese have not the means of opposing force to force, but the Plenipotentiary, who might have possessed himself at that time of the forts without almost firing a gun, was afraid of losing the Imperial favor by going too far, and stopping the British arms in their career of success, was the first to recommence negotiations, on the plea we hear that Keshen, the two small forts only being taken, might gloss this over, but if the principal forts had fallen into the hands of the English, even Chinese diplomatists would not be able to hide the truth from the Emperor, who, enraged at the presumption of the barbarians, would then refuse all peaceable accommodation. We need not point out the fallacy of such argument, or the singular bias in favor of underhand dealing, if the forts of Anunghow were really spared for such reasons; yet, it is difficult to find others. As far as physical force then was concerned in obtaining an arrangement of existing difficulties, this was so clearly in favor of the English that not a doubt can exist on the subject, and there being no necessity for being too yielding, all just demands ought to have been strictly enforced. If in private life I injure my neighbour to the extent of £100, the law gives him redress for the full amount of the injury, and I must pay it, and costs besides, and if I have not the means to pay, my creditor may consign my body to a prison. In public life, or in transactions between nations, the law would stand exactly as between my neighbour and me, and what considerations therefore may have prevailed an H. M. Plenipotentiary to accept from China so much less than was in justice due, we are at a loss to guess at. Suppose that the Chinese have not money enough to pay for the Opium destroyed, they are rich in lands—but the conditional possession of Hongkong, will by no one we presume be valued at about 9 millions of dollars or more, the payment of which Captain Elliot has remitted. If lands or possessions were not wanted favorable conditions for the trade of British subjects might have been obtained; on this point the Circular is silent, except it be the "direct official intercourse upon an equal footing": this, we fear even those "fondest of chop" will not value at the sum named; if, indeed, ports to the northward had been opened, or if instead of the oppressive hongmonopoly, free permission had been given to trade where and with whom we liked; if a promise of lowering the duties had been obtained; if respectful and decent treatment to foreigners had been secured, then perhaps we might think that the Chinese had paid in kind for the debts they have incurred, as it is, there remains a large balance unaccounted for—the assets for which have disappeared during the negotiations, and it is but a poor consolation to know that the Plenipotentiary may by his country be held accountable for them. These are the observations which naturally suggest themselves to us on consideration of the money-interests of the question; for the insults offered to H. M. Superintendent and to British merchants, and through them to the nation, no atonement whatever has been made, nor seems to

have been demanded. We are told in the circular to forget and forgive—the latter we recommend as the exercise of a Christian virtue—the former, to him who can.

On Tuesday evening arrived in Macao, Mr. Tallandier, a French Missionary, who having been apprehended in the country, had been kept a prisoner in Canton during nearly three months. Mr. Tallandier owes his liberation to Capt. Elliot's intercession, without which, it is probable, he would have remained much longer; he was taken before Keshen previous to his departure for the Bogue, and graciously dismissed by that eminent person.

Last night H. E. Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer arrived in the roads, accompanied by several ships of war and steamers. The English colors were removed from, and Chinese planted in their stead, on Chuenpee on Thursday last. The ships of war have, we learn, all left the Bogue, and a part of them will proceed to Hongkong immediately to take possession of that island in the name of Her Majesty.

The division sent against the fort of Ty-cock tow was not, as reported in our last, commanded by Capt. Smith of the *Druid*, but by Capt. Scott of the *Samarang*, an officer of which ship was the first to land and enter the fort.

The following taken from the *Register*, we had in type when another translation of apparently the same document reached us, the original of which was placarded in the streets of Macao, yesterday. No mention is therein made of the cession of Hongkong.

From the *Canton Register* of 19th January. We have just received and translated the following order from Keshen to the *Kewnanfuo* of Macao—which is a rider to the British plenipotentiary's circular, and confirms the good and grateful news contained in that document.

"Keshen, a great minister of state, an imperial high commissioner, of the 2nd order of hereditary nobility, and acting governor of the two Kwang provinces, writes this despatch for the full information of the *Tungchee*—or *Kewnanfuo*—of Macao.

"The English barbarians are now obedient to orders, and, by an official document, have restored *Tinghae* and *Shahoe*, invoking me with the most earnest importunity that I should for them report, and beg for (the imperial) favour.

"At present all affairs are perfectly well settled. The former orders for stopping their trade and cutting off the supplies of provisions, it is unnecessary to enforce; it is for this purpose that I issue these orders to the said *Tungchee*, that he may obey accordingly, without opposition. A special despatch."

ARRIVED.—16, Brit. *Dartmouth*, Jacob, from Bombay 26th October. 17th French Sloop of war *Danaide*, 24, Capt. Rosamel, from Manila. 19th, Amer. *Lemna*, ———, from Bombay. 22nd, Brit. *Herald*, Watt, from London. *Kingston*, from Bombay.

PASSENGER.—Per *Danaide*, Mr. L. Hebert. **SAILED.**—16th, Span. *Isabel II*, and *Don Amigos*, Pardo, for Manila. 18th *Martinez*, Guy, for Singapore and Calcutta. 19th, Span. *Gertrudis*, 21st, *Rafaela*, Tayag, for Manila. 23rd, Brit. *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Don Amigos*, Mr. R. Orbeta.

The H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, will it is understood, be despatched to Calcutta during the day. H. M. S. *Columbine*, Capt. Clark, is to leave for Chusan with despatches.

The *Frances Smith*, last from Singapore, has put into Manila.

Vessels laid on in Bombay for China:—*Orleana*, *Amazon*, *Amity*, *Augusta*, *Charles Forbes*, *Ardmore*. Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Lilly Grant*, *Julius Cesar*. From Singapore, *Ellen*, *Virginia*, *Frances Smith*, *Elizabeth*. From England, *Chester*, *Transports*, *Pastorjee Bomanjee*, *Palmgras*, *Prince George*, and *Borretto junior*.

Loading for England:—*Charles Kerr*, *Lloyd*. American vessels expected.—*Unita*, *Madras*. **LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND**, 4th September via Bombay. **UNITED STATES**, 18th August via England. **CALCUTTA**, 31st October, *Waterwitch* Bombay, 15th October via Calcutta. **SINGAPORE**, 19th November *Waterwitch*, *Jaya*, 3rd October via Singapore. **MANILA**, 7th January *Danaide*.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 18.] Macao, Saturday, 30th January, 1841.

[No. 278.]

NOTICE.—Messrs WILLIAM FREDERICK FERGUSON, JAMES FERGUSON, HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, COLIN CAMPBELL and JOHN HUTCHESON FERGUSON, carrying on business in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents, under the firm of FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co. have this day formed in China a branch of their house, with identical interests and responsibilities, under the style of FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co., and Messrs THEODORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, also of Calcutta, have arranged to become partners in both Establishments from the 1st May next.

H. J. LEIGHTON.
For self and partners.

Macao, 1st January, 1841.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA* has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

VICCAJEE MERJEE'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE OFFICE OF BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office to an extent not exceeding £15,000 on any vessel—payable in Bombay. **RUSSELL & Co.**
11th August, 1840. Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE fine Ship *LANTAO*, (late *Mermaid*) 600 Tons, will sail on the 8th proximo. For freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 29th January, 1841.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.—Recently received from New York, now on board the *Brig Jane* in the Roads.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER 16 @ 28 oz and NAILS
South American Pig COPPER.

DUCK and TWINE, PORK,
GREEN PAINT, SUPERFINE FLOUR,
BEEF, CLARET.

PILOT and NAVY BREAD.
for which apply to **GIDEON NYE JR.**
or to Capt. **WOODBERRY**, on board.
Macao, 27th January, 1841.

FOR SALE,

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

THE 'Herald' has brought out a small supply of the best MADEIRA WINE, from the cellars of Messrs NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH & Co., who have so thoroughly established the character of their wine in China. The Packages are,

Hogsheads.
Quarter Casks.
Half Quarter Casks, and
A few three dozen cases in bottle. Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 29th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN DOLLARS; apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**
Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE

by **HOOKER & LANE.**

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCKFISH, SALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEES, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

23rd September, 1840.

THE

TO LET.
A Commodious and well finished HOUSE.—apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

(Just landed from the "*Konokassell*," "*Bengal Packet*," and "*Orwell*.")

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.

Holland GIN.

French CLARET, *La Rose*, *St. Julien* &c.

Brown and Pale SHERRY.

ANNISSETTE and other DESSERT WINES.

Handsomely-framed ENGRAVINGS.

Bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 @ 6.

Superior *Eau de COLOGNE.*

also,

Some plump York and Westphalia HAMS,

(for sale at the original English cost.)

And a few Kegs of TONGUES and English BUTTER.

Apply to **JNO. SMITH.**

Macao, 18th December, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the godown of the undersigned, the following

stores just landed from the *Lynx* & *Louisa Baillet*.

BRANDY in wood,

BABY BEER in Cask and Bottle,

PRIME HAMBRO MESS PORK in barrel,

INDIA BEEF in Tierces,

BYSCUIT in puncheons,

CANVAS and DUCK,

SEAMING and ROPING TWINE,

and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROUSE,

HARE, &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are

now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a-6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. " 7

Superior White Sail Clo. h, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH;—also a

few pieces CAMELTS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S

FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal

translation into English, by SLOTH, price £2 a Copy!

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press,

For one year payable in advance..... £ 12.

For six Months..... " 7

For three "..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the *Bengal Bazar*, 17th November.

OPINIONS OF BROKERS AND OTHERS ON ASSAM TEA

RECEIVED PER MARGARET, 4th JANUARY, 1840.

Wm. Jas. Thompson, 23, Mincing Lane, 22nd

January, 1840.

The "*Assam Souchong*" is of a coarse and not

properly twisted leaf, it has very good flavor, but

more of Congou than Souchong.

The "*Assam Paho*" is of a rather large but perfectly

twisted leaf, with very little of the Pekoe flavor, the sample is as great an improvement on

those of last year as could well be effected, it is too much dried, yet the flavour is very good, equaling that of Congou of the Pekoe kind.

The sample from the Chinese plants is tolerably well made, though not sufficiently twisted, in flavour it is superior to the other samples.

The present relative value of the Assam s. d.

Souchong is..... 2 11 1/2 lb.

Assam Paho..... 3 3 " "

Tea from the China plant..... 3 0 " "

but our market is in a state of too great excitement for these prices to be taken as a guide when looking prospectively; in ordinary times the Assam Paho would from its superior make rank with the first class of Pekoe souchos, which the East India Company used to give 30 and sometimes 32 taels per picul for, the Tea from the China plant would rank with Souchong Congous at 28 or 29 taels, while the Assam Souchong from the imperfect state of the leaf would not be rated above common Congous, say relatively 22 to 24 taels per picul.

Prices realized in London exclusive of duty.

TINGRI TRACT.

Pekoe....	3 chests, the average price of which per lb. was	s. d.
Souchong 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	6 10	
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 1	
Songperry 1 half ditto ditto ditto	9 2	
Souchong 2 chests ditto ditto ditto	9 3	
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 4	
Souchong 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 5	
Pekoe... 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 6	
Souchong 4 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 6 1/2	

SAHUNG TRACT.

Pekoe... 7 chests, ditto ditto ditto	1 10
Souchong 7 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 7
Pekoe... 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	10 9 1/2
Souchong 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 7
Pekoe... 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	10 2 1/2
Souchong 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	4 9
Pouchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 10 1/2
Souchong 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 0
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 11
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 11 1/2
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 10
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 11
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 11
Souchong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	10 10
Souchong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	4 9 1/2
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 1

DINJUR TRACT.

Pekoe... 1 chest, ditto ditto ditto	9 8
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 4 1/2
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 1
Souchong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 3 1/2
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 4

CHUBWA TRACT.

Souchong 2 chests, ditto ditto ditto	9 4
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CHACKA TRACT.

Souchong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 8 1/2
Ditto... 1 box, ditto ditto ditto	10 7 1/2

NINGROU TRACT.

Souchong 1 chest, ditto ditto ditto	8 7
Pekoe... 1 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 2
Souchong 2 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	8 2 1/2

JUGUNDGO TRACT.

Pekoe... 2 chests, ditto ditto ditto	9 7 1/2
Souchong 3 ditto, ditto ditto ditto	9 2 1/2

BAJUDGO TRACT.

Pekoe... 3 chests, ditto ditto ditto	9 3 1/2
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DINGU TRACT.

Mischew 1 box, ditto ditto ditto	11 1
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In connection with the foregoing valuable report, extracts from two letters written by Sir John Robinson were presented by Mr. C. K. Robinson:

"I am now in possession of (6 sorts) of Assam Tea and also of some samples of green and yellow Tea imported from Mai-Matchin through Russia; these last must contain some powerful odoriferous plants or substances along with the Tea, for their flavour is quite overpowering.

"Dr. Christison is very desirous of making a careful analysis of the Tea plants, but he considers that any examination of the leaves in the manufactured state would lead to results of but little value, and is anxious to get specimens of the leaves simply dried in the sun, and classed as in the states in which they are taken from the plant for green Tea, Souchong, Pouchong, &c. If you could contrive to achieve the despatches of such a sample for him, you would enable him to fill what is still a desideratum in the materia medica, viz an account of the distinguishing principle in the Tea plant."

Mr. Robinson mentioned to the Meeting that he had placed himself in communication with Captain Jenkins on the subject of the foregoing extracts and that that valuable officer had at once met his wishes, and procured a variety of each kind of Tea, in the condition required by Sir John Robinson and Professor Christison.

Bengal Hurkara, 15th November.

MOFUSSIL.

DELHI.—We have been somewhat enlivened during the past week, by the transit and inspection of the troops. The 1st light cavalry left on the morning of the 26th ultimo, on which day the 9th light cavalry and captain Delafosse's horse artillery also passed through. The 26th N. I. arrived on the 31st ultimo, and left on the 2d instant. Major General Elphinstone inspected the different regiments, and gave them unqualified praise for their excellent appearance.

The general also inspected the 10th and 46th regiments N. I. on the parade ground, and complimented the commanding officers upon the very efficient and orderly state of their regiments.

The officers of the 10th N. I. entertained General Elphinstone at dinner on Friday last, the sitting was prolonged to a late hour, although the general retired early. The dinner was excellent and the Champagne and hermitage of the most fascinating qualities. The evening was enlivened with some very good songs from guests from the regiments marching through. General E. left on the 31st ultimo for Meerut, the officers of the 46th N. I. would have paid him a similar compliment, but were precluded by the shortness of the general's residence among us.

700 Camels, laden with Military Stores, leave the station this morning to join the convey preparing for Cabul. The same number left during the last month.

G. F. Harvey Esq., Sessions Judge, returned to the station on the 31st ultimo.

The 20th N. I. escorted a lak of old diagonally milled Farruckabad rupees to this Treasury. They will be sent on to Loodianah.

The 30 lacs from Rampore are eagerly looked for, and will from all accounts be very acceptable to the Treasury, as the troops, we hear, are in arrears for more than two months, and the inconvenience is greatly felt.

We have heard that a *troupe* of carts laden with some 300 stand of arms, on their way from Allahabad to this, were attacked by a band of robbers, about six marches from Delhi, the fellows expected to get hold of treasure, but the escort, a Naick and six *bepoys* drove them off after firing a volley, one poor ghurwarra was severely hurt by a blow from a club.

MILITARY ARRIVALS.—27th October, captain Hardwick 10th regiment, from general leave. 28th, lieutenant col. Hawkes, 9th cavalry, with his regiment proceeding to Kurnaul.—Major Delafosse, H. A. with 3d Troop 1st brigade ditto. 31st, captain Graham, 26th regiment, with his regiment to Ferozepore.—Major Hullah ditto, to join from general leave to Simla.

DEPARTURES.—28th October, lieutenant-colonel Pathe, with 1st cavalry to Kurnaul.—31st, major general Elphinstone C. B., major Thain A. D. C., captain Thompson A. A. G. on their return to Meerut. 31st, lieutenant colonel Hawkes with 9th cavalry, to Kurnaul.—Major Delafosse with 3d Troop H. A. ditto.—1st November, Major Hullah with 9th regiment to Ferozepore.—Delhi Gazette, 14th November.

MEERUT.—H. M.'s 9th are to arrive on Thursday the 5th, and take up the lines of the Buffs, brevet captain Burroughs, of the 17th, is appointed to officiate as Brigade Major vice Chespe proceeded to Neemuch, and General Walker's nephew, Lieutenant Patton, to officiate as Adjutant of the 17th N. I. The light company of the 21st, under capt. Farmer, will reach Meerut on the 3d. Colonel M. Webber, for Allahabad, has taken command of the 17th, and the two native regiments of the 17th and 33d. were brigaded under General Walker, during General Elphinstone's visit to Delhi, to inspect the corps passing through that station. Capt. Boswell of the Invalids, who left Meerut early in October to fish on the Dhoom, died at Beharapore of jungle fever, much regretted by all who knew him.

A Detachment of the 17th under command of capt. Wakefield, marched towards Gurh Mookteaur Ghat, on the 2d to preserve the peace at the opening fair.—*Ibid.*

ALLYOURE. 29th October.—H. M.'s 9th foot arrived here on the 28th and left again this morning. The depot breaks up on the 1st November and the companies of the 16th, 48th, 30th, and 39th N. I. expect to march on the 2d or 3d. The remaining companies as soon as the requisite carriage can be

provided. A wing of the 31st N. I. is expected about the 1st November.—*Ibid.*

MORADABAD.—Capt. Farmer has marched with the light cavalry for Meerut.—Captain Lomer is with a company escorting treasure to Delhi.—Adjutant Spottiswood proceeded on sick leave, only one eligible Nubaltern present with the regiment to hold the vacant companies.—*Ibid.*

RAMPORE.—The new Nuwab has been very ill, but his health is improved, he is providing for his two brothers, Abdollah Khan and Abdorahman Khan, who have thrown up their deputy collectorships.—*Ibid.*

THE DEATH OF KHURRUCK SING.

As the death of Khurrucl Sing is an event of much interest at the present moment, we think it right for the sake of permanent record to republish yesterday's Extra in this place:—

Authentic intelligence has been received of the death of Maha Raja Khurrucl Sing at Lahore. Forty-six minute guns, corresponding to the years of his age, will be fired to-day, from the Ramparts of Fort William. When, after the Maha Raja's death, a procession was leaving the Palace for the performance of ceremonies on the banks of the Ravee, a beam fell, in consequence, it is believed, of the great pressure of the elephants within the Portal and the Koonwar. Now Nihal Singh, the Heir to the Sovereignty of the Panjab, received a severe injury, from which he had not recovered at the date of the latest advices. Meeran Oudeem Singh, son of Raja Goolah-Singh, one of the Principal Chiefs of the Court, was killed.

As our own last intelligence on the subject (from a source on which we relied) gave us—and our readers—every reason to expect the death of Khurrucl Sing by foul means, we felt no surprise at receiving the official announcement, of his decease, yesterday afternoon. It seems that his previous apoplexy, related by us, on the above alluded-to authority, had not been diplomatically known to, or at least recognised by the Government of India; but we have reasons for believing that, nevertheless, it was actually true. Peace be with him, at least—for we suspect he had but little during the brief period of his rule.—*Englishman*, Nov. 18.

DEATH OF NAO NIHAL SING.

(From the *Englishman*, November 19.)

Accounts from Ferozepore, of the 7th instant, announce the death of the Koonwar Nao Nihal Sing, from the effects of the accident which was made public the day before yesterday. His skull appears to have been fractured by the falling of the beam.—The Raja Dhyen Sing is said to have been bruised, and two servants killed by the beam. No disturbance had occurred, and as the Koonwar Shere Sing had been sent for to Lahore it was supposed that his succession would meet with general acquiescence. The following General Order was issued yesterday on the receipt of the news of his death:

GENERAL ORDERS.—Fort William: Confidential Department, the 18th November, 1840.—Official information having been received of the untimely demise, on the 6th instant, of the Prince Nao Nihal Sing, Heir to the Lahore Sovereignty, from the effect of an accident sustained while issuing from the Palace at Lahore for the performance of the funeral obsequies and the ceremonial of accession to the Throne of his father, the late Maharajah Khurrucl Sing, the Governor-General of India in Council, in testimony of his sympathy in a calamity, so deeply affecting a family with which the British Government has long been bound in close alliance, is pleased to direct that the honor due to the memory of a Reigning Prince, shall be rendered on this melancholy occasion.—Twenty-two minute guns, corresponding with what is believed to have been the number of the years of the late Prince's age will, accordingly be fired on this date, from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

THE LAUNCH.—Much of the business and bustle of the town were either closed or suspended 2 p. m. yesterday, the greater portion of the community having flocked in dense crowds to witness the launch of Rustomjee's new ship from the Kidderpore Dock. The preparations made on the spot, for the reception of visitors, were grand and hospitable, and the occasion was honoured, by the elite of the city, including the Governor General and suite. The assemblage had collected mostly before the hour fixed, and by 2 o'clock the tide ran up to the high-water mark, and great stir and expectation became apparent.

The ship was now about to be slid off the stocks, and out of the Mises Eden (we understand) stood ready for the Christening smash. Some delay ensued in the movement of the ship, while expectants gaped with straining eyes to see her gallantly cleave into the stream. The spectators waited and waited, and the ship-wrights sried and tried, yet the vessel budged not, the tide ran low, the clock struck three, and still the new ship kept her place with provoking obstinacy. By this time the water had ebbed considerably, and the assemblage as much dispersed, so the launch of necessity has been postponed sine die.—*Hurkara* 11th November.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

(From the *Friend of India*, Nov. 18.)

Some of our contemporaries seem to think, that the Admiral has been outwitted by Tartar finesse; and that by transferring the seat of negotiations to Canton, all the advantages of the expedition have been lost. We cannot coincide in this opinion. In the first place, we think that the Admiral could scarcely have evaded the Emperor's wishes on this subject with any degree of propriety, founded as they apparently were in reason. The Pekin Cabinet may naturally have represented to him, that as the acts of which the English complained, and with which it was made acquainted for the first time by our Envoy, had been committed at Canton, it was but proper that investigations should be made and redress afforded there. Our negotiator might have been justly censured at home, if in this first negotiation, he had acted upon the presumption that the Cabinet of Pekin was insincere, and had refused to meet the third dignitary of the Empire in Canton. In the next place, the naval and military power which the Admiral has at his command, can scarcely fail to ensure good treatment, and honesty of dealing, even from Chinese diplomatists. If he had removed the troops from Chusan, and withdrawn his fleet, before the treaty was concluded, we might reasonably conclude that he had allowed himself to have been *humbugged*. But while the Eastern coast continues blockaded, and a foreign flag continues to wave over a part of the Chinese dominions, there can be little doubt that the conclusion of the treaty upon honorable terms will not be delayed. If the Admiral discovers insincerity in the Chinese envoy, or any reluctance to accede to his terms, he will then be fully justified in returning to Chusan, and proceeding again up the Pei-ho, to strike terror into the Imperial mind, and to bring his Cabinet at once to reason. It is moreover to be supposed that the basis of the arrangement was settled between our Admiral and the Chinese plenipotentiary before their departure from the mouth of the Pei-ho; and that little remains to be done except the discussion of minor points, and the ratification of the treaty. It would certainly have been more satisfactory to our dignity to have constrained the Emperor to sign the treaty at Pekin; but he is sufficiently humbled for a first effort, when he is constrained to make any treaty at all with a foreign power, and to enter into relations with an outside barbarian upon terms of equality.

But even though we should not obtain all that we could desire in the present treaty, the expedition will be found eventually to be of the highest service in facilitating the intercourse of the European community with China. The Emperor has now found to his cost that the Empire is not inviolable; that his insular possessions may at any future time be invaded, the commerce of his subjects interrupted, and diamay diffused through the most populous, wealthy, and industrious parts of his dominions, by Europeans. He will not willingly court a second visit from a British fleet, by a course of insolence and injustice; neither will he allow his provincial servants to act towards foreigners in a manner calculated to bring upon him the disgrace of a second invasion. Chusan lies in the immediate neighbourhood of the most flourishing cities and the busiest marts in China; of the e-bury of the two mightiest rivers of the country, and of the head of the great Canal. It is within a short steam distance of the Pei ho. The Chinese know now that it may at any time be occupied by the English; and they know also the disastrous consequence which would result from its occupation. The moral effect of this expedition will therefore be salutary in the highest degree; and if we can but obtain permission to trade to some of the ports on the Eastern coast, we may consider the present movement, as the commencement of a more liberal intercourse, between the European world and the Empire in China.

The Emperor of China has acknowledged that his people are not a fighting people, and the Chinese soldiers have declared that they get brats, because their officers will run away. Verily, if the latter be true, the former is indisputable; for an army, whose officers are the first to run away, is decidedly not a fighting army. The Emperor at all events deserves some credit for his honesty in this respect, and if his dealings with us throughout are as true, as this his estimate of the Chinese soldiery, we shall run little chance of being out-done by the superior duplicity of the celestial monarch.

But we must acknowledge that in our opinion, the

Majesty's confusion ought to increase, rather than diminish, our wariness. He has learnt that the Chinese are not a fighting people, and that, on the other hand, the British are; this is precisely the lesson, which we intended to teach him; and the only lesson it is, too, which is likely to be salutary in its effects. We must be careful, however, that it is not forgotten too soon by our imperial pupil, who is just now pretending to have it well by heart, in order to get rid of his school-master, who, we fear, is too likely to be gulled by these protestations of fair and good conduct. Well do we remember how the reverend preceptor, who, with the united aid of kindness and birch, contrived to manufacture some scholars of no mean excellence, was wont, birch in hand, to reply to the often urged declaration of "I won't do it again, Sir—I won't indeed," which the pain of the castigation would wring from the penitent offender—well do we remember the reverend gentleman's answer, always given with such hearty relish too, of "I'll take very good care that you shan't do it," as a harder stroke than usual went in. And something of this kind ought to be the answer, which we should give to our imperial pupil's promises of good conduct. Smarting as he is under the castigation, which we have commenced, and seeing still the unapplied birch in our hands, he is wondrously penitent and submissive—willing enough to "talk-talk;" until he has talked us into giving full credit to his promise of reform. We suspect that such promises are exceedingly like those extorted from the school-boy, under the birch, made to be broken very soon after the smarting sensations have gone off.—The Emperor of China knows very well that he cannot beat us, by fighting; but he seems to be a sensible man enough, and will, we are afraid, out-do us by talking. We sincerely wish that all our differences could be settled in this latter way; but we must never forget, in such negotiations, the character of the party with which we have to deal; and we are afraid that the Emperor's promises are only to be respected as much as the school-boy's, and that if we place any great degree of confidence in his protestation, we shall find, before long, that we have been humbugged. We are no advocates for any useless display of offensiveness—not would we lengthen out the war one day longer than is necessary to the full consummation of its object; but we must say that, in our opinion, a fatal error will be committed, if our delegates do not, in this matter, act with the utmost decision and insist upon such terms, and such terms only, as are calculated permanently and effectually to prevent the recurrence of any such events, as have led to the present collision between the two powers. Better that another battle or two should be fought—than that the work should be only half done. It is more meretricious, in the end, than a half settlement, which must soon be followed by another out-break, more destructive in its consequences than its predecessor. Not having before us information, regarding the proposed treaty, in an official form, we cannot with any confidence, express our opinion of its different articles; but if we are to rely upon the current rumours, and there is an identity about them, which gives them the stamp of truth we cannot but look upon its extreme insufficiency with apprehension and regret; and record our opinion that we have neglected a glorious opportunity of making ourselves both feared and respected, by a nation, held in higher esteem, by all its neighbours, and have subjected ourselves not only to the certainty of being calumniously misrepresented, but to the almost certainty of being again and again insulted, until we have to commence anew the work, which we have now got half through, and well half through, if not looked upon as the perfection of our success.—*Beagle Harbour, 19th November.*

Singapore, Thursday, 17th December, 1840.
CALCUTTA.—By the arrival of the *Clown* during the week, we have received Calcutta Papers and letters to the 21st ult. The most important article of intelligence contained in our extracts from the former, relate to the death of Maha Rajah KURUK SINGH at Lahore, and of his son and successor NAO NEHAL SINGH, whose political views, it was commonly believed, were likely to lead to a rupture with the British government.—He will be succeeded by SUMER SINGH, who is understood to adopt the more matured counsels and more pacific policy of his grand-father RUMJANG, in regard to the English.

We find by our letters that there had been some fluctuation in the Opium market, having risen from Rs. 690 for Patna and 615 for Benares to Rs. 740 @ 735 for the former, and to Rs. 660 for the latter, in consequence of the intelligence regarding China affairs brought by H. M. brig *Cruiser*. The total of the stock remaining in warehouse amounted to 2,292 chests. Considerable supplies of Straits Produce had arrived, attended with a reduction of price in *Tia* and *Pepper*, of which the one had declined to Rs. 27 @ 27.5, the other to Rs. 9.14—*Beldund* at Rs. 3. *Sago* wanted in small quantities, and *Sigars* saleable at Rs. 17.
 Freight had fallen: Dead weight commanding

only £4. 6s. to England, and *Cotton Dns.* 4 per bale to China. The *Kitty Dido*, and *Agnes* were reported to sail for this port; and the *Eliza*, *Severn*, *Hannah*, and *Frankie* *Cowesley* for China—the latter being a fine new vessel just launched.—*Sing. Free Press, 19th December.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

H. M. Ship Samarang, January, 19th 1841. Anson's Bay.

In the *Canton Press* of the 16th instant under the head of an article commencing with "The following &c. &c. &c. may be relied on." In that article, you state, that the left division was led to the attack of Ty-kok-tow by Captain Smith of the *Druid*, &c.

Now, Sir, as there cannot exist a moment's doubt of your anxiety to procure and give correct information about this brilliant affair, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks, which will put some of these particulars upon a more correct footing.

The left division consisting of the *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Moderate*, and *Columbine* were placed under the orders of CAPTAIN SCOTT of the *Samarang*, the senior officer, and nobly did he lead it on.

The *Samarang*, being considerably in advance, pushed boldly in for the centre of the battery, and had to sustain the concentrated fire of every gun; not a word was heard, nor a gun fired until her anchor was let go within less than a cable's length of the fort. Then three hearty cheers, accompanied with her broadside, "made so great a noise," that John Chinaman stood aghast! twelve minutes (a-lone) did she sustain this fire! when the *Moderate* anchored close beside her, and soon after the *Druid*, and *Columbine*. The *Druid's* broadsides were terrific, and mass after mass of solid masonry crumbled away beneath her shot. Our enemies immediately foisted their guns, some fled up the mountain, others into excavations, when the boats crew stormed the breach. The first Lieutenant of the *Samarang*, side by side with Mr. Luard, (Mate), were the first within the forts; in surmounting the walls Lieut. Bower received a severe sabre wound across the kneejoint, which immediately put him hors de combat. Mr. Luard at the same moment was colared by a gigantic mandarin, and was thrown down with his enemy above him. In the struggle for mastery, Luard twisted the mandarin's long tall round his hand, when his opponent firmly seized him by the arm with his teeth! this was of short duration, Luard soon disengaged himself, and recovering his feet and his sword, instantly cut the mandarin down.

The boats crews of the squadron were nearly at the same moment within the walls, and opened a deadly fire of musketry upon the fugitives, sowing the winding footpath up the mountain with numbers of slain. The guns were instantly spiked, and thrown into the sea. Then all the ships retired with very little damage, one large shot passed through both sides of the *Samarang* among the people at the guns, without doing more injury than wound a boy by the splinters!

I may further mention that the number of guns destroyed in the forts of Chuenpee and Ty-kok-tow amount to one hundred and eighty—and sixty more were rendered totally useless by our boats after the man of war junks had exploded.

I remain your most obdt. Servant,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir.—In your number of the 16th inst. your correspondent writes, that at the affair of Chuenpee on the 7th inst. "The casualties on the side of the British were two officers of the Navy badly wounded, one Sergeant of marines dangerously, 20 men much mangled from the accidental explosion of the magazine, and one sipahi missing."

Now, your correspondent may be correct in his account of the casualties amongst the European portion of the force, but not quite with respect to the native portion, as there are now in hospital belonging to the 37th Reg. N. I. thirteen men, seven of whom were hurt severely, and the remaining six are severely wounded, out of which four are gunshot wounds, and again, none are missing.

Yours truly,
 HAZER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Manila, 19th January, 1841.
 Sir,—I have just read in your paper of the 29th December last, the short account you gave of the loss of the French frigate "Magicienne", and in which you notice only two English ships, the *Clifford* and *Myrene*, as having saved her Captain M. Roy, and her crew.

Convinced that want of correct information is the only cause of this error, and of your silence with regard to my ship the *Favorite*, I think it but just to add to the somewhat short account which has been given you of this unfortunate accident, that the *Favorite* has taken to Manila, the Captain M. Roy with 11 of the crew. I may even add that in the night of the first December the boats of my ship began the saving of the people, by taking in tow at 10 o'clock the first raft sent off from the frigate, which was the following morning taken on board the *Myrene*.

I expect from your justice, Mr. Editor that you will, when opportunity offers, correct this omission in your former article, and remain.

Sir, Your obedient servant.

C. LAGRAVERE.

Commanding French Ship *Favorite*.

P. S. The French Consul general has contracted with merchants here for the saving of the frigate's stores, and two vessels have already been despatched with that object. The English ship *Hops*, and Swedish barque *Actif* have been taken up by the Consul for the transport of the Captain and the crew to France. They are to sail by the end of this month; bound to the port of Brest.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 30th Jany. 1841.

The only arrival of any interest during the week has been that of the *Black Swan* from Singapore, bringing dates from that place to the 19th December, and from Calcutta to 21st November. We have been obliged with the loan of *Sing. Free Press*, of 12th and 19th December. (our own numbers not having come to hand) and of Calcutta papers to 18th November, from which we have made extracts. The most important news is the death of both Kuruck Sing the ruler of the Punjab, and of Nao Nehal Sing, his son. The arrival of H. M. E. *Cruiser* in Calcutta, with the news of the termination of preliminary negotiations at the Peiho had produced an impression there that the difference with China would without loss of time be arranged, and prices of Opium as well as of Cotton, but particularly the latter, had risen in consequence—very common quality being quoted as high as 16 Rs.

We last week published captain Elliot's Circular, containing the 'preliminary arrangement' entered into with the Imperial Commissioner Keshen, and no information on the 'details remaining matter for negotiation' has since reached us. H. M. Plenipotentiary left this in the steamer *Arcton* on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday, being joined by the steamer *Madagascar* proceeded to Second Bar, accompanied by Mr. Johnston, H. M. Deputy Superintendent of Trade, M. Challays, French Vice-Consul, Captains Herbert, Maitland, Blake, Warren, Nyas, Eyres, of the squadron, and by several military officers, whose names we did not learn, also by Capt. Rossmel, of the French sloop of war the *Danville*, making in all a cortege of about twenty gentlemen. They landed near second bar Pagoda, being escorted by a guard of honor of about 70 marines under command of Lieut. Maxwell of the *Druid*, and were very courteously received by the Imperial Commissioner Keshen, who waited their arrival, a number of high officers of the Province, and also the hong merchants Howqua, Mowqua, and Pwankehqua, being in attendance, under tents erected for that purpose. The gentlemen composing H. M. Plenipotentiary's suite, were, by that officer, instantly introduced to Keshen, and the ceremony went off in the very best style, after which they were invited and sat down to a banquet prepared for them. At Keshen's desire the marines went through their exercises, much to the admiration of the Chinese, and while the English visitors were at dinner, Keshen sent for two privates of the marines and closely inspected their dress, accoutrements, etc. These marines wore a very fine body of men, and from the sample, H. E.

will be able to form a pretty correct idea of the British soldier. This day was consumed in the ceremony, and the whole of Capt. Elliot's suite left again that afternoon in the *Madagascar*, H. M. Plenipotentiary remaining at second bar in the *Abasco*, attended by Mr. Morrison, Chinese Interpreter, and Mr. Elmalle, Secretary to the Superintendents. Nothing is known when the negotiations for the settlement of details are likely to be at an end, but it is thought Capt. Elliot will be able to leave the river to-morrow, and probably nothing of the nature of the treaty will become known until his return to Macao. Many essential points, on which the Circular above referred to was silent, remain to be settled, or if settled, to be published to those interested, and until they are, we see not how the trade, even for this season, can safely be carried on at Whampoa. Hitherto, although applied for, no permission has been given to English merchants to proceed to Canton, nor have their applications for pilots to take their ships to Whampoa been attended to. The ten days after Chinese new year will have elapsed on Tuesday next, and it remains to be seen whether the negotiations for details will then be so far advanced as to allow of the trade being reopened. The impression among the Chinese seems to be that Keahen has granted to the English much more than he ought to have done, particularly in surrendering to them a portion of the territory of the Celestial Empire, and it is even said that strong protests have been forwarded on the subject to Peking by many of the high Officers of the Province. If this is the case, the arrangement is likely to give satisfaction to neither English nor Chinese, and we anticipate that the whole will have to be done over again at no very distant period, particularly if the opponents of Keahen, who, judging from the terms he has obtained for his country, seems to be an enlightened statesman, should prevail at the Court of Peking, and effectually rouse the wounded vanity of the government.

CHUSAN.—By the *Spy*, accounts from Chusan to the 15th January have been received, by which the health of the troops is represented as improving, and everything going on quietly and well. Accounts from Capt. Anstruthers, and the prisoners ex-Kite had been received, and from these it appears that they, during the first days of their imprisonment were exposed to the greatest hardships. Capt. Anstruthers, who whilst accompanied by only an old Indian servant, had, during a walk, strayed too far from the encampment at Chusan, was with his servant suddenly surrounded (on the 16th September) by a number of Chinese soldiers and others, the inhabitants of the adjacent hamlets, and after a spirited resistance, in which he received several wounds in the head and bruises in other parts of the body, was overpowered by numbers, tied and gagged, and carried into a boat, which took him to Ningpo. The poor old Indian servant had before this been cruelly murdered by the Chinese, who after having thrown him down, beat his brains out with large stones. We suppose the Chinese soldiers considered the capture of Capt. Anstruthers of more value to them, than his death, and therefore, after lashing him at Ningpo, took him before a magistrate, whence after being questioned, he was removed to prison and shut up in a cage about one yard long, one yard high and two feet broad, in which loaded with irons of great weight, he was kept several days, being besides closely watched night and day. He was then again taken before the Magistrate, where he also met Lieut. Douglas, R. N., Mrs. Noble, and several others of the crew of the *Kite*. The result of this interview was his confinement in another cage somewhat larger, and Mrs. Noble was likewise caged in the same manner. For this latter act of barbarity there can be no excuse, even if we admit that from the resistance his captors experienced, the Chinese had conceived so high an idea of Captain Anstruthers' prowess, as to think his rigid confinement necessary. The other prisoners from the *Kite* were treated, we believe, in nearly the same manner, and it was only on the 28th September, 12 days after Capt. A's capture, that he and his fellow prisoners began to experience more humane treatment. On that day, after having been taken again before the Magistrate, their fetters were taken off, and Capt. Anstruthers and Lieut. Douglas confined in a decent room, and their treatment from that time forward left nothing to complain of. The Mandarins had permitted clothes and other comforts to be sent to them by their friends in Chusan, and we hope

that by this time they will have been allowed to rejoin them.

The *Kite* was, it appears, lost on a quicksand in the Yangtsekeang, where she upset, and where, we are sorry to learn, her commander, Capt. Noble and his child were drowned. Lieut. Douglas, Mrs. Noble, and the crew were, we believe, picked up by a Chinese boat, and put on shore where they were made prisoners by the Chinese.

We publish for the benefit of our readers, the export manifests of the English ships "John O'Gaunt," "Charles Kerr," and "Lloyds," all laden from the American ship "Kosciusko;" the egress of which, pending the blockade of the River and Port of Canton, was illegally permitted by Sir J. J. G. Bremer, the Naval Commander in Chief; at the instance, and through the direct interference, of Capt. Charles Elliot, H. M. Plenipotentiary, "as a suitable act of friendly respect to the Flag of the United States."

We hear that this arbitrary, secret, and irregular proceeding will be brought before both houses of parliament; petitions for that object having already been despatched; as well copies also to the Governor General of India, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the different Chambers of Commerce of India, England and Scotland; together with copies of the correspondence which passed relating thereto:

	Con- gou,	Pé- oe.	Gun- powder	Impe- rial.
Jo. O'Gaunt, for Liverp.	512,962	...	5,200	4,249
Charles Kerr, " London	613,866	...	6,533	5,066
Lloyd, " do.	453,303	1,040	5,889	4,265
Total lbs.	1,580,131	1,040	17,622	13,580

THE MAIL PER H. C. STEAMER ENTERPRISE. On Saturday last, the 23d inst., a notice was circulated from the Post-Office that the H. C. Steamer *Enterprise* would sail for Singapore and Calcutta in the course of that day, informing the community at same time that the letter-bag by her would be made up at the Post-Office. In the evening it became known that Capt. Elliot would give his despatches in charge of Capt. West at 8 o'clock that night, and that the steamer would start immediately after. The letter bags were accordingly all got ready at the Post Office, waiting to be taken thence by Capt. West, who a cording to directions, which Capt. Elliot said, he would give him, was to call at the Post-Office on the way to his boat, and take the letters with him. No one having called for the letters till half past eight, it was found, on sending out that Capt. West had already left with Capt. Elliot's despatches only, and a boat that was sent off immediately in the hope of reaching the steamer before she sailed, returned with the intelligence that the Steamer was gone! We know not whether to attribute this most untoward circumstance to accident or to design, as Capt. Elliot only at seven o'clock in the evening had returned answer to the post-office to an enquiry on the subject, that Capt. West should call there on his way to the boat, and the post-office is only a few steps from the spot where he was to embark. If the letters remained behind through forgetfulness on the part of the Captain of the Steamer, the public will have just cause of complaint against Capt. West for his carelessness, by which they are put to the greatest inconvenience; if on the other hand the Plenipotentiary thought it advisable that his advices should reach Calcutta before any comments that may have been made here upon the "preliminary arrangement" with Keahen, and omitted directing Capt. West to call for the letter bag at the Post-office, as he promised he would do, then the community here as well as that of India, will have another reason added to the many, to convince them that their interests are but little regarded by H. M. Superintendent and Plenipotentiary. Under circumstances like those of Saturday last, when it would naturally be of the greatest importance that so remarkable an arrangement should be known to our commercial friends with the remarks which local experience would enable our merchants to make on it, their letters are kept back, and only the official account of what has been done is allowed to reach Calcutta, and erroneous impressions may again be made, and may again lead into wrong speculations, as was the case on the arrival in Calcutta of H. M. S. *Cruiser* which vessel also left Macao without taking letters, when both Opium and Cotton rose greatly in price under the impression of a

speedy settlement of the differences with this country, which no doubt would have been considerably modified had parties in Calcutta been able to receive, along with the official advices, those of their mercantile friends.

We are glad to say however, that there is a chance of the *Enterprise* being still caught at Singapore, the mail left behind by her having gone in the *Ernaad*, which vessel left here, we understand, just 48 hours after, and being a good sailor, may possibly, with the prevailing fair wind, reach Singapore before the Steamer shall have proceeded to Calcutta.

HONGKONG.—On Tuesday last, the 26th January, the Island of Hongkong, the new settlement ceded by the Chinese to the English, was taken possession of in the name of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The English colors were hoisted, and saluted from the ships; we have not yet heard any further particulars of the ceremony.

Now that the British are about to return to Canton, it is to be wished that with the returning trade, the Police there may likewise become more effective. For some time past the authorities seem to have been apprehensive, if not of insurrection, at least of serious depredations from the numerous bands of robbers which infest the city, suburbs, and environs. The young and able bodied inhabitants were some weeks since enlisted as a sort of militia, and had to patrol the streets during the night, as a protection against the plunderers. These precautions have however in one instance at least proved useless, for on Thursday night, the 21st, two nights before new year, when the streets are generally much crowded, a band of robbers, supposed not to have been less than 1000, blocked up with part of their body all the entrances to what our informant calls Copper-street, a street in the suburbs not far from Physick street, where Copper utensils chiefly are sold, but where are also a great many shops of money dealers or shroffs, while the remainder leisurely rifled these latter, and carried off, it is said, not less than \$40,000. These are bad prospects for the Factories, upon which, it is said, an attack was intended some weeks since, in consequence of which a guard of several hundred Hong coolies was stationed in and near them.

ARRIVED.—24th, Brit. *Black Swan*, from Singapore. 26th, Amer. *Hamilton*, from Manila and Batavia.

SAILED.—23rd, H. M. B. *Columbine*, Captain Clarke, for Chusan; H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, West, for Singapore and Calcutta. 24th, *Charles Kerr*, for London. 25th, *Ernaad*, Hill, for Singapore and Calcutta; this day *Lloyds*, Garrett, for London.

Arrived at Singapore.—12th December, *Ariel*, Warden, and *Hindustan*, Campbell. 13th, *Falcon*, Vincent. 17th, H. M. S. *Volage*, Capt Elliot, all from China.

Sailed from Singapore for China previous to the *Black Swan* leaving; *Gunga*, *Castle Huntly*, *Tory*, *Chebar*, *Catharine*, *Sultana*, *Earl of Clare*.

The *Lady Grant*, for the safety of which fears were entertained, had put back to Singapore and was repairing. Nothing known of the fate of the *Galconda*, and of the Dutch Barque *Edithbeth*.

In Calcutta the following vessels had been laid on for China: *Eliza*, *Hannah*, *Sovereign*, *Frémée*, *Cowajee*.

The Span. Brig *San Joaquin* was lost on the Eastcoast near Nam, on the. Her cargo was saved, but the wreck was burned to prevent its falling into the hands of the Chinese.

The *Lord Amherst* is to sail for Bombay in a few days. H. M. S. *Samarang*, will it is said be despatched for England immediately, and H. M. S. *Caliopo* for Bombay.

Vessels laid on in Bombay for China:—*Orleana*, *Amazon*, *Amity*, *Augusta*, *Charles Forbes*, *Aradocor*.

Vessels expected—from Bombay, *Earl of Clare*, *Julius Cesar*. From Singapore, *Frances Smith*, *Elizabeth*, *Lady Grant*. From England, *Cherish*, *Transport*, *Pestonia*, *Bomanjee*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Linton*, Madras. **LATEST DATES**, from ENGLAND, 4th September via Bombay. **UNITED STATES**, 18th August via England. **CALCUTTA**, 21st November, via Singapore **BOMBAY**, 5th November via Calcutta. **SINGAPORE**, 19th December. *Black Swan*. **JAVA**, 21st Nov. *Hamilton*. **MANILA**, 15th January *Hamilton*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 19.] Macao, Saturday, 6th February, 1841.

[No. 279.]

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Editor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.
Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—Messrs WILLIAM FREDERICK FERGUSSON, JAMES FERGUSSON, HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON, COLIN CAMPBELL and JOHN HUTCHESON FERGUSSON, carrying on business in Calcutta, as Merchants and Agents, under the firm of FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co. have this day formed in China a branch of their house, with identical interests and responsibilities, under the style of FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co., and Messrs THEOPHORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, also of Calcutta, have arranged to become partners in both Establishments from the 1st May next.

B. J. LEIGHTON.
For self and partners.

Macao, 1st January, 1841.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the 'Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. 1. British built Barque "HERALD," 277 Tons Register; apply to WM. WATT, Master.

Macao, 3rd February, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE One Ship LANTAS, (late Mermid) 600 Tons, will sail on the 8th proximo. For freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 29th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company **BILLS** on Bengal apply to RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.—Recently received from New York, now on board the Brig Jane in the Roads.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER 16 @ 28 oz. and **NAILS** South American Pig Copper.

DUCK and **TWINE**, **PORK**, **GREEN PAINT**, **SUPERFINE FLOUR**, **BEER**, **CLARET**.

PILOT and **NAYV BREAD**, for which apply to GIDEON NYE JR. or to Capt. WOODBERRY, on board.

Macao, 27th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

THE 'Herald' has brought out a small supply of the best MADEIRA WINE, from the cellars of Messrs NEWTON, GORLON, MURDOCH & Co., who have so thoroughly established the character of their wine in China. The Packages are,

Hogshheads, Quarter Casks, Half Quarter Casks, and A few three dozen cases in bottles. Apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 29th January, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.

Common ditto, in wood and bottle.

Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.

Holland Gin.

French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c.

Brown and Pale SHERRY.

ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES.

SEWING TWINE.

Bleached CANVAS, Nos. 1 @ 6.

Superior EAU de COLOGNE.

Manila and Havannah SEGARS.

OILMAN'S STORES.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.

TWOBRASS SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete

BEAVER HATS.

STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.

Pump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost)

A few Kegs of TONGUES.

also, just received:

ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kegs.

MEAS BEER, in half Barrels.

BERKLEY and PINE CHEESE.

MACCABOY SNUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINSALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by October 22nd, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lynn & Louisa Bailie*. BRANDY in wood, Bass' BEER in Cask and Bottle, PRIME HAMBRO MEAS PORK in barrel, INDIA BEER in Tierces, BISCUIT in puncheons, CANVAS and DUCK, SEAMING and ROPING TWINE, and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of SOUPS, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GRQUE, HARE, &c. &c. WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 31st October, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. " 2

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck,

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CANLETS; apply to HOOKER & LANE.

TO LET.

A Commodious and well finished HOUSE, apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

PARTS.

MOST IMPORTANT.

We have this moment received the following important communication from Paris:—

PARIS; 2 OCT., HALF-PAST EIGHT.

FRIDAY MORNING.—I hasten to inform you that the French government received the following most important telegraphic despatch:—

"MARSEILLES, 2 OCT., HALF-PAST EIGHT.

"MALTA, Sept. 27.—The *Prometheus*, which left Beyroot on the 20th, announces that, after a bombardment of nine days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allied took possession of it.

"The *Oriental*, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, makes known that the firman deposing Mehemet Ali, had been communicated on the 21st to his highness by the consuls general of the four powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their shipping. (Copy.) "Director of the Telegraph, Flocon."

The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received, as members of the French government have said that if the treaty were executed a *Centimes* there must be war, I dare not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as an ineluctable fatal news, and I have good reason to do so.

The above news has caused Consols to fall suddenly from 87½ to 87.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO SHEERNESS DOCK-YARD.

SHEERNESS, FRIDAY EVENING.

Her Majesty's ship Camperdown, 120 guns, was attempted to be fired in the basin this evening by some incendiary. The fire was first discovered in the midshipman's berth; it was extinguished after burning a locker, but on further search a well laid train was discovered in the warrant officer's store room, consisting of resin, oakum, and lucifer matches. The above is official.

BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The following is we believe, a correct list of the British fleet now in the Mediterranean:—Princess Charlotte 104, Powerful 84, Ganges 84, Thunderer 84, Bellerophon 78, Revenge 78, Cambridge 78, Asia 84, Impacable 74, Hastings 72, Benbow 72, Edinburgh 72.—On passage out: Rodney 92, Vanguard 84, Castor 36, Pique 36, Inconstant (at Gibraltar, it is said) 36.—Fitting: Britannia 120, Howe 120, Calcutta 64, Bellisle (no men) 72.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

An extraordinary express from Brussels brings the important news of the abdication of the King of Holland.

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* of to day says:—"I hasten to communicate to you the most important news just received by the Amsterdam papers of Wednesday afternoon, that his Majesty, before setting out the day before from the Hague, for the Castle of Loo, announced to his ministers his intention of abdicating. In a few days a proclamation will be issued, by which his Majesty will inform his subjects of his resolution. I am enabled to assure you, from private letters I have received this moment from Holland, that this news has an official character."

The *Observateur* of Brussels gives several extracts from the Dutch journals, which confirm this intelligence. In the city article of the *Amsterdam*, of the 30th, it is stated that the rumour caused great depression. The King made known his resolution to some of his ministers before his departure for the chateau of Loo. The *Hanvelblad* makes the same announcement, and adds that "the King went to Loo with Baron Fagel, one of his oldest friends, who had recently arrived from Paris, where he had performed the functions of minister plenipotentiary. The Prince and Princess of Orange are announced to meet the King at Loo on Monday next. It is believed that his Majesty has already given orders to transmit in two days all the official documents of the various ministerial departments to the Prince of Orange, who will for the future conduct all the affairs of the kingdom. We wait with the most eager anxiety for further intelligence respecting this interesting event." The Dutch papers do not even hint at the causes which have led to this determination of the part of the King; but it is thought in Brussels that he has descended from his high estate solely to accomplish in private life the union with an amiable lady of his court which met with so much opposition when first announced to the Dutch people about a twelvemonth ago.

Whatever may be the issue of the existing crisis, whether peace or war, for a long protracted, unannounced, and tormenting state of armed preparation on all sides, one portion of the duty, and the most pressing portion of it, incumbent on the QUEEN'S Ministers is, to place the country in readiness for the worst, if they mean to

satisfy foreign Powers that nothing will be gained by driving matters to extremity with Great Britain.

We return, therefore, to our often-repeated accusation against the naval department, or, in other words, against the whole Cabinet of Lord Melbourne—to wit, that they have not kept pace with neighbouring Powers in their preparations for the contingency of war, while the disparity of armed force is so unfavourable to Great Britain, as to render that calamitous contingency every day more alarming to the nation.

When a quarrel arose with Spain in 1790, touching the capture of two or three British merchantmen for trading on a part of the north-west coast of America, which the Spaniards claimed for their own territory, what happened? No shillyshallying then—no long tail of protocols in that age. On the 5th of May, within a week of the day on which the particulars of the transaction had reached him, the Prime Minister came down with a message to the House of Commons. On the 11th he obtained a vote of credit for 1,000,000*l.* sterling. Within two months he had a fleet at Spithead, fully manned and fit for service, of between 30 and 40 sail of the line. On the 24th of July he obtained a full and formal satisfaction from Spain for the wrong which had been perpetrated upon British subjects, and for the insult offered to the Crown of England, which satisfaction had at first been stiffly refused by the Spanish Government. Further, on the 28th of October, in less than six months from the date of his Majesty's message to Parliament, a regular and permanent convention was signed at Madrid, providing solid restitution of all rights, privileges, and property of which British subjects had suffered loss or curtailment through the injustice of Spanish functionaries, and also establishing fixed regulations for their future security against every species of aggression. This was doing business. This was the consequence of a fleet at Spithead, whose apprehended broadsides riddled the bull of the Escurial, and brought the Spaniard to his senses, although backed by the French National Assembly, which recognized the obligations of the family compact against England. The British Minister of that day was not of the race of PALMERSTON, MELBOURNE, or MINTO. He was a man—his name was WILLIAM PITT.

But there was to support the vigorous measures of Mr. PITT at that day a system of sound and formidable marine policy. Things were then at all times in readiness. There was not a niggardly, beggarly parsimony, covering our dockyards with desolation and despair. There was not a general dismissal of hands from that most useful depot of naval strength—the ordinary. There was no dark solitude for villains and traitors to prowl in. There were eyes and arms on duty to watch and seize incendiaries while committing their crimes, or at least to detect who it was that had set a dockyard on fire; whereas under the MINTO Administration a three-decker in ordinary, worth 100,000*l.*, is left in the keeping of a couple of old men, or a man and boy, with no possibility of setting a night watch, no matter how many paid vagabonds may be lurking round the ship to fling a fireball on board her.—*Times*, Oct. 1.

THE NELSON MEMORIAL.

On Wednesday afternoon the foundation stone of the Nelson Memorial was laid on the site in Trafalgar-square, presented to the committee by her Majesty's government. The proceedings were conducted in a private manner, owing to the absence from town of noblemen and gentlemen comprising the committee. The stone was laid in order that the work might not be delayed. C. D. Scott, Esq., the honorary secretary of the committee officiated on the occasion.

At half past four o'clock, after the arrangement of the numerous preliminaries, a massive block of Dartmoor stone, weighing 14 tons, was raised and Mr. Scott then placed in a bottle, which he hermetically sealed, the various coin of the realm, from a sovereign to a silver penny, which have been struck during the reign of her Majesty the Queen, as also a list of the distinguished members of the committee and trustees, together with a statement of their proceedings in connection with the commencement of the work, and the following inscription engraved on vellum:—

"Memorial of the Achievements of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson.

"At a general meeting held at the Thatched House, St. James's street, on Thursday, February 22, 1838.

"Resolved—That this meeting, impressed with the deepest veneration for the memory of Lord Nelson, proposed that a general subscription be raised for the purpose of erecting a national monument in a conspicuous part of this metropolis in commemoration of his glorious achievements. That the following noblemen and gentlemen, with power to add to their numbers, be the committee to carry this object into effect."

[Here follow the name of the noblemen and gentlemen.]

INSCRIPTION.

"The foundation-stone of this column, the tribute of the British people to the memory of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, was laid on the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1840, and the fourth year of the reign of her Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by Charles Davison Scott, Esq., son of John Scott, Esq., secretary to the departed hero, who fell with his lordship on board the Victory, in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st day of October, in the year 1805, when Divine Providence blessed the fleet under his command with the most signal and decisive victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain.

"His memory shall endure when this Column shall have perished.

"This column was erected by Messrs Grissell and Peto, from the designs and under the immediate superintendence of William Railton, Esq."

The bottle containing the coins and inscriptions was here inserted in a cavity in the foundation under the stone, and the block was then lowered to its resting-place, amidst the cheers of those present. The usual formulae connected with proceedings of this nature were then gone through.

The pedestal, having on its four sides bassi relievi of Nelson's four principal engagements—viz., St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Nile, and Trafalgar, is raised on a flight of 12 steps, at the angles of which latter are lions in a recumbent position. The order of the column is Corinthian. The capital is taken from the bold and simple example of Mars Ultor, at Rome; and on each side of it is introduced a figure of Victory. On the capital is a circular pedestal, ornamented with a wreath of laurel and lions' heads, and surmounted by a statue of Nelson, 17 feet in height. The shaft of the column is fluted. Its base is richly ornamented; the lower part with a cable, and the upper with oak leaves. The total height of the column is 120 feet, and the diameter 11 feet 6 inches. The whole of the column is of solid granite from the Fogginton quarries at Dartmoor. The average weight of each block is nine tons.—*Times*.

Bel's Weekly Messenger, 28th Sept.

FRANCE.

We have received the French papers up to Thursday. The *moniteur* of the above day announces, that by a royal ordinance of the 21st of September, an additional credit has been opened for the Minister of War of 51, 674,000 francs, to provide for the urgent expenses resulting from the increase of the effective and material of the army. The sanction of the Chambers for this extraordinary credit will be applied for in the approaching session.

A despatch from Marshal Vallee, dated the 21st of September, states that an attempt made by Rouhamedji, Kalifa of Tlemecen, to carry off some cattle from the allied douars, was repelled with loss. Abdel Kader was ill at Mascara, and the greater part of his regular troops were in the east, where they had been defeated on the 29th of August, and also on the 1st of September, by General Changarnier and Colonel Levasseur. Benthami, Kalifa of Mascara, was at Saida collecting contributions, and Bouhamedji was occupied in removing stores and troops from Tlemecen to Tafraoua. The recruiting for the emir's regular troops continued.

The French papers publish a transcript, taken from the Belgian journals, of a note addressed on the 31st of last to Mr. H. L. Bulwer, Britannic Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris in the absence of Lord Granville. The object of this note, which is exceedingly lengthy, detailing the various negotiations that have taken place in the affairs of the East, is to prove that it was France that voluntarily separated from the four powers, and not the four powers from France.

The period for the assembling of the Chambers has not been formally decided upon by the French Cabinet, but the *Courrier Francais* says that M. Thiers had intimated to some of the members that the meeting would take place at the latest on the 1st of December.

The *Commerce* refers to a rumour which prevailed at Paris on the preceding day, without vouching for its authenticity, that Admiral Lalande was about to return to Toulon and proceed with the squadron of reserve to the Straits of Gibraltar, and calculates that the naval force at Toulon on the 15th of October will consist of two three-deckers, the Ocean and the Souverain; four vessels of the line—the Marengo, the Ville de Marseilles, the Genereux, and the Trident (the two latter being at the present moment employed in transporting troops to Africa); three frigates—the Iphigenie, the Uranie, and the Independante; and the corvette Circe.

A considerable quantity of supplies for the Russian fleet have been purchased at Genoa, Cagliari, and Spezia, according to an account in the *Quotidienne*. The supplies are required for a force of 10,000 or 12,000 men.

SPAIN.

Madrid journals to the 20th ult. have come to hand. Advice from Valencia had been received in the capital to the 22d. The Queen was engaged in preparing a manifesto, which she intended to address to the nation. The ayuntamiento having been asked by her Majesty what course she meant to pursue, replied that it had determined on making common cause with the Supreme Junta of Madrid. The Queen was in constant consultation with her friends, and seldom retired to rest before three or four o'clock in the morning. Sentinels were stationed in all the principal streets leading to the Palace, square, and large patrols continually traversed the city. General O'Donnel appeared to be still faithful to her Majesty but desertion was rapidly thinning the ranks of his army. The British minister had arrived at Valencia, and was said to exercise considerable influence over the direction of affairs. The *Madrid Gazette* repudiates with contempt the assertion of the French papers, that English intrigue had produced the present state of things: "when an entire people, supported by the chief of the army, rises to proclaim its independence, can any nation in the world affirm that its influence has prevailed?" General Espartero was expected to arrive in Madrid on the 1st or 2d instant. The Junta appears to have been displeased with the Duke of Victory for having too hastily responded to the appeal from the court, without stipulating any guarantee in behalf of the popular movement.

NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The Gresham Committee met at Mercers'-hall on Wednesday last, when the plans for the new Royal Exchange, signed by the Lords of the Treasury, with their official approval of Mr. Tite's design, were laid before them. Mr. Tite was then appointed architect; and it was determined to divide the building under two contracts—the first for the foundations, which will be commenced immediately, and the second for the superstructure. The edifice is expected to be completed within three years, and the area for the meeting of the merchants will, in all probability, be ready for their accommodation in the spring of 1843.

UNITED STATES.

(The following appeared in a second edition of *The Times* of yesterday.)

We have received by the packet-ship Roscoe, Captain Huttleson, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, New York papers to the 8th, and Canada papers to the 6th September.

Neither the money nor the stock-market had undergone material change in the interval betwixt the sailing of the President and the Roscoe. The exchange on England was 106½ to 107. The supply of bills was less than it had been, but the demand was limited. On Paris bills were scarce; the rate was 5*fr.* 26½*cs.* At Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., United States Bank shares were quoted at 65¼ to 65½; and at New York, on the 7th, at 62.

The domestic intelligence contained in the papers is of no interest to the English reader. Electioneering still engaged the citizens throughout the union.

The news from Mexico reported in the American papers has been anticipated by arrivals direct from that republic.

The Canada papers are quite barren of intelligence.

New York, Sept. 6.

TREASURY NOTES.

Treasury Department, Sept. 1.
Amount of Treasury Notes issued under the acts of Congress of the 12th of October, 1837, the 21st May, 1838, and the 2d of March, 1839 . . . \$19,567,086 22
Of that amount there has been redeemed 19,193,022 51

Leaving outstanding . . . \$274,063 61

Amount issued under act of 31st of March, 1840 . . . \$4,899,864 57

Of that issue there has been redeemed . . . 207,425 71

Leaving of that issue outstanding . . . 4,692,438 86

Aggregate outstanding . . . \$4,966,502 47

(From the *New Orleans Bee*)

HORRID MASSACRE.—The schooner Atrevida arrived yesterday from Campeachy, which place she left on the 13th inst. Perfect tranquillity reigned in the city at the departure of this vessel. A Texan brig and schooner were at anchor in the harbour. We have already alluded to the capture of Tobacco by the Federalists. It seems, from all that we have been able to ascertain from the Captain of the Atrevida, that a part of the Centralist army, consisting of 200 men, who had been obliged to leave the city, had afterwards received reinforcements, and had marched towards Tobacco, which they had succeeded in recapturing, and, taking advantage of the feebleness of their enemies, who were suffering from sickness, had been guilty of cruelties of the most revolting nature. Nothing was spared; all the inhabitants who pronounced themselves in favour of the Federalists were massacred without distinction, and their property pillaged and devastated.—*Times*, Oct. 1.

why has the trade not been opened, as the Chinese promised it should be? If on the other hand, negotiations were at the time of H. M. Plenipotentiary publishing his Circular not in a sufficient state of forwardness, and that nothing, as we suspect to have been the case, was finally concluded, the publication of the Circular may be the cause of incalculable mischief. The official news of a speedy settlement of differences will reach England by the *John O'Gaunt* and India by the *Enterprise*, and its natural consequence will be speculation upon a false basis, ruinous to those concerned in it; the circular will cause prices of Teas to fall without good cause for such depreciation, and exports to China will rise in the same proportion, and merchants will be justified in their opinion and that of their friends in consequence of having acted upon information coming from such high authority. But alas, experience has already proved to us in this instance, that even this high authority may be misled, and thereby become the cause of misleading others into loss and misfortune. Up to Friday (yesterday) morning nothing of any importance as to how the negotiations proceeded, had transpired; it was said that H. M. Plenipotentiary would during the week proceed to Canton, there to sign the treaty, but H. E. has not yet moved from Macao, and it would appear that before the arrangement is finally concluded, if indeed its provisions are already in a state of sufficient forwardness, the Imperial Commissioner has found means to prevail on H. M. Plenipotentiary to await answer from Peking, which may now already have arrived in Canton, to Keshen's report of the taking of Chuenpee and Ty cock-tow. There are indeed rumours current here that such answer has been received; that His Imperial Majesty is greatly incensed at the presumption of the barbarians, and at the yielding disposition of Keshen; that on no account is Hongkong to be ceded to the English; but that the Emperor agrees to the payment of the stipulated compensation. We merely give this as a rumour; we believe that up to yesterday morning important despatches were expected by H. M. Plenipotentiary from Canton, and facts, as stated above, prove to us that the arrangements notified by Capt. Elliot as concluded a fortnight since, have not come to conclusion yet. We should not be sorry to see the present negotiations broken off; the conditions obtained from the Chinese are in our opinion much less favorable than they ought to be, and should the Chinese not understand their own interest well enough, and refuse to accede to them, it is to be expected that better terms will be forced from them next time.

Accounts from Chusan, brought by the *Chusan* to 25th January, mention that the Chinese were again leaving Ninghai, and rumours of intended hostilities on the part of the Chinese government prevailed.

The protracted state of uncertainty in which matters remain, and the consequent interruption of the Commerce usually carried on at Canton, have, according to accounts we have lately received from that City, produced a feeling there by no means favorable to the existing government, and judging from the precautions resorted to by the authorities, an insurrection of the multitude of restless artisans, instigated by the many professional thieves and robbers which Canton and its neighbourhood have always had the reputation of sheltering, seems to be expected. The garrison of the City has been strengthened by about 4000 soldiers drawn from the neighbouring towns of Sewing, Samkong and Shiewchow, and detachments of them patrol the streets all night. A singular discovery is said to have been made, which, if our information be correct, would certainly indicate the existence of some extensive design of the malefactors upon the city, which was, that the guns on the northside of the ramparts were found all to have been spiked, probably with a view of facilitating an attack by lessening the defences of the City. A Powder magazine also was fired and exploded, and three men who could give no account of themselves, and upon whom the suspicion of having fired it, fell, were seized, and immediately executed. Incendiarism is said to be the order of the day, and small fires have frequently occurred, but on the 28th of last month a fire broke out in Shaming, a part of the suburbs to the west of and at little distance from, the foreign factories in which a very large number of houses and boats were destroyed. Part of this suburb is built close upon the water's edge, whilst an immense number of boats, most of them of large size, serving the purposes of coffee and eating houses, are moored in the river, forming a great number of streets; these boats are afloat however only during

high water, being bedded in the mud when the tide runs out. In case of danger from fire they cannot therefore be removed, particularly during winter when the water generally is low; but even supposing them to be afloat, their enormous number and great and unwieldy size would render their sudden removal in case of any emergency a work of great difficulty. On this occasion the flames spread so rapidly that many of the inmates of the boats and houses were burnt to death. It is supposed that the fire was the work of incendiaries, and while it lasted, robberies are said to have been committed without almost an attempt at concealment. A great number of the unfortunate women, by whom Shaming is chiefly inhabited, were carried away captives, and the quantity of other property which fell into the hands of the thieves is represented to have been very great.

There can be little doubt that the events in China since the arrival of the Expedition, have considerably altered the feelings the Chinese entertain towards their authorities. They have been accustomed to submit to them without question; their authority was so firmly established, that implicit obedience to mandarins had, as it were, become part of their nature; they had no conception of the existence of anything more powerful than the government of their country, and, under the impression of its inviolability, they gave cheerful obedience, nor did the thought ever obtrude that by their own efforts they might shake off a yoke which habit had made easy to them, and which education had taught them to look upon as something divine, nor was oppression by the government or its officers considered otherwise than a dispensation of providence, and as such submitted to. This feeling has however, as we know from conversation with intelligent natives, received a severe shock; the people have seen their officers, who in times of peace ruled over them with undisputed sway, and whose power was unlimited, seconded as it was by the voluntary submission of the nation, unable to oppose the slightest resistance to a handful of foreigners, who with impunity take possession of any part of the country they please, and who tumble their fortresses about their ears as if they were built of paper. They moreover see that in many instances, in the hour of danger, the mandarins were the first to abandon their posts, and they arrive at the dangerous conclusion, that their government is only there to oppress them in the time of peace and tranquillity, but unable to do what ought to be the first object of every government—to protect the people. They are aware now that there exist things more powerful on earth than mandarins; they argue, that if a hand of foreigners can so effectually humble them, they, the people, will likewise be able to do so; the charm which preserved the government hitherto is dispelled; the spell is broken, and we foresee that the British Expedition will become the occasion of numberless internal distractions, and that the peace the country has enjoyed for nearly two centuries will henceforward be at an end. In how far such a state of things may affect the foreign relations of the country it would be difficult to guess, although we believe not to be wrong in supposing the people generally to be decidedly hostile to foreigners; nor in affirming that the taking of Chuenpee and Ty cock-tow fortresses, and the great loss of life there, has increased this feeling of ill will, which has become even more intense by the friendly interview the High Imperial Commissioner granted to the strangers, treating them with all honor, only a few days after so many Chinese had fallen fighting against these same foreigners in the defence of their country. Keshen is by the Chinese generally, suspected of being too friendly to foreigners, and the clamor against him is great; a number of libels upon him and his acts have been found posted upon the walls in Canton, and it is generally said that the other high officers of the Province disapprove altogether of Keshen's proceedings. What gives color to this report is the circumstance of none of them, with the exception of the Kwang-chow-foo, having been present at the interview with H. M. Plenipotentiary at second bar, those accompanying the Imperial Commissioner being all military mandarins, officers who, in the internal policy of China, rank immeasurably below civil mandarins.

MACAO RACES.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1841.

FIRST RACE.

A Match — R.C.

Mr. Leslie's, G.A.H. Belshazzar, Yellow,
Williamson's, B.A.H. Little Wonder, Green,
Belshazzar had a good start, was never headed,
and won by a length and a half.

SECOND RACE.

Sweepstakes of \$5 each, for all ponies—R.C.
Mr. Graham's, Charles XII, Green,
Bolt's, Sandy, Orange & black,
O'Malley's, Titmouse, Crimson & white,
Gordon's, Robinhood, Pink,
Henry's, Norval, Yellow,
Bolt's, Blackie, Crimson & black,
Williamson's, Shadrach, Black,
Comeup's, Strawberry, Grey & green sleeves,
Mahomed Ali's, Fellah, Blue,
Hector's, Ratcatcher, Green,
Eden's, Hardhead,
Edward's, Dumble,

The entries for this race were so numerous that the Stewards divided the horses into two lots. The first race was won by Sandy, and the second by Charles XII. The two winners then came out, Sandy leading to the turn where, true to his owner's name, he bolted, when Charles took the lead, and won in a canter.

THIRD RACE.

Sweepstakes of \$20 each—R.C.
Mr. Abernethy's, G.A.H. The Doctor, Stripe,
Williamson's, B.A.H. Little Wonder, Green,
Leslie's, G.A.H. Belshazzar, Yellow,
The Deputy Shepherd's, C.C.H. Julius Caesar, Blue.
The horses got away well together; Julius leading at a severe pace, to the turn, where Wonder took the lead, Belshazzar lying second, in this position they ran to the bushes, when the Doctor came out, and won in good style by a length and a half, Belshazzar lying well up.

FOURTH RACE.

The Moonbeam Cup value \$50 all Ponies—R.C.
The winner of the Sweepstakes to carry 14 lbs., and the second horse 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Hector's, Ratcatcher, Green,
Graham's, Charles XII, Blue,
Henry's, Norval, Yellow,
O'Malley's, Titmouse, Crimson & white,
Gordon's, Robinhood, Pink,
Bolt's, Blackie, Crimson & black,
Sandy, Orange & black,
Williamson's, Shadrach, Black,
Comeup's, Strawberry, Pink,
Little's, Tom Thumb, Grey & green sleeves,
Mahomed Ali's, Fellah, Blue,
Eden's, Hardhead,
Edward's, Dumble,

Ratcatcher took the lead, was never headed, and won easy.

The weather on Wednesday being very fine, the races had attracted a greater number of spectators than we saw on a previous occasion, even the Celestials were anxious to witness the sport. The *Nemesis* Steamer added greatly to the interest of the scene; drawing so little water she was able to run quite close to the shore, so close, indeed, that some of her people jumped on dry land from off her bowsprit, with which she might have touched the barrier wall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—31st January British *Folkstone*, July, from London 3d October, left the land 9th Oct.; French *Elizabeth*, Geoffroy, from Manila; British *Nimrod*, Moore, from Sydney; French *Smith Edmonds*, from Madras, Singapore, and Manila.

SAILED.—1st French *Shoop of war, Danaide*, Rosamel;

Arrived in England:—September 9th *Ellon Stewart*; 15th *Royal Saxon*.

The *Lord Amherst*, for Bombay, is under dispatch.

Vessels expected—From Bombay: *Orleans, Amazon, Amity, Augusta, Charles Forbes, Ardour, Earl of Clare, Julius Cesar*. From Calcutta, *Eliza, Hannah, Severn, Ramjee Cowasjee*. From Singapore, *Gunga, Castle Huntly, Torg, Chebar, Catherine, Sultana, Earl of Clare, Elizabeth, Lady Grant*. From England, *Fatima, Ipswich, Chetah, Transports, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Palmyra, Prince George, and Barretto junior*. American vessels expected.—*Lintin*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 3rd October & *Folkstone*. UNITED STATES, 8th September via ENGLAND. *Calcutta*, 21st November, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 15th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 19th December & *Black Swan*. JAVA, 21st Nov. & *Thimillon*. MANILA, 20th January & *Francis Smith*.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

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[No. 280.]

A GENTLEMAN, late of H. B. M. Surveying Service, is desirous of giving LESSONS in NAVIGATION NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY or SURVEYING. For terms &c. apply to **L. JUST & SON.**

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,


Recording Secretary and Librarian
Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.


NOTICE—The twentieth volume of the **ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA** has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.


FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

 **THE** fast sailing Brig **HARLEQUIN**, 292 Tons, now lying at Toankoo; apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**
Macao, 11th February, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 **THE** A. I. British built Barque "**HERALD**," 277 Tons Register; apply to **WM. WATT, Master.**
Macao, 3rd February, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.

 **THE** fine Ship **LANTAO**, (late Mermaid) 600 Tons, will sail on the 6th proximo. For freight apply to **A. A. DE MELLO.**
Macao, 29th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

23rd September, 1840.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.—Recently received from New York, now on board the Brig *Jane* in the Roads.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER 16 @ 28 oz. and NAILS.
South American Pig COPPER.

DUCK and TWINE, PORK, SUPERFINE FLOUR, GREEN PAINT, CLARET, BEEF.

PILOT and NAVY BREAD.
for which apply to **GIDEON NYE JR.**

or to Capt. **WOODBERRY**, on board.

Macao, 27th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

THE 'Herald' has brought out a small supply of the best MADEIRA WINE, from the cellars of Messrs **NEWTON, GORLON, MURDOCH & Co.**, who have so thoroughly established the character of their wine in China. The Packages are,

Hogheads,
Quarter Casks,
Half Quarter Casks, and

A few three dozen cases in bottle. Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

Macao, 20th January, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.
CHERRY CORDIAL, of very superior quality.
Holland GIN.
French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c.
Brown and Pale SHERRY.
ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES.
Superior old HOCK.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
CIDER, in one dozen cases.
Base' BEER, in wood and bottle.
Superior EAU de COLOGNE.
Manilla and Havannah SEGARS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
MARINE STORES—Canvas, Nos. 1 @ 6; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 34 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Deepen: Lead: Log; and many other ANCHORS of 3, 5, 6, and 7, cwt., and two of 22 cwt. each; CHAINS, of sizes; **MANILA ROPES.**

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.
TWO BRASS SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete
BEAVER HATS.
PERFUMERY.
STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.

Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.)

A few Kegs of TONGUES.
also, just received:

ELASTIC BRACES.
American BUTTER, in small Kegs.
Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes

Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.
Do. FLOUR.
Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

MESS BEEF, in half Barrels.
BARKLEY and PINE CHEESE.
MACCARBY SNUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to **JNO. SMITH.**
First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE
by **HOOKER & LANE.**
just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHPINE SALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERY STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

October 22nd, 1840. **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

FOR SALE.

AT the godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed from the *Lyne & Louisa Belle*.

BRANDY in wood,
Base' BEER in Cask and Bottle,
PRIME HAMMO MESS PORK in barrel,
India BEEF in Tierces,
Biscuit in puncheons,
CANAL and DUCK,
SEAMING and ROPING TWINE,
and a large assortment of preserved provisions, consisting of **SOUP, SALMON, VEGETABLES, GROCERIES, HAMS, &c. &c.**

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 31st October, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.
TO LET.

A Commodious and well finished HOUSE—apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

A DVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS—24 Ea. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck,
White Drill.

From the Repository for January.
ART. VII. Illustrations of men and things in China; substitute for soap; conveyance of letters; modes of fishing; use of tobacco. With a private note-book.

Modes of fishing. What proportion of the population in China procure their livelihood from the water cannot of course be estimated, but we think we are safe in saying it is one-tenth. Every brook, rivulet, river, and estuary, in the country is, judging from the accounts of travellers, compelled to furnish its quota, not to mention the tens of thousands of smacks which venture out on the wide ocean itself, far from the sight of land, and whose fleets first greet the sight of the 'far-travelled stranger,' as he approaches the coast. The modes of capture adopted by Chinese fishermen are for the most part similar to those employed elsewhere. The large two-masted smacks always go out to sea in pairs, not so much for mutual relief in case of misfortune, as to assist one another in fishing, which they do by dragging a net between the boat. The nets are woven of thread made of hemp and dyed with gambier to preserve them from the effect of the salt water. Within the mouth of this river, and also in the shallow waters beyond its embouchure, large posts are firmly driven into the mud, upon which extensive nets are secured, that usually float with the ebb, tide, and are taken up when the returning flood makes the water still for a while. Sometimes the net is made of a square shape, and hung upon a frame; when very large this frame is attached to four posts inclined in the ground near the shore, and elevated and depressed by means of a rope running over a wheel on the bank. These nets are baited by daubing them with the whites of eggs and drying them in the sun; the egg is then not very soluble; a man is stationed near by, in a boat with a scoop to take out the fish as the net is raised. Lifting nets of the same form are made of smaller size, and used in shallow and still waters by the people on the rivers and creeks; hardly a tanka boat is without something of the sort. The mode of fishing in moonlight, by means of a white board resting by its edge upon the water, has been already described by Le Comte (see Vol. 1, page 280); it is practiced in the Inner Harbor near Macao to a considerable extent. Sometimes a boat is furnished with two clappers, which are loudly struck near the bottom, as it moves along; the fish attracted by the noise are caught in the net dragging at the stern. Divers too, are seen striking sticks below the surface of the water to drive their prey into the net set for them; the length of time that these men will remain under water is surprising. Fishing by hook and line is everywhere known, but we have never seen any one practice fly fishing. The mode of catching them by means of trained cormorants has already been described; see vol. VII., page 343. Large numbers of mullet, opichcephalus, and other common fish are reared in fishponds; the fish are taken out as they are wanted, or by draining the water off they are caught, and preserved alive in tanks in the market until sold. Carp are also reared in tubs fed by a stream, and attain a large size. Guppies are caught on the river side at low water, by the boat-people; men, women, and children, on these occasions all get overboard, and with baskets tied to their backs, wade through the mud, gathering muscles as well as fish. To support themselves on the mud, some persons contrive a sort of skate or shoe, made of a board, and, kneeling on the left leg, push themselves rapidly over the soft surface with their right, and

boating whatever is edible. Prawns, shrimps, crabs, and other crustaceans, are taken in small cylindrical baskets contrived like traps, baited and strung on a long cord, and slowly dragged after a boat against the tide; these baskets are also sometimes seen arranged in rows in the paddy-fields, prepared by baiting to attract the crabs into them; children are also taught to catch them by irritating them with a bit of wood or enticing them with small frogs, which they seize hold of, and are straightway conveyed to the bag.

Use of tobacco. Tobacco is smoked by all classes of the Chinese, both boys and girls learning the use of the pipe from their earliest childhood. The tobacco plant is not noticed in the *Pan Tiao*, or Chinese Herbal, and is commonly said by the people themselves to have been introduced by the present dynasty. It is called *yew*, which means smoke, probably applied to the plant because it is smoked when used. It is cultivated to a greater or less extent in all parts of the empire; hereabout that from Sinhsay has the highest reputation; it is so mild as to be rather insipid to persons accustomed to Manila or Havana tobacco, though the species is identical. Large manufactories of it are established in Canton, some of them four stories high, (an unusual elevation for a house in China,) where all the processes of preparation are to be seen. In the cockpit, boys unpack and sort the leaves, and then cut out the midrib and large veins; others, in a lower story, moisten them, and lay them carefully one upon another in small piles, which are presently taken by the cutter, and screwed edgewise into a press. This man has a large plane, contrived with a movable box upon the top to retain the tobacco as the plane cuts the leaves; when full, it is emptied upon a table. On both sides this table, workmen are busily engaged in rolling the tobacco into small paper-like cigars, called in Spanish *cigarrillo*, or little cigars. To make them, the workman provides himself with a pile of paper cut properly, and pastes the edges; he then lays them on an inclined board in the pile on the table; seizing a pinch of tobacco with each forefinger, he presses it into the edge of the paper, rolls it round twice, and the *cigarrillo* is made. I was informed that an expert workman will make 1500 in a day; they are sold from two to five cents a hundred, according to the quality of the tobacco. In another part of the establishment, persons are seen shredding the leaves to make paper tobacco; but this kind is also cut with the plane. The packing of the tobacco is carried on in the lower story, where also are to be seen the processes of weighing and sorting it, doing it up, marking the packages, and lastly selling them. So many workmen require a proportionate custom, and such is the case: a Chinese would as soon think of going without his tea and rice, as without his pipe. In cases of emergency, he even puts a *cigarrillo* or two behind his ear, just as a tradesman does his pen, to have one at hand.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MEDICAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

G. TRADESTANT LAY, Esq. Naturalist in Beechey's Expedition, and sometime Agent of the British and Bible Society for China;—JOHN E. ARNOLD, Esq.;—HORATIO HARDY, Esq.;—M. CHALMERS, Esq. M. D.;—THE REV. SAMUEL KIDD, Professor of Chinese, University College;—JAMES MENNET, Esq. M. D.;—HERRICK CLARK, Esq. Surgeon in the Bengal Army;—W. ALERS HANDKEY Esq.

SAMUEL KIDD, Hon. Sec. pro tem.

The honour of founding the first Institution for conferring upon the Chinese the benefits of European science in Medicine and Surgery, is due to Dr. T. R. College, Surgeon to the English Factory in China. Observing the prevalence of disease of the eye among this people, and their entire unskillfulness in treating them, he opened, in 1827, an Ophthalmic Hospital in Macao, during the five years of its continuance, more than four thousand persons were relieved, not only of those disorders, but likewise of other maladies. This establishment was closed in 1832, from an increase of medical duties devolving upon Dr. College, in consequence of the departure of the late respected Dr. Pearson to England.

The success which had attended it led Dr. College, in 1851, to suggest to Dr. Parker, a Physician from the United States, to establish a similar Institution in Canton, which, after a course of increasing usefulness, has been brought to a close (only a temporary one it is hoped) by the political events, which have lately interrupted British intercourse with China.

The eagerness with which the Chinese, not only of the lower, but the higher ranks, availed themselves of the benefits thus afforded them; and the influence which the evident superiority of western science had over their own, in softening their national prejudices, led the bene-

volent promoters of these measures to contemplate the practicability of conferring, in union with them, blessings of a still higher order.

It is well known, that the late eminent D. Morrison, and others associated with him, after translating the Holy Scriptures into the Chinese language, and for many years endeavoured, by the circulation of them and other publications, to lead the people of that country to a dispassionate consideration of claims of Christianity, as a divine revelation.

To these benevolent efforts, the well known contempt of the Chinese for all that is foreign had placed a barrier, apparently insurmountable. Experience has however, since, shown that even this inveterate prejudice could not always withstand the claims to attention, which such convincing proofs of superior knowledge, united with disinterested kindness, carried home to the understanding and the hearts both of patients and observers. Sufficient tokens of such an improved state of mind were perceived, to justify the Committee in China in saying in their report—"We hope this is but the beginning of a great work, that will eventually remove from the Chinese nation all those unfounded prejudices which at present prevent general intercourse, and lead this people to call those their enlightened benefactors whom they now call barbarians."

To bring these two important branches of Christian philanthropy into more obvious union before the Chinese people, it was resolved to form a Society at Canton, under the title of 'the Medical Society,' a fundamental rule of which should be that the agents employed by it should possess, in union with the requisite medical and surgical skill, that sincere piety and religious knowledge, which would incline and qualify them to impart to those who might become desirous of receiving it, an acquaintance with the evidences and truth of Christianity.

The plan was adopted, and the Society established accordingly at Canton, in February, 1831; and a valuable Medical Library, through the liberality of its friends, was attached to it. Considerable subscriptions were made for its support, to which some of the Chinese themselves contributed. Two large Hospitals, one at Canton and the other at Macao, were opened, and so greatly were these institutions valued by the Chinese that they were the last English establishments interrupted by the late political events.

Short as the duration of these institutions was, it served to evince the beneficial tendency of the principle on which they were founded, and to encourage the application of it on a more extended scale, as the means of so doing shall allow.

It is, therefore, to invite the benevolent British public to encourage the formation of a Society in England for the communication of the blessings of European medical skill, and of the Christian religion, to the Chinese and other Eastern nations, that the present address is submitted to their notice.

It is proposed that this Society shall stand in an intimate, though in its proceedings, an independent, relation to the Society already formed in China; and that it shall extend its friendly co-operation, so far as medical assistance can avail, to all Missionary Societies in their labours in that quarter of the world. The individuals under the patronage of this Society will, in the first instance be sent to the institution in China, for the sake of additional information, and will diverge from thence to their future spheres of labour, as circumstances shall direct.

The measures proposed to be adopted for the accomplishment of the objects of this Society (subject to the final decision of its Directors, when appointed by the members) are as follows:—

I. To invite and send out pious and well qualified medical men to engage in this Christian labour, and furnish the means of their support.

II. To afford, under the superintendence of a Medical Committee, to young men, intended for Missionary labour in China and contiguous countries, in connection with any Protestant society, such professional instruction as will qualify them for combining medical and surgical benefits with their religious teaching.

III. To communicate to the public, by its reports, such information as may enlarge their knowledge of the state of medical science among the Chinese.

The Provisional Committee trust that their object will approve itself to the best feelings of the friends of religion and philanthropy. It aims at communicating to the most numerous, and, in many respects, interesting portion of the human family, blessings which their peculiar social condition has hitherto kept them from attaining; and which, most probably, will still be long unenjoyed, unless the active benevolence of those whom they affect to deprecate, shall prove the means of introducing them. This office, the British nation seems especially called upon to undertake; and it appears to the friends of the proposed measure, that the present period invites it to make the needful preparations for the efforts without delay. It may reasonably be hoped, that the political differences between the two nations will shortly be terminated, and that a basis will be laid, in their adjustment for a more amicable and dignified intercourse than has hitherto subsisted between them.

Subscriptions and Donations are received by Messrs Handkey & Co. Bankers, Fenchurch Street.

CHINA.

From the Atlas, 12th September.

Our Chinese fleet must have reached its destination some weeks since, and if our troops have received proper orders from home, and have executed them with their wonted spirit, England is at this moment in possession of a large portion of sea coast territory in China.

News, however, we yet have none. The last advices describe both British and Chinese as awaiting in silent expectation the appearance of the expedition. The Americans were exerting themselves to the utmost to clear out their cargoes before our fleet arrived, and the Chinese were assuring them, with a most interesting naïveté, that they need not hurry themselves, for that they; the Chinese, had no intention of allowing the English to establish any blockade of their coast. Commissioner Lin still held his situation, but had been degraded three degrees in rank; and one of our contemporaries, with a gravity and profundity worthy of Commissioner Lin himself, deduces from this fact the most important inferences. The only legitimate inference is, that the Court of Peking does not vary from the Courts of other ignorant and barbarous despots, but, like them, is moved entirely by caprice and intrigue.

While we write, however, far other events are taking place, and the British cannon are speaking in a tone which must have its echo even among the pagodas of Peking. The slaves of an absolute master are taught by the instinct of self-preservation a natural facility of reporting defeats as victories; but it must surpass even their colouring powers to give a satisfactory description of the landing of an army of foreigners, and of its being in full march upon the metropolis. But is this the fact? We hope it is; for quite sure we are that this is the safest, the surest, and the most speedy plan of putting an end to hostilities in this part of the globe; quite sure we are that, if we wish to retain possession of Canton as a British settlement, and to trade with China upon terms of equality, we must exhibit some English red coats in the neighbourhood of Peking, and so completely frighten his celestial majesty, that he may think the terms we offer moderate and merciful.

Lord PALMERSTON has proved himself a dexterous and a clever man; upon the instructions which he has sent out to this Chinese expedition it will depend, in all probability, whether history will acknowledge him as a great man. For an age past there has been no crisis so important to this commercial nation as that which is now about to be decided—there has been no opportunity so grand, no field of dominion so wide, no prospect of advantage so golden, as that which now opens to England upon the shores of the Yellow Sea. The prize is a vast one, and requires a great mind to look upon it without being daunted by its magnitude. CHATRAH would have seized the moment with the instinct of a great genius; CHATRAH's son would not have suffered it to escape him. Whether our present rulers are equal to the occasion we wait with anxiety to see.

The question is now no less an one than this. Shall we double our Eastern Empire, or shall we endanger and eventually lose that which we at present possess? The designs of Russia are too transparent to deceive the most cursory observation. Her great object is, and for many years has been, to escape from her present frozen boundary, and to extend herself among the rich and fertile provinces of the south. This is a design which, while she exists as nation, she can never cease to prosecute. It is so alluring and so evident that it will be taken up by one Sovereign after another, and will never be intermitted whoever may be her ruler. 'She ever has and ever will press upon every part of her southern frontier.' At this moment she hopes she is near the accomplishment of her long pursued designs upon the south of Europe. It is this general policy which dictates those pertinacious efforts to make Circassia a safe high road to her armies. It is this which prompts her expeditions against Khiva; and it is with this intent that an embassy from St. Petersburg is now threading its way to Peking. On every southern province of Europe and of Asia the hordes of Russia press like a pent-up flood.

Upon England falls by far the greater portion of the labour of watching, resisting, and providing against these efforts. In Europe she has allies who are equally interested with herself, but in Asia, at least in the eastern parts of Asia, she stands alone. Is it to be supposed that Russia will, in the pursuit of her general enterprize, neglect the weakest por-

tion of the whole vast frontier which hems her in? Is it credible that she has never thought of escaping by way of China? Is it possible that, in all her efforts to wriggle herself southward, she has formed no design upon the most rotten and impotent of the states that lie upon her border?

The policy of England is plain. She must do in Asia what she and her allies have in Europe. She must enforce her own ascendancy over the nations which are threatened by Russia and are unable to cope with her. She must protect them, uphold them—and command them. She must do with China what she and her allies have done with Turkey.

The present expedition to China offers an opportunity for the commencement, ay, and for the completion of these extensive but necessary operations, which, as it is seized or lost, will in all probability decide at some future period the fate of our Indian empire.

It is easy to see these things generally and at a distance. Even a writer in a newspaper can trace with a rapid pen the outlines of this general scheme of an obvious policy. Any mediocre man might, on the other hand, amply show and abundantly magnify the practical difficulties which must attend the working out of so grand a scheme; but it requires a great man to look at these difficulties with a steadfast eye, to estimate them at exactly their proper strength, and then to grapple with and subdue them. Have we at present such a man among all our English statesmen? The event must show.

ENGLAND'S WAR WITH CHINA—AMERICAN VIEW.

MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE [OF NEW YORK].—And yet, in the broad face of the facts we have enumerated, England dares to think of restitution, and threatens to compel it at the cannon's mouth. But what is the restitution she requires? and upon what ground is it demanded? The answer is plain. Her merchants are clamorous for payment of the opium delivered to Capt. Elliot and her government cannot honourably refuse to accept his official drafts in their favour, particularly after openly sanctioning the traffic; and determined not to lose what she is powerful enough to wrest from weak and off-wronged China, the thunders of war are to be opened. But this is not all. She is resolved not to relinquish the opium trade, and probably will not hesitate to enforce its continuance at the point of the sword. Its destruction would cut off three millions of pounds sterling from her revenue, which even now has been deficient more than three millions of pounds in meeting the expenditures for the last two years. Already has a powerful armed fleet been dispatched for the coast of China, consisting of three ships of the line, a number of frigates, besides several smaller vessels, with nearly fifteen thousand men on board; and should they openly commence hostilities against the Chinese, the rapid strides with which the power of Great Britain has advanced in India, furnishes the history of its termination in that empire; and the exclusive commercial privileges enjoyed by her subjects in Bombay and Calcutta, show how soon the ships of other nations would be shut out from the port of Canton. The merchants of this country are seriously affected by the great question here presented, and the protecting mantle of national strength should be thrown around their interests in the eastern world. The government of the United States is bound by the most sacred obligations to the performance of this high duty, and cannot shrink from it, without the sacrifice of individual wealth, and the forfeiture of national honour; and should Great Britain invade the Chinese empire, blockade its ports, and expel from its waters the commerce of other lands, the whole enlightened and Christian world ought solemnly to protest against it, as an unwarranted act of arbitrary power, committed in violation of the broad principles of eternal justice.—*Atlas*, 12th Sept.

BOHNEO.

From a Journal of a tour on the Kaywas.

THE DYAKS.

The men of the Jangkang tribe are in many respects a noble race. In stature, in the features of the face, and in their well-proportioned and muscular limbs, they excel all Dyaks we have yet seen, with one or two individual exceptions.

The Jangkang Dyaks and most other tribes go nearly naked, wearing only what the Malays call the *chawat*, a narrow cloth or bark about their loins. On the right side they carry a *jangking*, a small ornamented basket made of rattan. This contains

two pieces of ornamented bamboo five or six inches in length and about 1½ in diameter, and a little bark. The bamboo tubs hold their quick lime and tobacco; while the bark is wrapt up in the bark. This basket or pouch is fastened to the body by a narrow belt, ornamented with small sea shells. On the left side they carry the *Sinda*, a sheathed knife of long slender blade used for ordinary purposes and for trimming off the ears &c. of heads taken in war. On the left side hands the *lansa* or sword for cutting off heads. Such is the weight of this weapon, the keenness of its edge, and the power and skill of the arm that wields it, that a single stroke generally severs the head, and sometimes the arm from the body. Of those who have their heads covered, some, like the Malays, wear a handkerchief. Others, particularly when going to war, put on a kind of cap made of rattan in which they stick long feathers taken from domestic fowls or the large wild birds of the island. Of ornaments this tribe is very fond. Those who can procure them wear several strings of beads or shells, or both about their necks. Their estimation of these is generally in the inverse ratio of their size. On the arm above the elbow some wear a kind of ring imported from China, about two inches broad, formed of horn, bone, and sometimes of mother of pearl. They are valued at several rupees each. Others wear rude articles of domestic manufacture cut from wood or coconut shells. On their wrists and fingers they wear rings and bracelets of some metal, iron, copper, or gold, according to the ability of their wearers. Their ear pendants are small silver coin, of quarter and half rupees or circular pieces of tin of the same size. Some of the tribes wear fewer ornaments than the Jangkang and somewhat different; though the passion for ornaments particularly for beads seems quite general among them. One tribe of Sangau, the *Ribul* wear clothing similar to the Malays, at least when they leave their kampong and visit Sangau for purposes of trade. They are darker in complexion and inferior in strength to the Jangkang.

In the absence of all written language the Dyaks, or some of them at least, have a kind of symbolic mode of communication exceedingly simple. A Malay man sitting on our boat first informed us of it, and appealed in confirmation of what he said to some Dyaks seated on the shore requesting them at the same time to furnish us with a specimen. They immediately took their knives and cut out the forms of two-summum arrows,—one somewhat longer than the other. On both notches were cut. There arrows are, if we have been correctly informed, sent round to the different *deas* of the same tribe to rouse them to war. The notches on the smaller arrow denoting the number of days before the attack is to be made, and those on the larger the number of men demanded from the different villages. They sometimes burn the end of these sticks, and paint the other red, denoting they intend to burn the village and destroy all the inhabitants. They also use sticks of other shapes, and balls for the same purpose.—*Sing. Free Press*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A letter appears in the Gazette of the 22nd Oct., from Dr. Harvey of Port Lincoln, containing particulars of the murder by the natives of the son of Mr. Hawson, who has a station a short distance from the settlement. We quote the particulars given:—“Yesterday morning, I was called about 2 o'clock, to attend Mr. Hawson's son, who had just arrived from the bush, where Mr. H. has a sheep station, having been speared by two natives. I found him with two spears in the chest—both of which he said were barbed, and one of which had passed through the back. I of course saw that death would immediately follow the withdrawal of them. I therefore thought it better to request the attendance of the surgeon of the ship ‘L'Aglaie’ who gave the same opinion—we were under the painful necessity of permitting him to die a lingering but not a painful death, in preference to a hasty but violent one. I have remained with him until now, and I am writing this in Mr. Hawson's house, the boy (ten years old) not yet having breathed his last. He lies with-out pain, mortification having taken place several hours, and he will soon reach the period of dissolution. The poor boy has borne this heavy affliction with the greatest fortitude, assuring us ‘that he is not afraid to die.’ He says that on Monday (5th) he was left in the station hut whilst his brothers came into town, and that about ten or eleven natives surrounded his hut, and wished for something to eat. He gave them bread and rice—all that he had, and as

they endeavoured to force themselves into his hut, he went out and fastened the door, standing on the outside with his gun by his side and a sword in his hand, which he held for the purpose of fighting them. He did not make any signs of using them. One of the children gave him a spear to throw, and while in the act of throwing it he received the two spears in the chest—he did not fall. He took up his gun and shot one of the natives, who fell but got up again and ran away; they all fled, returned and showed signs of throwing another spear, when he lifted the gun a second time, upon which they all made off. He remained with the two spears, seven feet long, sticking in his breast; he tried to cut and saw them without effect; he also tried to walk home, but could not; he then sat upon the ground and put the ends of the spears in the fire to try to burn them off, and in this position he was found at ten o'clock at night, upon the return of his brother Edward (having been speared eleven hours.) He immediately sawed the end of the spears off, and placed him on horseback, and brought him into town, when I saw him. Mr. Smith (with the police force) has gone in search of the natives, one of whom can be identified as having thrown a spear at the boy, he having a piece of redannel tied round his head.”—*South Australian*, November 9th, 1840.

MARKETS.—Flour per ton £45; sugar ditto £40; bay ditto £10; tea per chest £12; maize per bushel 9s; oats ditto 10s; veal and pork per lb. 1s; mutton and beef ditto 9d; butter ditto 3s; bread per 4lb loaf 2s.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 13th Feby. 1841.

We have had no arrivals during the week of much interest, and no local occurrences of importance to report; the state of uncertainty continues, and for want of better, we have been obliged to have recourse to extracts from the latest papers, rather more largely than is our wont.

It is now a fortnight since Capt. Elliot informed Her Majesty's subjects that the negotiations with the Imperial Commissioner proceeded satisfactorily; but we still continue as much in the dark as to what is actually going on as we were last week, although two weeks have now elapsed beyond the time when, according to H. M. Plenipotentiary's Circular, dated the 20th January, the trade was to have been opened. As usual, in this state of suspense, whilst nothing at all is actually known, the most incredible rumours are daily originated, until from their being repeated, over and over again, and receiving embellishments as they pass from one listener to the next, they at last cannot fail to gain at least partial credit with some. We shall not now repeat them, except mentioning their general tendency, which is that no faith is to be put in the pacific proceedings of Keshen, that the Emperor is determined on not agreeing to the cession of any territory, and that Ex-Commissioner and Ex-Governor Lin has again been appointed to the Government of Kwangtung and Kwangse provinces. We do not attach much credit to these reports, considering them to arise from a feeling of wounded vanity in the Chinese, who are slow to believe that the hitherto despised foreigners have in so short a time forced the Emperor to accede to terms prescribed by them at the sword's point, and the Chinese are naturally eager to believe what they so ardently desire. On the other hand we understand that H. M. Plenipotentiary has expressed the greatest confidence in the speedy and final ratification of the treaty now pending, and it is said that he has received a despatch from Keshen couched in very favorable terms. He left this on Wednesday last in the *Nemesis* Steamer for the Bogue and, probably, second bar to meet Keshen, finally to sign the treaty, it is believed. Where this second interview is to take place is not known; it was by some expected that Capt. Elliot would proceed to Canton, but letters from that city, dated the day before yesterday, mention the departure thence, down the river, of the Imperial Commissioner, accompanied, these say, by a large body of troops. A few days must now, it is to be hoped, put an end to uncertainty and doubt, which at this moment are extreme.

Accounts from Canton represent the feelings of the populace there as by no means satisfactory, and the pronouncements of the government evidently be-

taken its being aware of a turbulent spirit being life among the people.

We publish below a proclamation from H. M. Plenipotentiary, addressed to Her Majesty's subjects, and natives of China, and another by the Commander in Chief and the Plenipotentiary conjointly, addressed to the native inhabitants, concerning the cession of the island of Hongkong to the British crown. These documents, although the former is dated the 29th January, and the second the 1st February, were not made public in Macao until the 7th of this month, a delay of which, as regards the first document at least, we have not learned the cause. The island itself was, as our readers will remember, formally taken possession of in the name of the Queen of England on the 26th of last month, since which time the greatest portion of H. M. squadron has been anchored near it, and the troops encamped on it. Although the reports we hear from visitors are somewhat at variance as to the capabilities of the island, the whole circumference of which is stated to be about 32 miles, they mostly agree that, although very hilly and uneven, yet there are valleys of sufficient capacity to admit of the building of an extensive town. It at present contains a population variously estimated at between 3 to 3000, the former of which estimates, as professing to have been taken with some degree of accuracy, we believe to be nearest the truth. The present inhabitants, besides the cultivators of the scanty soil, are fishermen and such as have been attracted to the spot by their dealings in supplying the wants of the fleet.

We believe that no plan for dividing the ground into allotments to suit purchasers, has yet been fixed upon, nor, indeed, could this well be, as the site of the intended town has not yet been chosen; but this, we suppose, will not be long delayed after the whole island shall have been properly surveyed. The ideas which H. M. Plenipotentiary entertains on the subject of the allotments and their appropriation, have been submitted to several of the leading British merchants here, inviting their remarks on them, and as far as we can learn the intentions of H. M. Plenipotentiary at present are, that as soon as the site of the new town shall have been fixed, and its general form lined out, a portion of the ground, reserving for the present as large a proportion as may be compatible with the immediate progress of the establishment, is to be divided into so many allotments of convenient size, as may suffice for the probable number of purchasers who have an intention to commence operation within a reasonable time. It is intended, as the safest, and most fair to all parties, that these allotments be put up to auction at a certain moderate price of annual quitrent to the Crown, with an undertaking on the part of the government of the island that the persons taking them shall have the privilege of purchasing in fee simple (if that tenure should hereafter be approved by H. M. government) or of continuing to hold upon the original quitrent if that condition be better liked. For the present, parties will not be permitted to obtain cultivated or other lands belonging to natives, except through an officer deputed by the government, in order that, on one hand, the value of the land may not by speculators be raised to an exorbitantly high price, and, on the other, to afford the natives efficient protection against improvident bargains. Another reason for this precaution is the present uncertainty as to the nature of the tenure of land on this island.

LUSO-BRITANNIC THEATRE.—On Tuesday last the English Amateur performers performed Sheridan's comedy of *THE RIVALS*, to a crowded audience of both Portuguese and English spectators. The play was, although to beginners in the histrionic art offering great difficulties, very well acted throughout, and the spectators by repeated plaudits evinced their satisfaction. It is to be hoped that these performances will be more frequently got up than they have latterly been, and we would recommend the company of Portuguese amateur performers also soon again to contribute to the amusement of their friends by getting out a play. We had heard, indeed, some months since, that an opera was being rehearsed, but know not for what reason the intention of producing it on the boards has been relinquished. The house being only a temporary building, not intended to last through many seasons, has as yet seen only four performances, and it would be a great pity if it were allowed to crumble to pieces after having seen so very little service.

We observe that our Contemporary 'O Portuguez na China' has, from the beginning of this month, issued a new weekly publication, a price current, which is to appear every Sunday—price of subscription \$2 per annum.

LOSS OF THE CATHARINE.

Extract from a letter from her commander, Charles S. Evans, dated Samarang, 23d December, 1840.

"I am under the painful necessity of acquainting you with the total loss of the Ship 'Catharine' under my command, in the Caramata passage on the 17th December 1840, on her passage from Calcutta to China. I beg to subjoin particulars of the accident, and the situation of the ledge of Rocks on which the ship was wrecked; which I shall feel obliged by your giving publicity to at your earliest convenience.

"At 2 h. 15 m. p. m. on the 17th December 1840 "struck on a ledge of rocks with East Island (one of the Martaban Group) being W. 1/2 N. and Caramata Peak N. 5/8 W. distant from East Island 8 miles; this ledge which is composed of sharp pyramidal rocks extends N. West and S. East in extent 2 of a cable's length; though there was a very strong current setting to the southward at the time, there was appearance of broken or discoloured water."

"When aground had 3 fathoms over the stern, 1/2 less 3 from the break of the poop on both sides, 3 fathoms from either fore channels, over the bows 2 1/2 fathoms, 100 yards ahead the boat had 7. 12 and 18 fathoms to the N. West, at rather less distance from the ship, 4. 5. 7 and 9 fathoms, to the S. East a short cable's length, no bottom with 20 fathoms, at 1 cable 9 fathoms, and a boat's length nearer the ship 4 less 3."

"If this be the Bank called 'Discovery Bank' according to Horsburgh's Chart and Directory, it is very incorrectly laid down both as to bearings and distance, and I strongly recommend vessels to borrow no nearer East Island, than 4 leagues, which distance will carry her a league clear of this danger."

"The ship was firmly wedged between the rocks and baffled all attempts to get her off; she commenced making water immediately after she struck, and at 5 o'clock the leak had increased to 12 feet, notwithstanding the Pumps were kept going without intermission; on consulting with Capt. Renner of the Bark Chebar, in company, who gave it as his opinion that it would be utterly impossible to save the vessel, resolved on sending the passengers and crew on board the Chebar then at anchor 2 miles off; we made several trips to and from the wreck, to save passengers and crew's luggage—she commenced at 10 o'clock to strike very heavily aft and unshipped the rudder; and at midnight when the last boat left the ship, she had sewed 3 streaks with 18 feet water in her, and pouring in rapidly at the top-edges."

PROCLAMATION.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, and holding full powers, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to execute the office of Her Majesty's Commissioner, Procurator, and Plenipotentiary, in China.

The Island of Hongkong having been ceded to the British Crown under the seal of the Imperial Minister and High Commissioner Keesen, it has become necessary to provide for the government thereof, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure.

By virtue of the authority therefore in me vested, all Her Majesty's Rights, Royalties, and Privileges of all kinds whatever, in and over the said Island of Hongkong, whether to or over lands, harbors, property, or personal service, are hereby declared, proclaimed, and to Her Majesty's further pleasure, the government of the said Island shall devolve upon, and be exercised by the person filling the office of Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China for the time being.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim, that, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, the natives of the Island of Hongkong, and all natives of China thereto resorting, shall be governed according to the laws and customs of China, every description of torture excepted.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, all offences committed in Hongkong by Her Majesty's subjects, or other persons than natives of the Island or of China thereto resorting, shall fall under the cognizance of the Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, presently existing in China.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, such rules and regula-

tions as may be necessary from time to time for the government of Hongkong, shall be issued under the hand and seal of the person filling the office of Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China for the time being.

And I do further declare and proclaim, that, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, all British subjects and foreigners residing in, or resorting to, the Island of Hongkong, shall enjoy full security and protection, according to the principles and practice of British law, so long as they shall continue to conform to the authority of Her Majesty's Government in and over the Island of Hongkong, hereby duly constituted and proclaimed.

Given under my hand and seal of office, on board of Her Majesty's ship 'H. Wellesley,' at anchor in Hongkong Bay, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

(Signed)

CHARLES ELLIOT.

L. S. (True Copy)

EDWARD ELMSLIE

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents of British Trade in China. PROCLAMATION.

BREMER, Commander-in-chief, and ELLIOT, Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., by this Proclamation make known to the inhabitants of the Island of Hongkong, that that Island has now become part of the Dominions of the Queen of England by clear public agreement between the high officers of the Celestial and British Courts; and all native persons residing therein must understand, that they are now subjects of the Queen of England, to whom and to whose officers they must pay duty and obedience.

The Inhabitants are hereby promised protection, in Her Majesty's gracious name; against all enemies whatever; and they are further secured in the free exercise of their religious rites, ceremonies, and social customs; and in the enjoyment of their lawful private property and interests. They will be governed, pending Her Majesty's further pleasure, according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Chinese (every description of torture excepted), by the Elders of Villages, subject to the control of a British Magistrate; and any person having complaint to prefer of ill-usage or injustice against any Englishman or Foreigner, will quietly make report to the nearest officer, to the end that full justice may be done.

Chinese ships and merchants resorting to the Port of Hongkong for purposes of Trade are hereby exempted, in the name of the Queen of England, from charge or duty of any kind to the British Government. The Pleasure of the Government will be declared from time to time by further proclamation; and all heads of Villages are held responsible that the commands are duly respected and observed.

Given under Seal of office, this 1st day of Feb. 1841.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—6th, Brit. *Gunga*; Younghusband, from Liverpool and Singapore; 7th, *Hope*, from Manila; *Harlequin*, Lonsdale, from West-coast of Mexico; French *Favorita*, Lagraverre, from Manila; 10th, American *Florida*, Falcand, from Manila; Brit. *Agnes*, from Singapore; 11th, *Chebar*, Renner, from Liverpool, Singapore, and Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Harlequin*, Messrs A. H. Crawford and Geo. Penny.

SAILED.—8th, French *Elisabeth*, Geoffroy, for Manila; 12th, H. M. S. *Larne*, captain Blake, for Singapore; 13th, *Lord Amherst*, Hopkins, for Bombay;

Chiefstain, for London, under despatch.

The *Catharine*, Evans, with a cargo of cotton from Calcutta; bound for China, was totally lost in the Caramata Passage. For particulars see preceding column.

Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Orleans*, Amason, Amity, *Angusta*, Charles Forbes, *Arduoso*, Earl of Clare, *Julius Cesar*. From Calcutta, *Bha*, *Hannah*, *Seyern*, *Franco*, *Cowanago*. From Singapore, *Casle Huntly*, *Pory*, *Sallana*, *Earl of Clare*, *Elisabeth*, *Lady Grant*. From England, *Falme*, *Isenhoe*, *Cheleah*. Transports, *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Linlin*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 3rd October *Volksstone*, UNITED STATES, 8th September via England. CALCUTTA, 21st November, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 5th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 19th December *Black Swan*. JAVA, 31st Nov. *Hambilton*. MANILA, 1st February *Florida*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Po do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 21.] Macao, Saturday, 20th February, 1841.

[No. 281.]

A GENTLEMAN, late of H. B. M. Surveying Service, is desirous of giving LESSONS in NAVIGATION NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY or SURVEYING. For terms &c. apply to L. JUST & SON.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 p. m.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE A. F. British built Barque "MERALD," 277 Tons Register; apply to **WM. WATT, Master.**

Macao, 3rd February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to **RUSSELL & Co.**

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex *Falkstone*.

9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tierces HAMS.

100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAQOUT, CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c. in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

SOME very superior PORT WINES ex *Falkstone*, In 3 dozen cases at \$8 per dozen.
6 do. do. at \$10 do.

Apply to **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

Macao, 20th February, 1841.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.—Recently received from New York, now on board the Brig *Jane* in the Roads.
ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER 16 @ 28 oz. and NAILS South American Pig COPPER.

DUCK and TWINK, FISH, GREEN PAINT, SUPERFINE FLOUR, BEER, CLARET.

PILOT and NAVY BREAD.
for which apply to **GIDEON NYE JR.** or to Capt. WOODBERRY, on board.
Macao, 27th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by **JAMES P. STURGIS.**

October 22nd, 1840.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY. Common ditto, in wood and bottle. Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead. CHERRY CORDIAL, of very superior quality. Holland GIN. French CLARET, *Le Rose, St. Julien &c.* Brown and Pale SHERRY. ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES. Superior old HOCK. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE. CIDER, in one dozen cases. BUS' BEER, in wood and bottle. Superior Eau de COLOGNE. Manila and Havana H. S. S. G. S. OILMAN'S STORES.

MARINE STORES.—Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 3 1/2 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Deepsea Lead; Log; and Marliners. ANCHORS of 3, 5, 6, and 7, cwt., and two of 23 cwt. each; CHAINS, of sizes; MANILA RUM.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE. TWO BRASS SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete. BEAVER HATS. PERFUMERY.

STATIONARY.—STEEL PENS. Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.)

A few Kegs of TONGUES.

also, just received: Patent Self Acting Tape MEASURES, from 2 to 6 feet. ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kegs. Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.

Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD. Do. FLOUR.

Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

MESS BEEF, in half Barrels. BARKLEY and PINE CHEESES. MACCAROTI SNUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to **JNO. SMITH.** First N. E. house on the *Praya Grande*.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

by **HOOKE & LANE.** just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOBSTER, SALTED HERRINGS, YARNOUTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESES, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SPAR.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERY STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

THE "Herald" has brought out a small supply of the best MADEIRA WINE, from the cellars of Messrs NEWTON, GORLON, MURDOCH & Co., who have so thoroughly established the character of their wine in China. The Packages are, Hogshheads, Quarter Casks, Half Quarter Casks, and

A few three dozen cases in bottle. Apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

Macao, 29th January, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails. 1

27 " do. do. do. 27 Superior White Salt Cloth. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. White Duck. White Drill.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to **HOOKE & LANE.**

TO LET.

Commodious and well finished House.—apply to **JAMES P. STURGIS.** Macao, 27th November, 1840

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta Courier, 19th November.

DOST MAHOMED.—We have several letters from the "Kobistan Force" and from one dated "Camp near Kura-Bag, 18th October," we gather, that on the morning of the 18th, intelligence was brought into camp that Dost Mahomed had come through the "Goorband Pass" at "Tootan Darrah" early that morning, and that he had taken up his quarters in a fort some 15 miles distant. The spy reported that the Dost's cattle were very much exhausted and knocked up, and that if a strong party of Cavalry was immediately dispatched, the chances were in favour of his being intercepted, and that he had not more than a hundred followers with him. On this, Lieut. Dowson, with 200 Jan Bases, and 300 of the Shahzadah's *Populies* (the best of rupees gentlemen) set out. However, they were unsuccessful; our correspondent sagaciously says "that through some mistake, owing I fancy to the hurry and confusion, and too great eagerness, they omitted to carry some salt, (a most indispensable requisite on all political campaigns) with them." When the party arrived at the fort, they found that Dost Mahomed had left it about 10 the same morning for Nijrow, marked, we observe on Taspia's map, as some twenty miles almost due East of Charekar, where it is supposed he will remain until molested. Lieut. Dowson, with the prey almost in his power, had to right about and return to Charekar, where he arrived at 9 p. m. Two of the Shahzadah's horses, who were completely knocked up, were brought into camp. It was very provoking to find that the glory of catching the fugitive, who seemed so near the grasp of the party, was not reserved for them, it would indeed have been something for the force now in Kobistan to have talked about. Sir A. Burnes has the credit of procuring the intelligence of the position of the Amer, and there is every reason to believe that his movements are most strictly watched and that the spies have given correct information. Despatch, we are sorry to say, still continues; on the morning of the 14th October a whole company of Lieut. Maule's regiment of Kobistanese, went off to their Old Ruler, and it is feared that another Company will take the first opportunity of following their example. It is more to be regretted, as it was supposed, that the Company, which has deserted, could have been relied upon above the others. We fear, after all that even our gold, however lavishly expended, will not keep our newly raised levies faithful to us.

On the morning of the 15th October the Camp was pitched near Kura Bag, after a long march over a heavy country, and preparations were made for the attack of a fort in the neighbourhood, which it was supposed would give our people some trouble, as it was of a much stronger kind than any yet assaulted, or met with in the valley. It is represented as having a high rampart wall, very thick, strong bastions at the angles, and a double gate.

The Chief who was in possession of it, was written to come in to our terms, but returned as answer to this effect:—"You were all day long battering the fort of Joolgh and did not get in after all; besides, you let Meer Mujides escape. Now, my fort is a stronger one than his, I have sent my family and property away and you may come when it best suits your convenience; but I must distinctly tell you that I can never bow to a *Kafir* King and I'll fight to the last."

It quickly suited General Sale's convenience to come, and it now only remains to be seen how this valiant chieftain will act up to his boasted resolution.—*Dell's Gazette, November 9.*

CAMP 17TH OCTOBER.—A later letter from Camp, dated 17th October, gives as particulars of the result of the bit of bragsdoccio indulged in by the valiant Chief of Baboo Khooshghur:—

"The Field Force, under Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. H., moved in battle array at 10 a. m. with every prospect of meeting most strenuous opposition. The fort of "Baboo Khoosh Ghur" was supposed, from report, to be a very strong place, and its approach lined with high garden walls for miles.

Shortly before the column moved off, Capt. Sanders, of Engineers, accompanied by a strong reconnoitering party, consisting of a squadron of the 24 Light Cavalry, two companies of the 27th Regt. N. I. and two 6 pounder guns, the whole under Captain James Fraser, marched.

Our road lay over ravines, water courses, wet fields and heaven knows what. On the reconquering party nearing the fort, the garrison took fright and bolted, and the troops took peaceable possession.

We have all been sadly disappointed, for from the threat of the Chief and the number of his followers, we expected nothing short of a second Badajoz.

Dost Mahomed's son had arrived in the Goorbund Pass with 400 infantry and 200 horse. The Dost was still at "Nijrow."

Capt. Sanders is to destroy the fort of Babon Khoosh Ghur, after that the force is to move to Ak Sarai and take up a position for the purpose of watching the Dost's movements.

Our correspondent adds:—

"They say we are to be chapped to night, but I don't believe it: another fight is on the tapis."—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF CAPTAIN RAJAN.—We regret to announce the death of Captain Rajan, of the 48th N. I. officiating in the Commissariat Department. He died in Camp in Kohistan on the morning of the 16th ultimo. Lieut. Rind, of the 37th N. I., is appointed to the charge of the Commissariat Office.—*Ibid.*

KELAT.—General Nott had not started for Kelat on the 23rd ultimo. He arrived at Quetta on the 22nd or 23rd of September, with the light company of the 42nd N. I. and some Rissalahs of Local Horse. The Garrison is in the highest spirits, and would gladly hail an attack from the Belooches. Mr. Masson has been allowed to proceed to Quetta and arrived there on the 24th ultimo; he is supposed to be empowered by Nusser Khan, or rather the old lady, to treat for terms; Lieut. Loveday was still a prisoner, allowed a good deal of liberty during the day, but strictly guarded, and, it is said, put in irons during the night.—*Ibid.*

DELHI.—The Nawab of Rampore's loan of twenty lacs of rupees in Gold Mohurs, arrived at this treasury on the 5th instant, escorted by a detachment of the 21st Native Infantry, under Capt. Lomer of that Regiment;—A welcome replenishment.

A treasure party under Lieutenant Watson of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, arrived on the 6th, with eight lacs of Calcutta remittances from Candwore, 15,000 rupees from Allypore and 23,400 rupees from Muttra. The 22d Regiment Native Infantry now en route to Delhi, may be expected on the 18th or 20th inst.—*Ibid.*

INDIA.

Hurkaru office, 9-40 A. M.

Defeat and Dispersion of the Enemy in Kohistan and SURRENDER OF DOST MAHOMED.

We have just been favoured with the following very important and gratifying intelligence, and hasten to communicate it to our Subscribers:—

About the 2d or 3d inst. Sir R. Sals commanding in the Kohistan, fell in with the enemy about 5000 strong, and after an action routed and thoroughly dispersed them.

Dr. Lord was killed in the affair.

The Dost fled from the field, and the people in the general's camp knew not whither.

On the 4th of November as the Envoy and Minister at Cabul was taking his evening ride alone, a single horseman came up and satisfying himself as to who it was, galloped off again immediately. A few minutes more and the Dost himself, but unattended except by that single horseman, had dismounted and delivered up his sword to Sir W. Mc. Nighten, who desired him to remount and returned his sword. The Dost and Sir William then repaired to the Envoy's residence, where the Ex-Ameer is now a guest. His sons are expected in (by their father's order) immediately.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov. 23.*

Hurkaru office, 3-5 P. M.

"The express from Bombay brings accounts from Bagdad to the 3d October, continuing the intelligence received from Egypt of the bombardment of Beyrout. It is stated that Soliman Pacha (Col. Selous) had been unable to maintain his position at that place, and had fallen back on Damascus. Sherief Pacha had detained the Post packets from Bagdad at Damascus, and taken out all the English letters. This would be merely a Persian Gulf despatch via Karack.

This stoppage at Damascus leaves little hope for the Mail at Alexandria we fear.—*Ibid.* Nov. 25.

From the Englishman, 25th November.

The Bombay Times of the 14th instant, gives us the following distressing intelligence regarding Gundava:—The following is our latest intelligence from Upper Scinde. It comes down to the 29th October, and is thus nearly as fresh as may be. Its authenticity may be perfectly relied upon:—

On the morning of the 23d, the force arrived at Gundava, but unfortunately too late to save it from a total sack and complete demolition of property. The most determined desire of destruction seems to have influenced the rebels in their attack; they levelled and burnt that which they could not, from its character,

transport for their own benefit; the whole amount averaging about 34 lacs of rupees. The houses of the Hindoos had been fired, and the late rich and thriving Gundava presented a general scene of misery and destruction. The advance of our troops was the signal for the retreat of the rebels towards the pass, and Kotrah being threatened with a similar fate to that which had attended Gundava, it was seemed expedient to move on. On the 24th, the force reached Kotrah, happily in time to save it.—A party of the Rebels. "Horse" were reconnoitering in its neighbourhood, but speedily moved off. As the troops took up a position little mischief has been effected at Kotrah, and the cultivators have not been sufficiently panicstricken to abandon it.

Nusser Khan threatens Dadur, and the force marches on it, on the 27th Lieutenant Tensdale had arrived at Gundava, after Major Boscawen's force had left it, and would take up a position at Kotrah on the 26th. The 25th Regt. had been annoyed on their march by some parties of Mughse-Horse, but the rebels had been easily dispersed.

THE STEAM FRIGATE SESOSTRIS.

It is rumoured that the Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, R. Moresby, Esq. Captain will start for China immediately on the arrival of the Overland Mail, as it is expected that important despatches will be received for the Admiral.—*Bombay Courier, Nov. 14.*

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The anxiety of the public for the arrival of the *Berenice* is hourly on the increase. The conjectures respecting the probable causes of her non-appearance are without number. Independent of the accidents, to which every ship is liable, the chances are calculated of her detention at Suez while expecting the mails to come on from Alexandria. There may be negotiations on foot with Mohammed Ali, for the paying of the mails, the results of which Captain Lowe may be now awaiting. There is moreover a well known fact to which we may allude—that is, that the *Berenice* had orders to take a double portion of coals at Aden on her passage up the Red Sea, so that in case of any difficulty, she could return immediately.

In the absence of positive intelligence, we have but to hope that she will soon arrive to relieve us all from unpleasant uncertainty.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Cabool of the 8th Novr. announces the arrival, and surrender to Sir William Macnaghten, on that date, of Moohammed Afzul Khan, the eldest son of Dost Moohammed Khan. It will be remembered that Dost Moohammed had written to this son, immediately after his own surrender, desiring him to come into Cabool, and give himself up to the Envoy and Minister.—*Calcutta Englishman, Decr. 4.*

It is attempted to be shown that Nusser Khan and his mother are much grieved at poor Loveday's murder. Probably they are, at that; but let us hope that the display of grief will not obtain them any compassion, from the British Government; for the cruel manner in which it now appears he was treated by them—at least their attention or authority would have prevented the cruelty—while their prisoner, as witnessed by the state in which he was found—chained down and starving—is sufficient to put them out of the pale of our sympathies. It appears to us that their chief reason for allowing him to live at all was that they might obtain better terms for themselves to eventually wreak on him their vengeance for disappointment, and we shall be sorry indeed to hear of their getting any degree of favour.—*Ibid.*

THE QUINTUPLE TREATY.

The Gazette of the 22d instant contains a copy of the Convention, in the French language, relative to the Pacha of Egypt and the Sublime Porte, the separate act, and the Protocols, all dated the 15th July, together with the translation of the documents. The following is a copy of the ratification on the 17th instant:

PROTOCOL OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT LONDON THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1840.—Present, the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey. The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, after having exchanged the ratifications of the Convention concluded on the 15th of July last, have resolved, in order to place its true light the disinterestedness which has guided their Courts in the conclusion of that act, to declare formally—that in the execution of the engagements resulting to the Contracting Powers from the above-mentioned Convention, those Powers will seek no augmentation of territory, no exclusive influence, no commercial advantage for their subjects, which those of every other nation may not equally obtain. The Plenipotentiaries of the Courts above-mentioned have resolved to record this declaration in the present protocol. The Plenipotentiary of the Ottoman Porte, in paying a just tribute to the good faith and disinterested policy of the Allied Courts, has taken cognisance of the declaration contained in the present

protocol, and has undertaken to transmit it to his Court.

PALMERSTON.

NEUMANN.

SCHULZMITS.

BRUNNOW.

CHEKIS.

(Signed)

QUINTUPLE TREATY.

CONVENTION.

Concluded between the Courts of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, on the one part, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte on the other, for the pacification of the Levant; signed at London, the 15th July, 1840.

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

His Highness the Sultan having had recourse to their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, to reclaim their aid and their assistance in the midst of the difficulties in which he finds himself placed in consequence of the hostile conduct of Mehemet Ali, Pacha of Egypt—difficulties which threaten to injure the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the throne of the Sultan; their said Majesties, united by the sentiment of sincere friendship which subsists between them, animated by the desire to watch over the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire in the interest of consolidating the peace of Europe, faithful to the engagements which were contracted by the note transmitted to the Porte, by their representatives at Constantinople, the 27th July, 1839, and desiring, moreover, to prevent the effusion of blood which the continuation of the hostilities lately broken out in Syria between the authorities of the Pacha and the subjects of his Highness occasion:

Their said Majesties and his Highness the Sultan have resolved with the above end to conclude between them a convention.

Article I.—His Highness the Sultan, being agreed with their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the conditions of the arrangement which it is the intention of his Highness to allow to Mehemet Ali—conditions which will be found specified in the separate act hereto annexed—their Majesties engage themselves to act with perfect accord, and to unite their efforts to determine Mehemet Ali to conform to this arrangement, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself to co-operate to this end with the means of action which each of them can dispose of.

Art. II.—If the Pacha of Egypt should refuse to adhere to the said arrangement, which shall be communicated to him by the Sultan, with the concurrence of their said Majesties, the latter engage to take at the requisition of the Sultan, the measures concerted and agreed on between them, for the end of putting this arrangement into execution; in the meantime the Sultan having invited his allies to join him to assist in interrupting the communication by sea between Egypt and Syria, and to prevent, and munitions of war of all kinds from one part of these provinces to the other, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engage to give immediately to this effect the necessary orders to commanders of their naval forces in the Mediterranean; their said Majesties promising moreover, that the commanders of their squadrons; according to the means of which they can dispose, shall give in the name of the alliance all and every assistance in their power, to those subjects of the Sultan who may manifest their fidelity and obedience to their Sovereign.

Art. III.—If Mehemet Ali, after having refused to submit to the conditions of the arrangement above mentioned, should direct his forces by land or sea towards Constantinople, the high contracting parties on the requisition made by the Sultan to their representatives at Constantinople, are all agreed in such case to answer the invitation of that Sovereign, and to provide for the defence of his throne, by means of a co-operation concerted in common for the purpose of putting the two straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, as well as the capital of the Ottoman Empire, secure against all aggression. It is likewise agreed that the forces which, in consequence of such attempt, received the destination above indicated, shall remain employed as long as their presence be required by the Sultan; and when his Highness shall judge that their presence has ceased to be necessary, the said forces shall retire simultaneously, and enter respectively into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Art. IV.—It is always distinctly understood that the co-operation mentioned in the preceding article, and destined to place temporarily the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and the Ottoman capital, under the safe guard of the High Contracting Parties, against all aggression of Mehemet Ali, shall not be considered but as a measure exceptional, adopted at the express desire of the Sultan, and solely for his defence. But it is agreed that this measure will derogate in nothing to

the ancient law of the Ottoman Empire, in virtue of which it has been in all times prohibited to vessels of war of foreign Powers to enter into the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus; and the Sultan, on his part, declares by the present act, that, with the exception of the eventuality above-mentioned, he has the firm resolve to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient regulation of his empire, and as long as the Porte is at peace, not to admit any foreign vessels of war into the Straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. On the other part, their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the King of Prussia, and Emperor of all the Russias, engage to respect that determination of the Sultan, and to conform to the principle above declared.

Art. V.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at London, within the space of two months, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 15th July, in the year of Grace 1840.

(Signed) PALMERSTON, BULOW, CHERIE,
NIEUMAN, BRUNOW.

EGYPT.

Bombay Times, Extra, 23d Nov.

CAIRO, 16th October, 1840.

After the Pacha's departure we found, notwithstanding the rumours of peace through the mediation of France, that he had given orders for the enrolment of every person in the National guard. No person can now pass through the gate of his quarter, unless dressed in the Nizam dress, or furnished with a teskeri, which must be shown at the gate—even the Imams and the students from 9 years of age at the Mosque El Azar and other Mosques, are enrolled as soldiers. The National guard are daily exercised as usual, and are also taught to fire cannon—thus you see H. H. is determined to be prepared for the worst. He is not very complaisant to the subjects of the four hostile powers, whose servants he has ordered not on any account to be exempt from the Nizam—this is rather petty vengeance, and will rather injure than save him, as most of the Europeans have been lauding his generosity and the protection and assistance afforded by him. Every thing and person wears a most gloomy and melancholy appearance, and to add to the disagreeables, the price of provisions, &c. has greatly increased, in consequence of the great destruction caused by the inundation, and the absence of the merchants and shopkeepers from their business, to attend their drill. Mr. Larkins has had the whole of his land inundated to such an extent that boats actually sail across his fields—he will lose at least 18,000 dollars.

The French steamer had not arrived at Alexandria on the evening of the 14th instant; since we have not had letters from Alexandria. A French steamer has arrived from Constantinople, bringing Count Walewski, who was acting the Mediator for the Pasha, and was not to have returned to Alexandria unless he brought good news—his return to Egypt has caused a thousand pacific rumours to get about—but nothing positive has transpired, from which I much doubt the success of his mission—the Pacha would have made the most of the most trifling chance of reconciliation. From Syria we have no news. 300 camels carrying clothes and provisions for the Syrian army, are missing—the bedouins in charge having decamped with them.

An American gentleman from China had an interview some days since with the Pacha who at first paid little or no attention to him; but as soon as he heard from whence he came, he made very particular enquiries as to the chance of our success in that country—how long the expedition was likely to continue; in fact he appeared greatly interested and particularly inquisitive; this is not to be wondered at, as he has been told by those around him, that until that affair be settled, he need not apprehend any mischief from the Red Sea, as we cannot spare a single soldier from India; probably it would be inconvenient, but we have begun the fight, and the sooner we send troops from India, the sooner will the question be settled. 10 or 15,000 men landed at Suez and Cosier would speedily bring the Pacha to terms; and would save many valuable lives and much money.

28th.—The Consul to day received his despatches, by which he is ordered to remain here until further orders; they had been detained by the Government.

30th.—This morning another meeting of British subjects was held at the Consulate. The Merchants of Alexandria have addressed a letter to Mr. Larkins, begging him to explain to Captain Fisher the injury he is inflicting by keeping English merchant vessels from entering the port. The French Bishop destined for Syria, has arrived here to go overland. The Pacha has granted permission to the Officers of the Turkish fleet to quit his service and go to Constantinople; they are now on board H. M. ship *Arcturion*. The Pacha has also issued an order, that the Turkish money shall pass at about 6 per cent. less than its value.

A French steamer arrived at Alexandria on the 27th instant from Toulon; the purport of her visit has not yet transpired.

A gentleman, just arrived from Upper Egypt tells me the people there are anxiously enquiring when the English are going to take the country, but wish them to

come quickly as all trade is now quite stopped. Our fleet has attacked Kiasa, near St. Jean d'Acre, and after spiking the guns, evacuated the town—this attack was to cover the landing of arms on the Syrian coast.

SYRIA.

Smayra, Oct. 7, 1840.—We are indebted to the kindness of a traveller who left the Camp of the Allies on the 29th Sept. and who arrived to-day with the *Moternich* steamers for the following details of the events in Syria which we haste to communicate to our readers.

Camp of Djouni, 29th September.

According to all appearance, the affairs of Syria will be terminated in a few days. The insurrection continues to make the most rapid progress. Fourteen thousand mountaineers have already joined the troops of the expedition. Every day, the Sheiks appear on board the blockading squadron to make submission. The country has in general declared against the domination of the Egyptians not to expect the speedy retreat of Ibrahim Pacha. He is now at four leagues from Djouni with from 8 to 10,000 regular troops, forming the sole force of which he can dispose at this moment, in consequence of the other corps of his Army being scattered through the provinces, and their not being able to reunite on account of the insurrection which cuts off their communications and prevents their being concentrated.

The desertion among the Egyptian troops is considerable; two regiments have been altogether disbanded. This circumstance has obliged Soleiman Pacha, who is still at Beyrout to lessen his troops by sending one half of them to the aid of Ibrahim Pacha.

The allies have established their camp at Djouni where there are now 8000 men besides the Syrian insurgents who are coming in daily. Fresh troops are to arrive daily from Malta and Gibraltar. The steamer *Siroboldi* disembarked immediately the small corps of Marines, which it has brought from England; and which took part that very day in the engagement which took place between Djouni and Beyrout. One of the Officers in command was killed, his loss is much felt.

Ibrahim Pacha has made arrangements for attacking the Camp of the Allies this very night. On the other hand Sir E. Stamford, the British Admiral has spared no pains to give effectual aid to the troops on shore. Those troops are strongly protected by the cannons of the ships of war, and especially by the English Steamers of which there are eight to ten continually plying along the coast.

Some Egyptian spies have been already caught in the camp of the Allies; two have been already hanged on the yard arms.

The news received by the British Admiral that Mahomed Ali intended to send his fleet to sea, has induced him to send three new vessels, two English and one Turkish to aid the squadron before Alexandria.

All the Syrian coast is in the power of the Allies. The city of Saide was taken on the 26th after a fight from ten o'clock in the morning to half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The garrison depended itself in the beginning with great resolution was obliged to capitulate. It consisted of 3000 men, of whom one-half were put on board the Steamers *Cyclops* and *Gorgon*, and sent to the Camp at Djouni to be enrolled in the Turkish regiments. All the officers of the Ottoman Fleet who had left Alexandria by orders of Mohammed Ali, and who have arrived in Syria have been also enrolled.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Frederic commanding the Austrian frigate *Guerriero* was particularly distinguished in the attack on Saide.

The Allies have established a good military hospital in the island of Cyprus.—*Hurkara*, 2d Dec. 1841.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ISLAND DISCOVERED OFF KANGAROO ISLAND
(*South Australian*, Oct. 21)

We have been obligingly favored by Capt. Hall, of the *Guiana*, with the following important communication in reference to a hitherto undescribed danger in the approach to Kangaroo Island from the westward which we hasten to publish:—

"When getting under weigh in Anjier, on Java, on the evening of the 17th August, the *Charles Kerr*, from Adelaide came in, and I received the following information from Capt. Arnold:—Sailed in company with the *Orleans*, from Port Adelaide.—On the night after passing through Investigator's Straits, the *Orleans*, was ahead, and burned two blue-lights, all being at the time store board of on island, and wishing to put Capt. Arnold on the look out;

however, it does not appear that any one on board the *Charles Kerr*, saw it. In the morning it was visible from the *Orleans*'s royal yards but the *Charles Kerr* having her top-gallant-mast down, could not make it out. Captain Cameron places it in latitude 35° 50', longitude 136° 50', or about 40 miles west of Kangaroo Island, between the parallels of Capes Borda and Bedoubt. Being personally acquainted with Capt. Cameron, I do not think he would lend himself to add to the many bugbears in the shape of doubtful dangers that at present are dotted over our charts. Feeling confident that Capt. Cameron must have been fully satisfied of the existence of the danger here reported, I intend ever to keep a bright look out when passing in its vicinity, whatever others may think of it."—*Adelaide Chronicle*.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Portsmouth.—Rear Admiral Sir E. King, the newly appointed Commander in Chief in the Atlantic, was to quit Plymouth for Rio de Janeiro, on the 1st October. The *Southampton*, 52-Flag Ship, is now nearly complete in her crew.

The *Colcutta* 84, Captain Sir S. Roberts, and *Bellevue* 78, Captain T. Nicholas, are preparing at Plymouth, and the former is more than half finished. The latter Ship has been newly masted, and both are rapidly completing for the Mediterranean.

The *Camperdown*, 104, is to be prepared forthwith for Admiral Sir H. Digby's Flag at Sheerness, and Captain Sir H. L. Baber is to have the command of her.

The *Figure 36*, Captain Boxer, arrived at Malta, from England, 19th August, and sailed next day for the coast of Syria.

QUARTERLY NAVAL OBITUARY.

Flag Officers.—Admiral S. Edward—Vice Admiral Lord Mark Kerr.—Captains, T. J. Nott, J. Codd, J. Libon.—Commanders, J. Innes, G. Gordon, H. M. Moyny, R. Dechamp, retired, J. Savers, retired, H. Ambrose, retired, H. T. Shewen, retired, W. Tamplin, retired.—Lieutenants, C. Spence, R. Moodie, H. Harrett, S. D. Philpot, J. W. Cohen, T. Stone, G. Goode, J. Smith, D. Blair, R. Ogle, (a) T. C. Diball, R. Lewis, J. Fox, G. A. Grice, C. Fleetwood, W. Gordon, A. B. Lowe, G. E. Whitaker, T. G. Bond, R. Hay, J. Simmond, G. Rose, M. R. Lawless.—Masters, J. Goodridge, P. M. Logan, G. Barr.—Surgeons, A. Hamilton, W. Carey, R. Finlayson, M. D., J. McLean.—Assistant Surgeons, E. Alexander M. D., A. Moody.—Purser, R. Farquhar, J. Brooking, R. Reep, C. Plaford, G. Cole, W. Little.—Royal Marines, Major P. Jones, Brivet, Major A. Kinsman, Captains R. Farmer, A. Benton, T. Sullock.

LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, Sept. 29.
The Queen has appointed J. Hindmarsh, Esq. Capt. R. N. to be Lieut. Governor of the Island of Heligoland.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—We are enabled to state that the British and French commissioners have brought to a close their negotiations for a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France, and that it contains several clauses highly favourable to British manufactures. The very few points which may be considered open are mere technicalities, of no importance whatever, and which cannot by possibility be made the subject of any discussion affecting either the principle or the details of the treaty. But for the unpleasant differences which have arisen on the eastern question the treaty would have already received the signature of M. Thiers. His motives for not signing it under such circumstances will be understood; but Mr. Porter remains in Paris, and there appears to be an understanding that the treaty will be signed the moment the political horizon shall have brightened up. The announcement of the signature will then be regarded as a strong indication of the resumption of harmonious intercourse between the two nations.—*Galignani* of Wednesday.—*Times*, Sept. 30.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 20th Feby. 1841.

By the *Julian Cesar*, and *Ross* from Bombay and Singapore, we have received a quantity of interesting intelligence from Egypt and Syria, and our extracts should have been more copious, but for the important local events we have to record below. The *Berendse* steamer from Suez arrived at Bombay on the 29th November, but did not bring the October mail which was detained at Malta, from an apprehension, we suppose, that Mahomed Ali would not allow it to pass through his dominions. In this instance, the caution was premature, the ruler of Egypt not having thrown any obstacles in the way of passengers and mails between Alexandria and Suez. By the last accounts the French fleet, consisting of 21 ships of the line, and 4 steamers with

in the Bay of Salamis, and we find from the papers that the French government are said to have offered to the pasha of Egypt their friendly offices, short of warlike assistance. The whole of Syria according to the papers is now in the hands of the Turkish forces, as will be seen from some of our extracts. There are no news later from Europe than we had before. The accounts from India are of the most cheering nature; Dost Mahomed surrendered to Sir W. Maenaghten, and his son has since done the same. Hostilities against the Punjab will very probably be avoided, the Sikhs having given full assent to British troops passing through their country on their way to Afghanistan.

INTERRUPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

We stated last week that a number of rumours about among the Chinese population, were very contrary indeed to a speedy end of the negotiations, altho' H. M. Plenipotentiary expressed his full confidence in the immediate signing of the treaty on which he and Keshen have been busily engaged for nearly three months. On the 15th in the evening, Capt. Elliot returned from his second visit to Keshen at second bar, but no public Notice was issued by him to apprise H. M. subjects of the progress of affairs; the *Nemesis* Steamer was on the following day again despatched to the Bogue with despatches for Keshen, which it was said contained the treaty ready drawn up for the Imperial Commissioner's signature, and the Steamer had orders to wait at the Bogue until Thursday night. Meanwhile the accounts received from Canton seemed to show every day more clearly than before that the Chinese were by no means earnest in the professions of desiring a peaceful and friendly adjustment of differences, which, with "scrupulous good faith," the "very eminent person with whom negotiations are still pending," (vide Capt. Elliot's circular of 20th January), gulled H. M. Plenipotentiary into believing. The accounts from Canton received during the week are to the effect, that Lin on the 31st of this month, AGAIN TOOK THE SEALS OF OFFICE AS GOVERNOR OF CANTON PROVINCE; that Keshen retains at present the office only of Yum-chao or Imperial Commissioner; that at Fa-shan, a large number of guns is casting; that troops from all parts of the Empire are collecting at Canton; and that twelve thousand men are said already to have arrived there from the north; that new levies of 7000 men have been ordered in Canton, and that the recruits are in temporary barracks erected in front of the foreign factories; that sixty large Chop-boats filled with soldiers have been sent to the Bogue; that twelve large smuggling boats have been bought from their owners by the Chinese government, their crews of between 50 to 60 men in each being retained by the government; that the intercourse now for several months existing between Canton and Macao by means of smuggling boats has been totally interrupted; that the river between Whampoa and Canton as well as at Heangshan has been blocked up by sinking stone-laden junks; and that, in fine, it is now said, but this wants confirmation, that Keshen is already on his way back to Peking.

Such being the news daily brought from Canton, accompanied by accounts of the hostile feelings evinced by the Chinese people and their mandarins, against the English and against the provisions of the contemplated treaty, which were not a little exasperated when they became possessed of the Commander in Chief's and Plenipotentiary's proclamation to the inhabitants of Hongkong, as published in our last, we were not much astonished yesterday morning to learn on the return of the *Nemesis* from the Bogue, that not only had she not brought the expected ratification of the treaty, but that when, at the very last period Capt. Hall had orders to wait for the expected despatches, he approached the Anunghoy fort with the view to give every facility to the expected messenger coming on board, the STEAMER WAS FIRED AT FROM THE BOGUE, and that this fire was the only communication they had from the Chinese.

Immediately on the arrival of the *Nemesis* in the roads, and on receipt of the above intelligence, every British officer then in Macao received orders to embark, and at about midday H. M. S. *Calliope*, bearing the Commodore's broad pennant, and *Samarang*, as well as the *Madagascar* and *Nemesis* Steamers got under weigh, to join the fleet from Hongkong, and so proceed forthwith up to the Bogue.

Before leaving Macao, the Plenipotentiary issued the following CIRCULAR:

"Circumstances have induced the Commander in Chief to announce to Her Majesty's Plenipo-

tentiary his intentions to move the Forces towards the Bocca Tigris."

"The Plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events."

By order

(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents. Macao, 19th February, 1841.

Thus then it would appear that all the negotiations carried on since the Admiral's visit at the Peiho have, as we certainly have all along suspected, been entered into by Chinese with no other purpose whatever but to gain time, to enable them to prepare their defence, which we doubt not they deem now to have been effectually accomplished, and there being no longer any motive for delusion, they at last have thrown off the mask, and we suppose that a war, possibly long protracted, may be the result of the treachery of the Chinese on the one hand, and of the gullibility and want of energy and decision of those who had the management of British interests, on the other. The recommendations of Lin to the Emperor to tire and reduce the English by delays, have been acted upon to the letter, and that officer is reinstated in his command, of which probably he was only nominally deprived, so soon as it is known that the English, most unaccountably trusting in the good faith of the Chinese, have evacuated Chusan, or are about to do so, and that they have also given up their other conquests, without the slightest guarantee, except a worthless bit of paper, that the promises the Chinese engaged in would be kept. It must be a matter of wonder to every one acquainted in the slightest degree with Chinese character, and particularly with that of their mandarins, how H. M. Plenipotentiary, whom experience ought to have taught better, has allowed himself to be so completely cheated by the plausible lies of Keshen & Co., and how he could have such good faith in the promises of that officer, as to order the troops from Chusan to return direct to India without touching at Macao on their way home. Yet such we are assured is the fact! It is now eight months since the splendid Expedition arrived on the shores of China, and instead of its having done anything towards the obtaining the redress sought for, its energies have been frittered away, in useless and petty enterprises, and kept in inactivity from a mistaken appreciation of the Chinese character, and from the management of the armament having unfortunately been entrusted to a head by no means equal to such a task. What a fatal mistake was there committed, when after the destruction of Chuenpee and Ty cock-tow forts, the more important ones of the Bogue were spared! Anunghoy fort might at that time have been taken without any loss to the English, and without bloodshed even to the Chinese—now, however, things are vastly changed—the non-destruction of the forts is not attributed to the forbearance of a generous enemy, but to the formidable strength of the place itself, and instead of the moderation of the English serving to accelerate a peaceable arrangement, that very circumstance becomes the cause of a long protracted war. The Chinese have of late been very busy in strengthening the defences of the forts in every possible way they can think of—a garrison of 6000 northern troops is said to be in and near it, and if now attacked, and that it will be, we can no longer doubt, although its fall to the superior force that will be brought against it, is certain, the slaughter of the enemy will probably be tremendous. Next week, and probably before the regular time of our issue, we shall, we hope, be able to lay before our readers an account of the taking of the Bogue, and possibly of more comprehensive warlike operations.

H. M. S. *Alligator*, Capt. Kuper, arrived from Chusan on the 25th, having left there on the 10th; H. M. B. *Columbine*, which sailed hence with despatches on the 24th of last month, had arrived at Chusan after a very favorable passage of only 14 days against the monsoon. At the time of the *Alligator* sailing, Capt. Anstruther and the prisoners ex-Kile had not been delivered up, but we understand that they were to be restored to their friends on the final evacuation of the island of Chusan, orders for which to be carried into effect without loss of time, are understood to have been transmitted per *Columbine*. A part of the troops were, we believe, to sail from Chusan direct for India, without touching here. We believe that the ships of war and the remaining transports may arrive here in about a fortnight. Up to the time of the last advice everything remained quiet at that Island; the war-

ther was very cold. The *Alligator* has we understand, brought several Officers of the Corps of Engineers, likewise a detachment of Sappers and Miners, whose services will be required at Hongkong, the survey of the coast of which island has already been completed by Capt. Belcher of H. M. S. *Sulphur*.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

Taoukwang 20th year, 13th moon, 14th day. (January 6th, 1841.)

The following imperial edict has been received. To day *Lew Yinko* (the lieutenant governor of Chekeang—vide C. R. January 19th) has reported, (as follows):

In obedience to the commands, I went to *Tinghsa*, to make true enquiries into the dispositions and intentions of the English foreigners, &c.

Now already has a report, from *Keshen* respecting the dispositions and intentions of the English foreigners in the province of Canton, reached Peking, and (from the terms of the report) "they appear to be excessively proud and domineering;" and imperial orders have already been issued to all the generals, governors, and deputy governors to strictly encrease the vigilance of their defence and guard, and to be prepared to receive the attack (of the English.)

"The capital of the province of Chekeang is a most important place, which has occasioned the affair of *Tinghsa*. It is proper to order *Lew Yinko* to meet with *Elgepo*, and consult as to the safe management of affairs, and then send a report back to the capital of Chekeang, ordering the civil and military officers, to encrease the vigilance of their guard; and if the said foreigners again come and offer up petitions, to decisively reject them altogether; and should their ships abruptly approach near to the coasts or entrances of the ports, at once to open fire upon and attack them with the greatest fierceness; and while you do not act rashly, let there not be the least appearance of fear.—Respect this.—Canton Register, 16th February.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—13th, Brit. *Recovery*, Johnson, from Bombay. Amer. *Canton Packet*, Sims, from Sydney. Span. *Esperanza*, Marceida, from Manila. Brit. *Castle Huntly*, Reddie, from Madras and Singapore. *Westbrook*, Linnington, from Bombay. 15th, *Julius Cesar*, Mitchell, from Bombay and Singapore. 18th, H. M. S. *Alligator*, 28, Capt. Kuper, from Chusan. *Rose*, Nistle, from Bombay and Singapore.

SAILED.—15th French *Favorite*, Lagravier, for Manila. Amer. *Lantau*, —, for Singapore. *Canton Packet*, Sims, for Manila. 18th, Brit. *Harlequin*, Lonsdale, for Manila. *Bomanjee Hormusjee*, Lyon, for Bombay. 20th, *Chieftain*, Clark, for London.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Elizabeth* (omitted in last) la Vicomte d'Argout, Capt. Arias; per *Lantau*, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Mello, Capt. Grosvener; per *Canton Packet*, Mr. C. Scholfield.

Arrived in Singapore from China; *Victoria*, Polier, from Chusan; *Emma*, Mann, City of Derry, Roberts, from Macao; *Medusa*, Brodie, from Chusan; Port. *Esperanza*, Sena, from Macao.

Sailed from Singapore for China; December 28th, *Ardaser*, Macintyre; 29th, *Susan*, Mullens; 28th, *Earl of Clare*, Scott; 4th, *Minerva*, Brown.

The *Sylph* arrived in Calcutta on the 28th Nov.

Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Orleans*, *Amason*, *Amity*, *Augusta*, *Charles Forbes*, *Lawjee Family*, *Ardaser*, *Earl of Clare*. From Calcutta, *Eliza*, *Hannah*, *Severn*, *Frances Cowanjee*, *Mary Ann Leighton*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Roy*, *Ariel*, *Popsy*, *Syed Khan*, *Falcon*. From Singapore, *Tory*, *Sultane*, *Earl of Clare*, *Elizabeth*, *Marguerite*, *Lady Grant*. From England, *Falima*, *Isouhos*, *Chertah*, *Naraganoot*, *Pernang*, *Gemini*, *Transports Pantonjee Bomanjee*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, & *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Latin*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th October via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 8th September via England. CALCUTTA, 4th December, via Singapore BOMBAY, 23th November & *Rose*. SINGAPORE, 8th January & *Rose*. JAVA, 31st November & *Hamilton*. MANILA, 1st February & *Florida*.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

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[No. 282.]

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$6 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Recording Secretary and Librarian
Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Bark HYGIA, 378 Tons old measurement; Captain J. HANNAH. Offers will be received by
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Macao, 22nd February, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, will sail for the above Ports early in March next. For freight or passage apply to,
J. T. DE AQUINO.
Macao, 28th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Macao.

9 cases BRICK CHEESE contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. TROUSERS HAMS.

100 Kags BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.

A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CONDIMENT, STRAK SAUCH, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.—Recently received from New York, now on board the Brig Jane in the Roads.
ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER 16 @ 28 oz. and NAILS South American Pig COPPER.

DUCK and TWINE. FINE, SUPERFINE FLOUR, BEEF.

PILOT and NAVY BEANS.

for which apply to
GIDEON NYE JR.
or to Capt. WOODBERY, on board.
Macao, 27th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by
October 22nd, 1840.

JAMES F. STURGIS.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CANVASES; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.
CHERRY CORDIAL, of very superior quality.
Holland GIN.
French CLARET, *La Rose, St. Julien &c.*
Brown and Pale SHERRY.

ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES.
Superior *de France*.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

CIDER, in one dozen cases.
Bam' BEER, in wood and bottle.
Superior *Eau de Cologne*.
Manilla and Havannah SEGARS.

OLMAN'S STORES.

MARINE STORES:—CANVAS, Nos. 1 & 6; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Cork and Manila Rope, from 1 to 24 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Deepens; Lead; Log; and Marlines. ANCHORS of 2, 6, 8, and 7, cwt., and two of 25 cwt. each; CHAINS, of steel; MANILA ROPES.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.
Two brass SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete.
BRAVER HATS.

PERFUMERY.
STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.
Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.)

A few Kags of TONGUES.

also, just received:

Patent Self Acting TAPE MEASURES, from 3 to 8 feet.

ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kags.

Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes

Do. PILOT and NAVY BEANS.

Do. FLOUR.

Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

Mace BEER, in half Barrels.

BREKLEY and PINE CUBERS.

MACCARBY SHUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to
First N. E. house on the *Praga Grande*.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIE, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCKFISH, SALTED HERRINGES, YARMOUTH BLOTHES, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WASCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

THE 'Herald' has brought out a small supply of the best MADEIRA WINE, from the cellars of Messrs NEWTON, GORDON, MURDOCH & Co., who have so thoroughly established the character of their wine in China. The Packages are,
Hogshells.
Quarter Casks.
Half Quarter Casks, and
A few three dozen cases in bottles. Apply to

INNIS, FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 26th January, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNIS, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
17 in. White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.
White Drill.

TO LET.

A Commodious and well furnished HOUSE.—apply to
JAMES F. STURGIS.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, EDWARDS TABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six months..... \$ 7
For three..... \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office for do Month at 30 cents each.

From the Canton Register, 15th February.

HONGKONG EXCURSION.

Monday 6th Feby. 1841.—Messrs Abel, Boone, Brown, Medhurst Jr., Milne, Roberts, Shuck, and Williams, having chartered a Portuguese Larcha, embarked this evening for an excursion to Hongkong. In fine spirits, the weather some what cool but clear and a fair wind; we made fine head way and arrived early the following morning. The night passed pleasantly with the exception of sea-sickness.

Tuesday 7th.—Early this morning we had the pleasure of anchoring in the bay before Hongkong Island, among twenty foreign sail, chiefly war vessels; and from 100 to 200 native craft of various sizes. The island presented a forbidding aspect, being mountainous, naked, and stony, with scarcely any level land as far as the eye could reach, with the exception of a narrow strip of sea beach, along which we started in search of something more promising.

At the outset, however, it should be observed that a temporary village of from 30 to 40 houses made of bamboo and mats, has recently sprung up opposite the anchorage, at which provisions are furnished by the Chinese for the accommodation of sailors and soldiers, stationed there for the present. From which we proceeded along the northern coast of the island, finding isolated houses frequently near the shore, at short intervals. Until we had gone a mile and a half or two miles, when we came to the most spacious valley that we found on the island; at the head of which stood a little village of about 400 inhabitants, called *Wangichung*. This village is located between two mountains, from 2 to a mile from the sea, between which and the sea were perhaps a hundred acres of level land chiefly in cultivation; and a number of spots above the village to the distance of perhaps a mile were also cultivated. A pleasant mountain rivulet runs by the village. It has some commodious looking houses; but the streets are narrow and dirty as usual.

From this village we proceeded about a mile farther on our course, and came to another small village called *Hongkong* with from 100 to 150 inhabitants. Thence we proceeded three or four miles farther along the sea shore, but found nothing worthy the name of a village; frequently, however, meeting with one, two, or more families together; especially at an extensive stone quarry to which we ultimately came. But we learned that there were more villages on the south side of the island.

Wednesday 10th.—After a pleasant night's rest in our vessel, we set out this morning in search of more villages, and a further view of the island.

After having procured two native guides, we proceeded from *Wangichung* across the island towards the south side. We first ascended a high hill, from the top of which the waters on both sides of the island could be seen, appearing to be from two to three miles apart. This is perhaps one of the narrowest places across the island. Thence we proceeded along a most uneven way; very narrow and too uneven for even a mule to travel; sometimes ascending or descending steep hills, almost mountains; sometimes on a ridge or a craggy hill side where one false step might have landed one many feet below. Thus we proceeded for several miles over a continued chain of uncouth, naked, rocky, poor, uncultivated, and inequitable mountains, without seeing a single habitation: with the redeeming trait, however, of frequent streams of pleasant and good water. Ultimately, we came to a very

pretty, clear, stream, large enough to turn a mill, and soon discovered several patches on either side of us in cultivation, wherever there were a few square yards of level territory at or near the foot of the hills on which we were travelling.

About six miles from Wengicheng we arrived at a small village by the name of Tium, of 10 to 12 families, from 70 to 100 inhabitants. This place is situated on a beautiful stream of the same name, the largest island stream we saw on the island; near the head of a beautiful bay also of the same name. At this place the natural growth of green and shrubs is more flourishing, though on a very small scale, than at any other place we found on the island.

Thence we proceeded two or three miles along a similar unpropitious way, only the path being sometimes a little wider, and came to a village or town on the south side of the island, called Sankcho, the most commercial place on the island. It is located between two mountains and two seas, the waters being separated at the nearest point perhaps half a mile, but thence the territory spreading out to a considerable extent, on which a city might be built as large, it is presumed, as Macao. As to the territorial location of this site is appeared to be the most eligible for a city of any we saw, but the suitability of the harbors on either side for commercial purposes can only be spoken of according to their superficial appearance, which was prepossessing. There are upwards of a thousand inhabitants here, with perhaps a hundred shops of various kinds, and about that number of native vessels of various sizes in the harbor.

From this place we made our way back to Wengicheng, over a worse, rougher, path, if possible, than the one on which we came out in the morning; passing in sight of a few houses and boats, the inhabitants of which were robbers, as the Chinese said, who were with us.

We could hear of but one more village on the island, than those already visited and described that is called by the name of this island *Hongkong*; has about 80 families—300 inhabitants, and is located on the south side of the island.

A few general remarks on the class. The Chinese call an island a mountain, and perhaps none are more suitably adapted to the name than this: or it is rather a dense mass of little and mountains, with perhaps not above one hundredth part capable of improvement or cultivation.

It has the redeeming properties, however, of plenty of good water; plenty of rock for any use, a few spots, though small and far between, susceptible of agriculture; very fine bays, deep and clear; and excellent harbors, and may form a substantial foundation, in the providence of God, on which to establish, under the auspices of the flag that now waves upon its summit, the true principles of commerce, justice, and the christian religion, where protected these may flourish untrammelled, until this nation be enlightened and saved!

There cannot exceed from 9000 to 9500 native inhabitants on the island,—perhaps 1000 on the west and north, and 1500 on the east and south; but even if so many, they are much-scattered, the largest number together being only a thousand!

At each of the villages visited we gave them religious books, which they received with many thanks, and sometimes solicited with anxiety. But we could not but feel undiminished regret that there were not many more natives on the island, to whom we could do many like-favors. Several other villages on neighbouring islands were seen.

We have had a most pleasant passage home after having been gone three nights and two days only!

Macao, China, R.
February 11th, 1841.

Accuracy of information.—News sometimes flies very fast to a very far distance; but when in the course of its flight, it returns whence it set out, the changes it sometime undergoes are rather startling, as the following instance will show. It is a scrap from a Sydney paper, saying that "the Constitution" (a French paper) has an article remarking that a Chinese Commissioner, accompanied by the nephew of Governor Lin, and by an Archimandrite of the Russian mission in Peking, had arrived in Antwerp, and that he had already delivered twenty letters of marque against English vessels. The *Ouvrier* announces that the *Magicienne* frigate was on the point of sailing from Brest for the Chinese coast.

From the Repository for January.

Ang. VII. Illustrations of men and things in China; substitute for soap; conveyance of letters; modes of fishing; use of tobacco. From a private note-book.

Substitute for soap. I was curious to know the use of a large thin cake, apparently made of paddee chaff stuck together with mud, which I saw exposed for sale in a shop-window, and on inquiring, the shopman said, "To clean hands with, beads, and fankwee as you are how should you know, indeed!" Upon this, I asked him to tell me what it was made of, and he showed me a powder, which was the cement of the chaff, and which he also sold separately. On coming home, I sent for some of the cake, as it is called, and proved its detergent qualities to be much better than I had supposed. The powder is made by reducing the oil-cake left after pressing the oil from the ground-nut, the Camellia-nut, or from hemp seeds, to a fine powder; the fleshy kernels of the leche and lungyen are also ground and mixed with it; and sometimes other substances are also used, as sawdust, seeds of the China aster, &c. The cakes which attracted my notice are made up as a cheaper article, as well as for cleansing the hair. As may be supposed, this 'China soap' is somewhat unpleasant and gritty to the skin, compared with fine Castile, or Windsor purified.

Conveyance of letters. In the absence of a public post in China, available by all classes for the transmission of letters and parcels, private posts are established by the people themselves. The importance of the trade between places modifies the manner and frequency of intercommunication. If two towns, as for instance Fatsan and Canton, carry on large business, a well-known person in each place opens a sort of post-office, where letters and parcels are received, and by whom they are regularly dispatched by special carriers to his correspondent in the another town. This person receives and forwards letters or very small packets only; the transportation of goods is a separate branch of business. Between towns of less size, as Macao and Keangmun or Heingaban, carriers of well known character perform the whole business of collection, conveyance, and distribution themselves; their integrity is sometimes secured by their friends. Post-men of this kind are almost daily seen in the streets of Macao, either with a letter-bag on their back calling at the shops for letters, or else distributing their budget from abroad. When the place is distant, persons are on the lookout for passengers going thither, or more frequently give their letters to the boatmen, settling the postage and writing the sum on the envelope. No notice appears to be taken by the government of the transmission of letters in this manner, either to tax it or restrict it. The postage between Canton and Fatsan, (15 miles,) is 4 cents or 30 cash; between Canton and Macao, (90 miles,) 5 or 6 cents, more or less; between Macao and Keangmun, 16 miles, 30 cash. The charges for conveying parcels of course varies infinitely according to circumstances, but there is great confidence reposed in the postmen and carriers by the community, whose chief security against theft and fraud must chiefly be the subsequent loss of employment to the boatman himself.

CLOTH OF GLASS.

The process of weaving cloth of glass, is singularly interesting, and its results are beautiful beyond conception. The web is of rich silk, arranged in figures for the Jacquard loom by the aid of the usual card directors. The warp is also silk, as far as the shuttle is concerned, but threads of spun-glass, of the finest and most delicate fibre, of perfect ductility and brilliant colour, are cut in lengths suited to the breadth of the web; these are handed in small portions of perhaps forty threads each, to the weaver, who, after the action of the loom and the reed on the transverse silk warp, which has interwoven the web, draws the glass warp across the web, and again passing the silken shuttle and acting on it with the reed, secures the glass in its place. It is used, in short, as gold threads are used in the fabric of cloth of gold, and with a similar but far more resplendent affect; and also with this further advantage, that no moth can fret, or rust corrode, or sun or damp discolour the glass, but as long as one particle remains, the fabric must retain its beauty. Specimens of this cloth of glass in crimson and amber, and in green and silvery white, are exhibited, and exceed in beauty all that the labours of the loom

have hitherto accomplished. The price of this material, which is of the ordinary breadth of silk fabrics, is two guineas a yard. The Queen, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished persons have, or are having, apartments hung with this exquisitely beautiful material.—*Atlas*, 12th Sept.

MAULMAIN FRENCH RELATIONS WITH AVA.

From the *Maulmain Chronicle*, 26th Oct.

By an arrival from Rangoon during the week we have received accounts of a French vessel from Bourbon, the *Ceromandel*, being at that place, and having on board an official personage, bearing credentials from his government to the Court of Ava. The object of his agency appears to be commercial—to open a regular course of trade between the Burmese and the French. He has passed through the regular forms to be observed in such cases at Rangoon, and his letters, with a report of his audience with the Authorities, have, we hear, been forwarded to the Capital, together with an intimation of the presents intended for the royal acceptance. How far he will be able to succeed in obtaining a treaty, and establishing favourable terms of trade, it is difficult to say. We suspect the present Court of Ava will be wary of entering into engagements under the sanction of treaties, with European powers, or of placing themselves under any obligations in respect to commerce with them, beyond those which already exist, and which have for their basis the will and pleasure of the King. Indeed, we are not aware that there are any impediments in the way of commerce between the Burmese and the people of any foreign nation. Vessels bearing any flag may, we believe, enter the port of Rangoon on equal terms, and as long as the Port Regulations are observed and the Custom-House duties paid, carry on commercial transaction to any extent they please. Under these circumstances it is possible that the intention of the present overture on the part of the French may be something more than what appears on the surface, and that the attainment of some privileges not yet conceded to other nations may be the ultimate object of this mission. Having in recollection the degrading circumstances which attended the late attempt of our Government to maintain those relations with the Court of Ava, to which it had an indisputable claim, we confess that we shall look with feelings of some interest on the progress of French negotiation at a Court where a British Representative has not been permitted the honour of an official recognition.

We understand that it has been intimated to the Burmese authorities through the medium of the above mentioned functionary, that the arrival of a French Frigate may be expected at Rangoon in the course of a few weeks. There is also a report that an attempt on the part of the Burmese, to form an alliance with the Chinese, is about being made and that measures are in progress to open a correspondence between the two Courts for that purpose.

The Burmese magnates at Rangoon, with the new Governor at their head, are said to entertain the most amicable disposition towards the foreigners resident there. We hope this is true, and that commerce between other countries and Burmah will begin to be encouraged to a greater extent than it ever has been. It is true that Burmah affords no manufactures for exportation, or for which there is a demand beyond the limits of the kingdom; but a liberal spirit on the part of the Government would bring forth the natural productions of the country, such as rice, cotton &c., and encourage the manufacture of articles for exportation, particularly that of sugar, which it is surprising the Burmese have ever neglected. We hope that the prophetic spirit, which has proclaimed the "good intentions" of Tharawadee, will prove to be a true one, and that by alleviating the pressure of government, he will give freedom to industry among his subjects, and open more widely the "golden and silver road" of trade and commerce with other nations.

CHUSAN.

From the *Bengal Hurkara*, 1st Dec.

The *Blende* proceeded to the Coast of Tartary, where a good deal of stock was obtained and a very interesting discovery made at a place called Foo-Choo, situated in lat. 39° 20' N. and long. 121° 40' E., of an existing trade in coal, three laden with the mineral having been found at anchor there. Some specimens were brought away, but unfortunately not in sufficient quantity for a proper and fair experiment upon its qualities. I had an opportunity of seeing some few small portions, and from the physical characters discernible in them, I should pronounce the coal anthracite: it burns without flame and is exceedingly brittle all the pieces brought here having been reduced to small fragments by the mere force of folding and occasionally handling: it has a splendid lustre somewhat resembling that of graphite, and its fracture, as far as can be discerned, is conchoidal. Mr. Clarke (late of the H. C. China Service) was fortunately on board the *Blende* during her cruise, and through his interpretation a few data were elicited concerning its site, cost, &c. The pits, it appears, are

situated at the distance of 14 miles only inland from a point which a large boat can approach by means of an inlet of the sea; but the quantity produced is at present but small, the demand being limited to a place called Kai-Choo, about sixty to seventy miles N. of Foo-Choo, to which about twenty cargoes of thirty to forty tons each, are annually shipped: the price at the shipping place free on board is 160 cash one picul of 133 lbs. or about 122.6d. per ton, and at Kai-Choo it is sold for 320 cash the picul. Further considerations of the value which may be attached to one discovery of anthracite coal in this remote region will be more suitable in another place, as connected with the information collected of the geology of the general coast of China and Tartary, in the course of the last few months.

As the boats neared the bay, a boat with two Man-saries pulled out to assist them in, and while one was sent back in a gig to prepare for the landing, the other went into Captain Elliot's barge, and accompanied him to the shore, where it was soon perceived, that the Chinese, with their accustomed industry, had taken advantage of the time elapsed since the last visit of the boats, to effect great changes and improvements. Both forts had been considerably repaired and strengthened, the breast work and ditch on the S. bank had been completed and armed with jingalls and light pieces; flanking ditches had been dug to make the approach to the fort more difficult, and long lines of tents behind the newly thrown up works, on the opposite side of the river, and near the town in the distance, now made their appearance: in them it was estimated there might have been about 2,000 troops, though but few were seen on the walls of the fort, and about the tents which had been erected for the reception of the unwelcome visitors. On a higher part of the mud flat, which extended between the fort on the S. bank of the river and the water's edge, an enclosure had been made of a rectangular form by erecting high connaughts, and in the included space was a marquee of unpretending size and appearance, occupied by Ke-Shen, a suite of breakfast tents, and a few here and there for attendants: the enclosure had been drained by canals cut round it, and a bridge, of boats planked over, stretched from its edge into the river, affording a dry means of passage into "the presence." On Captain Elliot, followed by his "staff," being introduced into the tent of Ke-Shen the latter rose from seat and courteously performed the salutation "a la Chinoise" of bowing, and "chin chinling" with the hands folded, to all: he then requested them to adjourn to the adjoining suit of tents, to partake of a repast consisting of "all the delicacies of the season," abundance of excellent mutton, pork, sweetmeats, bread, tea, and lib, &c., &c., begging however Captain Elliot to remain, who accordingly, with Mr. Morrison, took seats in the tent and addressed himself to the more serious part of the day's performance, in a conference which lasted between 2 and 3 hours. Of what passed during the interview but little of course can be positively known to the many, and I can only therefore detail to you the *its m^a r^esonnes*, with the qualification of having been "given to understand" their general correctness. Captain E. took on shore with him and produced before Ke-Shen a feet simile in wax of the great seal of state of England, to shew the authority with which the Plenipotentiaries were invested, and invited him to exhibit a similar proof of delegated power. He then replied that not having expected such demand he had not come prepared to produce such proof of his identity, but on Capt. E.'s explaining that in the event of another meeting for the purpose of making conclusive arrangements taking place, it would be necessary that their mutual understanding should be maintained by the possession on both sides of such an instrument, he at once admitted the reasonableness of the demand, and expressed his willingness to comply with it. He then entered into the general question, "and said the Emperor's wish was that things should at once return to their pristine state, and the trade be again carried on as of old, avoiding war from which loss alone could result to both parties. That a high commissioner, (himself he believed) would be immediately despatched to Canton whither the English were invited to repair. That all arrangements and restorations to proper order might be made upon the spot, which had been the scene of the disturbances and of the misconduct of Lin who "exceeded his orders and should be punished," or it is reported, "given up to our mercy." Ke-Shen listened, I am told, with great attention and seeming interest, to explanations made to him of the present actual bearing of the Syree silver question, appearing to cogitate deeply upon the fact advanced that at the time being, in consequence of the great price of opium, and impossibility of preventing its sale along the coast for specie alone, a far greater amount of silver was being drained out of the country than during the time of open trade, when their teas and silks tended most materially, by barter, to check its stream. He asked whether the British Government were prepared or disposed to put an end on their side to the opium trade and doubtless was made to understand for the first time, the impossibility of altogether preventing its export from India by any means which we could legitimately use. And many more things he said and listened to which I not not of, until at length the conclave broke up, Ke-Shen promising that

for the better and more explicit information of the Admiral and for the satisfaction and convenience (for reference to their Government) of the Plenipotentiaries, he would on the following day send off a letter, embodying the views of the Emperor and the measures which the Celestial Government proposed to adopt under existing circumstances. Throughout the whole conference it was remarked, that he invariably made use of terms, the most correct and respectful, both in speaking of our Sovereign and the British nation, applying always the same term expressive of rank and dignity when the occasion called for an allusion to the former, as when speaking of the Celestial Emperor. In and about the fort, and encampments also upon the occasion of this interview, no displaying of colours, mustering of soldiers, sounding of gongs, or any illustrations of the national humbug were witnessed; but all seemed to address themselves to the business in hand as one of no ordinary seriousness and importance. Many attempts were made by the party on the "outside" to penetrate into the fort and see how matters looked in the enemy's defences, but they were invariably resisted, and the only information obtained, was as to the number of tents visible and of guns mounted; three latter 16 heavy pieces (including the 6 European looking brass guns supposed to have been Lord McCartney's present) and which were mounted on a sort of earthen cavalier, without parapet, and about 20 wall-pieces were counted, so that a couple of broadsides from the *Moderate* would have decided the affair as far as the works—so to call them—were concerned. The party at length took leave of Ke-Shen, returned to the boats and pulled back to the fleet, and soon after a welcome supply of live stock, consisting of 30 bullocks, 200 sheep, and 388 fowls with oil, flour, &c., &c., was sent off. On the following day the promised statement was brought on board the flag-ship, and after consideration of its contents and of the substance of what was brought forward by Ke-Shen at the interview on the 30th, a letter was sent back by the Plenipotentiaries, stating that as no definite answer had been given to the proposals and demands of Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers, and as the arrangement proposed appeared to hold out but a vague promise of concession on the part of the court of Peking, they must, unless some decided pledge should be given to them that the celestial Government were prepared to authorize their future commissioner at Canton to accede to certain terms, and carry out the measures contingent upon them, put an end to the negotiation and proceed, according to their orders, to carry on the war. This peremptory announcement produced a prompt rejoinder from Ke-Shen, entreating the Plenipotentiaries to delay yet a little while their final decision, and to allow him time to make another reference to Peking, from which he did not doubt that an answer in all respects satisfactory would speedily be returned. This was acceded to, and a period of 6 days—subsequently extended, at the urgent request of Ke-Shen to 10—was allowed, during which part of the squadron again started in various directions to cruise, and the Admiral in the steamer paid a visit to the great "Lion of the north," the wall, the description of which by those who were fortunate enough to accompany H. E. is abundantly interesting. The steamer was able to approach within about 3 miles of the coast on which its eastern terminus rested, a distance which admitted of a minute examination of a great extent of its range: it was seen to run along the summit of a range of hills parallel to and about 5 or 6 miles distant from the coast, and descending the northern extreme declivity crossed the flat which intervened between it and the sea, close to which it terminated in a square fort of some extent having a gateway—that of Tartary—in its northern wall: high towers were seen at intervals, projecting somewhat in front, along the whole line, and it was observed in that part which afforded a sort of sectional view, that the wall had a parapet on either verge—exterior and interior. The position of the fort on the shore was determined by observations on board the steamer to be in lat. 40° 4' N. and long. 120° 2' E. Tents and soldiers were seen inside the fort, and also a small encampment on the Tartary side near the gate, most likely posted there "pour l'occasion."—*Extracts of a Letter dated Canton, 30th Sept.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 27th Feb. 1841.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

Circular To Her Majesty's SERVANTS.

The Imperial Minister and high Commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace lately agreed upon with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary within the allotted period, hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon. A Chinese force employed under cover of a masked and strong field work, in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of Annunghoy, was dislodged, and the obstruction effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and

deposit, amounting to about 80 of various calibres, rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military material destroyed. This effective service was accomplished without loss in two hours by Captain Herbert of H. M. S. *Calliope*, having under his command the Steam-vessel *Nemesis*, and the pinaces of H. M. S. *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Harald*, and *Alligator*. The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. Ship *Calliope*, off
South Wantung, 24th February, 1841.

The foregoing Circular from H. M. Plenipotentiary, after his repeated assurances that an amicable and satisfactory settlement of our differences with this country was close at hand, will, if they have fallen into the views of that officer, no doubt come like a thunderbolt upon parties at a distance connected by commercial interests with this quarter of the globe. The "scrupulous good faith of the eminent person" with whom the negotiations have so long been pending, has at last been weighed in the balance, and, as was anticipated by almost every one possessing any knowledge of Chinese diplomacy, been found wanting! We have in this direct violation of the first principles of honorable dealing between nations, another signal example of Asiatic treachery and faithlessness, and "the attributes of the character" of the sons of Han exhibited to the world in their true colors. A great deal of valuable time has been spent attempting to bring this inflated and vainglorious nation to a sense of their own best interests by every reasonable means, and their country has hitherto been spared from the desolating and horrible effects of open war, but they have now chosen to reject all the offers of a peaceful and honorable reconciliation with Great Britain, who has therefore but one course to pursue. On the 23d hostilities were resumed, and by this time we have every reason to believe the British forces have passed the Bogue, and is on its way to Canton! The affair at the back of Annunghoy fort was by all accounts conducted with great spirit, and we are happy to observe without loss on the side of the British. The Chinese had, it is said, nearly 300 killed and wounded. The three line of battle ships, and the *Druid*, *Harald*, *Samarang* and *Calliope* were all at anchor near the Bogue, which was to have been attacked as the day before yesterday. This is what ought to have been done 6 months ago, and long ere now we would, in all probability, have had peace and trade, and all our just demands satisfied by the Chinese. As it is, another campaign is inevitable, and the sooner the Governor General sends on an adequate land force and experienced and energetic general officer, the better for all concerned in the issue of this great question. Of such importance are the movements considered, or as my Lord Palmerston would call them, "disturbances," that the *Falkstone*, free trader, was despatched last night with letters only for Madras, in hopes of catching the March mail.

Below will be found translations of a report from Ke-shen to the Emperor, which we receive from the *Register*, and of the Imperial replies thereto with which a friend has kindly favored us. Supposing these documents to be genuine, and they seem generally to be considered so, it is evident that the taking and destruction of Ty-cock-tow and Cheung-poo have considerably strengthened the hostile feelings entertained towards the English by the court, and that nothing but war and extermination of the insolent barbarians is now thought of. The report of Ke-shen, of the affair of the Bogue, is evidently not the one to which the Emperor replies, for in it nothing is said of the complete success of the British arms; yet, the Emperor is aware of the destruction of his forts and of the loss of life the Chinese sustained; it is probable therefore that, in these matters the Chinese act in the same manner as is the custom with many of the European powers, who have one story for the benefit of the people, and another, which, whenever unfavorable, is kept secret among the few. In a translation given in the *Canton Register* Ke-shen is by the Emperor ordered over to the board of punishment—our translation is silent on this point, both Ke-shen and Kwan being directed only of their bution—this difference may possibly arise from some omission when transcribing the original, although we are inclined to think that nothing more than temporary degradation has as yet been inflicted on Ke-shen, since he still continues at the head of affairs here. Other translations we have seen order Ke-shen to be only reprimanded.

We understand that H. M. Schooner *Starling* has been despatched to intercept the transports with troops now

supposed on their way from Chusan to India; we hope she may succeed in her search, for under present circumstances every addition to the forces now here must be of great importance.

On moving up to the Bogue, the island of Hongkong has for the present been evacuated, no doubt because the contemplated attack on the Bogue rendered the concentration of all the forces there necessary.

We understand that by the last advice 800 European troops were about embarking at Madras for China under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough.

It appears that the late negotiations and the probability of the Imperial Commissioner according to some of the terms proposed by the British, have produced the greatest excitement all over the province, and that the people in general since the most hostile feelings to foreigners. We just learn that an address, most numerously signed, chiefly by the literati most of whom are candidates for office, has been presented to the Commissioner praying by no means to give way to the demands of the English, but on the contrary, to drive them all out of the country, and to cut off all intercourse with them for ever. These exclusive gentry are a little too late now; China has now forever been drawn into intercourse with western nations, and will be obliged henceforward to continue her relations with them; it will, in a great measure, depend upon the wisdom of her rulers, what position she is to occupy in the scale of civilized nations; the time is gone by for her exclusion from the rest of the world, and although this change may for a time cause violent commotions and revolutions in the country, the final result of introducing one third of the human race to the acquaintance of the other two, cannot but be attended with the most beneficial consequences to all.

By the *Merrimack* (Amer.) from Liverpool and Marseilles, accounts from England to 26th October have been received, but very few letters have been brought by her. We learn however that the arrival of the Expedition at the mouth of Canton river was known, and that as no immediate hostilities had taken place, the impression that the differences would be settled amicably, had deterred speculators in Tea from purchasing, and the market was rather flat in consequence. In mercantile circles the impression that the general peace would be maintained was gaining ground. The French Chamber was to meet on the 28th of October and it was supposed that the majority would be opposed to a war on account of Mehmet Ali.

Eleven junk, six from Chinschew, and five bound for Singapore and Batavia, with valuable cargoes, we are told, were detained on Monday last by H. M. ships *Nereid* and *Modeste*, and Steamer *Nemesis*, on account of their having violated the blockade.

The Chinese are, we are told, levying heavier duties on the export of tea, and also imports are to pay higher than before, it being said that 25 cents per piece is to be added to the duty on American domestics.

The *Falsternum*, Capt. Jolly, was despatched last night, having, as the Circular from the consignees of the vessel informs us, been engaged to carry letters, in the hope of being in time for the overland mail, to leave Bombay in the first of April. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity for writing, were informed that they might do so by paying for letters not exceeding the weight of one Rupee, 10 dollars each, and 5 dollars for each newspaper.

We were misinformed when we stated last week that the Steamer *Nemesis* when waiting for an answer to Captain Elliot's despatches, was fired upon at the Bogue from one of the forts; it was her boat which was fired at when at several miles distance from the steamer, and reconnoitring near the fort. Capt. Hall from the boat answered the fire with his musket. The Steamer left the Bogue that same night, the time at which an answer was expected to reach having elapsed without such answer coming. We already stated that soon after the Steamer's arrival here, orders were given to all the officers and men on shore to embark immediately, and the *Calliope* and *Samarang*, as well as the *Nemesis* and *Madagascar* steamers left the roads about noon that day, and proceeded to Hongkong, whence they have on Tuesday and Wednesday

last moved to the Bogue. We shall probably before our paper goes to press be in possession of authentic accounts of what is going on at the Bogue, and shall now only venture a few remarks on the policy pursued by the Chinese, and why the negotiations, now so long pending, seem after all at length to have terminated abruptly, without any other result than immense loss of time, and expenditure of life and treasure to the English. The chief cause of these deplorable losses appear to us to have been a totally erroneous estimate of the Chinese character by H. M. Plenipotentiary, who although in former proclamations (see that of 23d March 1859, and of 23d May of the same year) he stated that he was without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, and of the then Imperial Commissioner Lin, seems yet, all of a sudden, to have conceived a very different opinion of the character of the present Imperial Commissioner, and to have implicitly believed in the promises and protestations of that wily statesman, who has up to the present time at least, perfectly succeeded in baffling the success of the expedition, and by his artificial delays even weakened its force considerably.

It was on the 11th of August that H. M. Plenipotentiary had an interview with Keshen at the Peiho, and unprepared for defence as the country at that time was, it would appear that the most flattering promises were given that the existing differences between the two countries should be equitably adjusted, but that to be able to do so, it was necessary to go to the spot where the wrongs the English complained of were committed. To this H. M. Plenipotentiary consented, and in consequence not only relieved the Imperial neighbourhood of the unwelcome presence of British men of war, but the great point, at which the Chinese government was striving, delay, was obtained, and as to the given promise of an arrangement at or near Canton, that, we suppose, caused not a moment's uneasiness to the Peking cabinet, since that might much more conveniently be broken than kept. According to the arrangement made at the Peiho, Keshen was appointed Imperial Commissioner, and continued to give assurances of friendly sentiments towards the English, by which means he disposed them to wait quietly yet some months more, while he began moving by slow stages towards Canton, where he arrived on the 1st or 2nd December, upwards of three months and a half after the interview at the Peiho. No reason that we yet know of has been assigned why so much time was lost on the road, but from the Admiral and Capt. Elliot arriving at Macao from Chusan, only a few days previous to Keshen's arrival at Canton, we suppose that they had acquiesced in this delay. Now then, five months after the arrival of the Expedition, which had been spent in nothing more, we fear, than settling the when and where negotiations were to begin, the time had arrived when, it was hoped by all, and expected by a few, the differences would at last be settled in a friendly manner. We confess we had our misgivings, not believing that the Chinese would ever sincerely or truly desire to propitiate the English by agreeing to any sacrifice, ever so slight, on their part, and events now passing convince us that we have estimated the Chinese correctly in this matter. Negotiations between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner were speedily begun, but the delays on the part of the latter at length tired out the patience even of the former, and to quicken the dilatoriness of Keshen, after five weeks had been lost in useless "chopping," the smaller of the Bogue-forts were attacked and destroyed, with great slaughter. Fearful however of making the breach irreparable, the British forces were restrained from attacking and taking the principal Bogue-fort likewise, and 'chope' were once more had recourse to, and certainly with apparently a better effect, for on the 30th January, Capt. Elliot published a Circular, informing H. B. Majesty's subjects of the conclusion of preliminary arrangements, and that this event was partially due to the "scrupulous good faith of the very eminent person with whom negotiations were still pending." It must be remembered that only a fortnight before it was thought necessary to destroy two forts and 7 or 8 hundred men, to remind the subject of this paragraph of the obligations he had contracted towards H. M. Plenipotentiary. It must be remembered also that in order to keep H. M. Plenipotentiary in good humour, little acts of friendship and courtesy were from time to time exhibited by Keshen, such as the liberation of Mr. Stanton and of Mr. Tallandier, both at Capt. Elliot's request. Subsequent events, however, prove to us that this preliminary arrangement, to which Keshen agreed was by him only intended as a new means for procrastination, and to obtain the evacuation of the island of Chusan, and restitution of the position of Chuenpee, in all of which he was completely successful. It is true, he on his part promised the cession of Hongkong, and the island was consequently taken possession of in Her Majesty's name, but we know not of the existence of any Chinese Official document sanctioning the cession—six millions of dollars also were promised as an indemnity, of which one million was to have been paid down cash—this has not been done. It is not now our intention fully enter on the nature of the different provisions in this preliminary arrangement, suffice it to say that in Keshen's invitation, Capt. Elliot had an interview with him

at second bar on the 27th January, and that we were informed on the 30th, that negotiations were proceeding favorably. It was now the period of the Chinese New Year holidays, and of this circumstance Keshen probably availed himself to obtain further delay. The ten days after the New Year, when the trade, as provided by the preliminary arrangement, was again to have been opened, passed by, but there was no appearance of any proximate resumption of commerce, and British merchants who had applied for passports to Canton were refused. A fortnight after the first, Capt. Elliot had another interview with Keshen at second bar, but nothing is known what then passed there, although we hear that immediately on Keshen's return to Canton, orders were given to obstruct the river between Whampoa and Canton. Reports were then spread that Keshen was so ill, as not to be able to attend to business; he was said to be spitting blood, &c. this of course was another pretext for delay. Meanwhile Hongkong was taken quiet possession of by the English forces, but beyond this there was no appearance of any final settlement. Chops were exchanged as before, and there were no doubt on Keshen's part well calculated still to deceive H. M. Plenipotentiary in agreeing to longer delay. But it soon became apparent to most that the conclusion of the treaty Capt. Elliot had led us to hope to be so soon at hand, was in fact as distant as ever. Well authenticated accounts of preparations of hostility in and near Canton and at the Bogue belied the professions of a desire for peace and a friendly arrangement, which had so long kept the British forces inactive, and from a translation of an Imperial rescript, which will be found in a subsequent column, it will be found that there can be little hope now, if any, of a preservation of peace.

We believe that the sentiments now pronounced by the Emperor were those entertained by him all along, but that they are given vent to only now when it is thought that the defences of the country are in sufficient forwardness to bid defiance to attacks from without. To Keshen's well known ability the task was entrusted of keeping H. M. Plenipotentiary in play—he has acquitted himself with astonishing ability, and by gaining and abusing his adversary's confidence, has succeeded, for a while at least, in foiling the success of the Expedition. We hope to God that H. M. Plenipotentiary will at last become aware of the true situation of affairs, and no longer allow himself to be trifled and played with by Keshen and other Chinese friends, but at last strike a bold stroke, and continue to maintain a firm attitude, so as to compel the Chinese at length to give that serious attention to the just claims of the English, which they have hitherto eluded. The great consideration and tenderness with which the Chinese have hitherto been treated, they do not look upon as arising from feelings of humanity or kindness; on the contrary, they impute such forbearance to the base motive of fear, and thereby growing in their own estimation, their contempt for the insolent, but impotent, barbarians grows in the same proportion. It is only by giving them a severe lesson that they will ever be brought duly to estimate correctly the power of foreign nations, and only their fear will ever induce them to treat them with outward respect and perhaps apparent friendship.

CHINESE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO AFFAIRS WITH THE BRITISH.

Report of the governor of Canton to the emperor on the capture of the forts of Chuenpee and Tykeshiow.

Keshen, governor of Canton, on the 16th day of the 11th moon, (January 8th) made the following general report.

I, (your slave) Keshen, report respecting the English foreigner, who, not waiting for a reply, attacked the batteries; this respectful statement is hurried on at the rate of 500 *le* per day; looking up I beg for the Imperial glance.

I to day (January 8th) prepared a document to be sent in reply to the English foreigner, and a flag of intimation was hoisted (at the forts) and so forth.

I now respectfully report in a duly prepared address, that immediately after (having sent the said document) I received a flying report from Admiral Kwan, that early on the morning of the 15th (Jan. 7th) all the English ships weighed their anchors and arranged themselves to attack the forts of *Shahel* and *Tahel*; the firing of the guns was without intermission; the attack was made on all sides from about 9 till 3; it is calculated that each of the English ships had more than ten guns; our soldiers put forth their strength, and opposed the attack, until 3 o'clock, and they observed at a distance the foreigners dropping into the sea. At that time the tide ebbed and the foreign ships covered their fire, being at anchor in the mid-channel between *Shahel* and *Tahel*, and each party stood in defiance of each other; and it was generally expected that next morning when the flood tide made the battle would be renewed. There were also four steam vessels, which attacked our vessels, which after our troops shot immediately opposed, and the victory was undecided, and the steamers speedily returned to the offing, &c.

After my arrival in Canton, I repeatedly corresponded with the English foreigner, and my papers were all of a conciliatory and admonitory description; and as to the list of conditions which he requested, although I could not comply with all his insatiable desires, still there were some which might be granted. But the said foreigner on the 14th (Jan. 6th) sent in a paper and did not wait for my reply, but forthwith early on the 15th day attacked the forts: to such an extreme pitch had his domineering pride and perverse violence arrived! It is said,--or recommended--that we should confine ourselves within our barriers, which will be sufficient to cause the English to exhaust themselves; and then if they are allowed to trade they will fall into our manners and customs; whether there are sufficient proofs of this or not, it will be difficult to escape the profound intelligence of your imperial majesty.

Now, how could the said foreigners dare to be the first to attack (the forts) and create disturbance and of themselves originate the causes of quarrel and war; which will lead to their not being able to open their mouths (to beg for a settlement of affairs). Why did he not wait for an answer; from this unreasonable conduct I should not again be disposed to bestow anything on him--or, grant any of his requests.

I have ascertained that *Shakoh* is a solitary island in the outer waters; and the soldiers there have before been engaged (with the English). Two hundred soldiers had already been taken from the fooyuen's division, and ordered to assemble at the important passes in *Tung-kwan*, (east of the Bogue) and two hundred men of the *tetuh's* (commander in chief) division were ordered to guard and keep (the passes). The batteries on *Takoh* are close to the south beach; and fearing that the said foreigners would go round behind the hill, and then hasten to enter in at the front (of the batteries on *Takoh*), I had sent a flying despatch to the admiral, *Kwan*, to examine clearly, and increase the number of troops on that spot; and there to remain quiet in the fort, and to order the men to be immediately employed in the manufacture of gunpowder and balls, sufficient for the expenditure of several months; they would then be able to hold the forts.--The *Bocca Tigris* is the admiral's station. To the guard and defence of *Chauchow-chin*, I had already sent *La Tsuichin*, with troops. For the defence of *Wooyung-kow*--which is 16 li from the provincial city, I had selected a naval officer to remain there quiet within the camp, and to fill vessels with stones and sink them; and to construct wooden rafts, to prevent the running away (of the English).

On the 4th day of the 12th moon (Dec. 27th) I sent a flying despatch announcing to *Kekoh*, the adjutant-general of the governor's troops, the footsie--or mayor--*Tchitseloang* of the *Yungling* camp, to take the general management of and complete this business.

But some of the inhabitants of the provincial city dwell close to the city walls, and it is difficult, in consequence, to open fire; and it being surrounded on all sides by the river, there is no place to form a camp.

There have been forts of old in the centre of the river (the Dutch and French follies); their garrisons have been increased, there is also no place, or ground, for camps where the rapids are in the river; each quarter is well-guarded.

I have before daily made secret examinations into the dispositions and intentions of the foreigners; and I am apprehensive they will go to different outlets or ports. I therefore immediately sent despatches to *Woo-Wangyuen*--the governor of *Pukien* and *Chekeang*, and to *Elepo*, the imperial envoy to *Chekeang*, that they might know the facts accordingly; and charging him to forward despatches immediately to the province of *Keangsoo*, to keep strict examinations and guard.

But the road is long, the distance great, and the post horses have not strength for the journey, and I do not know whether they have reached their destination or not; neither do I know if I should again send despatches to the maritime ports of each province, or not. In the late battle some of our soldiers were wounded and some not; after the number of the wounded have been ascertained, a flying report shall be forwarded. Henceforth the state of affairs will be duly reported. As to what relates to the said foreigner not waiting for a reply, and first proceeding to attack the forts, it is proper that I should forward the report of it at the rate of 500 li a day; prostrate I beg for the imperial grace.--A respectful report.--*Canton Register*, 23d February.

IMPERIAL DESPATCH RELATING TO THE ENGLISH.

On the 6th day, of the 1st moon, and 21st year of *Taoukwang* (January 27th 1841) were issued the Imperial decrees as follows:--*Keahen* has made an official representation in relation to the attack and capture of the forts by the English barbarians. After these obstinate barbarians had arrived at the Province of Canton, they daily threw off all restraint and have become guilty of proceedings the most infamous. Already have I, the Emperor, reiterated my rigorous commands that in every Province the most careful and thorough watchfulness should be

exercised, and opportunities be embraced for cutting them (the English) off. How then could those literary and military high officers have secured and arranged matters as it was their duty to have done? Upon that same day (the day of the battle) *Keahen* forthwith despatched information to court that the fortified positions of *Sha-kuh* (*Chaenpee*) and also *Tae kuh* (*Tae-kok-low*) had been attacked and captured by these lawless barbarians; and also stating that in the battle our officers had been wounded and our vessels of war seized. The said acting Governor (*Keahen*) and his colleagues in properly defending the various points, in laying precautionary plans and measures for extirpating the enemy, and by an immediate onset to decide victory in our favour, have utterly failed!! *Kwan-teen-pei* being personally invested with the office of Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the marine forces, at the time of the engagement proceeded with the forces without discipline; and when he came actually to approach the matter, became panic-struck and was thrown into confusion. The official button, therefore, which he formerly wore is herewith taken from him. Let him bear his sin, until his merits be redeemed, and until after we see the proofs of meritorious since. And concerning the officers who were either wounded or slain, together with the private troops, let the said acting Governor make the sincerest and most distinct investigations, and memorialize accordingly. *Respect this!*

Again has the imperial pleasure been received to the effect that *Keahen* has transmitted another flying official (duplicate, probably) despatch concerning the attack and capture of the forts by the rebel English. On former occasions, in consequence of these rebellious barbarians being daily unrestrained in their piratical like proceedings, the imperial will has been repeatedly handed down, ordering that precautionary measures be adopted, and that opportunities be embraced for cutting them off. For it has become well understood that these said English have long been desirous of seizing upon Canton. And therefore, since we have become aware that the dispositions of these said barbarians are fierce and overbearing, the respective high officers have been charged with heaviest responsibilities on the subject. And also perceiving that the military affairs of the said Province have been for a long time falling into a ruinous and useless state, it becomes requisite in the first place to make preparations for defence; and thus, having every thing in a state of readiness, no disastrous consequences will be feared. We at present give credence to the representations concerning these stubborn barbarians having captured *Sha-kuh* (*Chuenpee*), and also their attack upon, and seizure of *Tae-kuh*. It was in the 12th moon, and 15th day of the past year (January 7th 1841) that giving loose to their base designs, they opened fire from their great guns.

That both of the above forts were attacked and destroyed by the enemy evidently shows that the said province is altogether in a state of unpreparedness; Truly this is cause for most painful indignation. Already have I distinctly delivered my commands that both *Keahen* and *Kwan-teen-pei* be deprived of their official buttons, and that rigorous investigations be instituted upon their conduct.

The obstinate dispositions of these said barbarians are at present obviously manifest to all, and my increasing desire is to cleanse ourselves of them by putting them to death in order to manifest the dread dignity of our Empire; for by what feeling of reason could they be commanded?

Orders, in flying haste, have been despatched to the several provinces of *Hoo-pan*, *Szechuen*, and *Kwei-chow*, that troops should forthwith proceed to Canton with all possible speed. Orders have also, with equal speed, been sent to *Hengse* that every man of the two thousand troops which had been previously demanded from *Hung-chow* should at once proceed (to Canton) as reinforcements. And we have also commanded that the whole of the officers and troops of Canton province itself should rally around the standard of the said acting Governor and Commander in Chief. At present matters have assumed a form of momentous interest, and it will be requisite that the most important places receive the first attention. Everywhere let sentinels be posted, and the slightest remissness must not be allowed. Let those troops who have been ordered to be held in readiness during the period of the second moon successively (as they become ready) proceed to Canton. It will be proper without delay to lead forth the troops, that by cutting off the enemy with united strength we may regain the

vicinity which was lost before the forts of Canton province.

We depended upon *Tang* and his colleagues for rightly placing and arranging iron chains so as to prevent the entrance of the barbarian ships into the above places, and can it be really so that *Taetuh* (*Tae-kok tow*) has been attacked and destroyed? With regard to this position let *Keahen* distinctly examine into the whole matter, and memorialize accordingly. And let him issue orders to all within the distance of six hundred miles that they may be aware and be on the alert. *Respect this!*

A third time has the imperial pleasure been expressed as follows:--It is my dynasty which soothes and rules the outer barbarians, and unremitted have been the benign principles of right which have been exercised towards them during thousands of ages past. Let these said barbarians really become respectfully obedient, and unbounded would be my friendliness toward them, and united would be our desires for mutual peace and good will. Formerly when the Opium of these western barbarians, like flowing poison, daily increased, a special survey was forthwith deputed to exert his energies in restoring the degenerated usages. But the English, presumptuously relying upon their own impetuous disposition of defiance, refused to sign the bond, and therefore I ordered their commerce to be entirely cut off. But they still know not how to repent, and like the *Che bird* (which devours its own young) they daily abound in iniquity.

It was only during the 6th moon of last year that several tens of these barbarian ships proceeded, with rebellious intentions, directly to *Tinghas* (*Chusan*) and sailed upon the city. And still further, they proceeded to the various offings of *Fukien*, *Chekeang*, *Keangsoo*, *Shanlung*, *Chihnei* and *Fungton* (*Teentsin*) coming and going when and where they pleased, and throughout many regions causing confusion and disturbance. These rebel barbarians being fierce and hungry, and not listening to reason have reached this cause of wickedness! Now it would not have been a difficult matter to arrange our troops add put an entire end to the whole of them. Reflecting, however, that they had sent up a document stating their own private grievances, it seemed altogether proper that investigations should be instituted in order to manifest our great sense of right. Special commands were, therefore, issued to the learned and trusty *Keahen* to proceed to Canton with all possible dispatch in order to institute genuine investigations. These barbarians possess a slight degree of correct principle, and it appeared reasonable that the whole of them should repair to Canton and there wait for the settlement of affairs. But only one half of the ships proceeded southward, while the remainder were detained at *Tinghas*. Truly are they adepts in fraudulent perverseness, and worthy of severest wrath? A few months after their arrival at *Chusan* they commenced a course of unblinking intercourse with the women there, plundered the goods and chattels of the people, erected batteries, opened out canals, set up false mandarins, and issued proclamations to the people calling upon them for taxes! Of what crimes I would ask, had our people been guilty that such bitter poisons should be served out to them? When these particulars reached my ears, anxiety deprived me both of sleep and of appetite.

After *Keahen* had reached Canton clearly to devise the proper ways and means, the covetous desires of the English were found, as formerly, to be really insatiable, it being their settled thought to obtain the price of the opium (which had been delivered up), and still further, also requesting that a place for a commercial mart should be given them. I, the Emperor, have been long aware that the English are unstable and inconstant, and most decidedly will they not adhere to good faith and correct principles.

On a former special occasion, during the past year, in the several provinces of *Szechuen*, *Honan*, and *Keangsoo* were able bodied troops ordered to be selected to proceed direct to Canton. Able bodied troops have also been chosen out in the various provinces of *Woopih*, *Hoonan* and *Ganhwai* to march direct to *Chekeang* in order to be prepared to attack and to exterminate the enemy.

At present *Keahen* has, with all speed, sent up a dispatch relating to the aforesaid barbarians, that on the 13th day of the 15th moon of the past year (January 7th 1841), they, having conspired with vagabond natives, straightway, with many vessels, proceeded to the *Bocca Tigris* and opened their great guns in battle, wounding our officers and troops,

and also attacking and destroying the fortress of Sha kuh, and seizing upon that of Tea kuh. Really they rebel against heaven, and are perversely opposed to all reason. They have the dispositions of dogs and of sheep! It will be difficult for heaven and earth to bear with them, and the spirits of all men will be roused to just indignation against them. My only and increasing anxiety at present is to make such a clean extermination of them that not a single one may remain undestroyed; and then will be sufficiently manifested the vengeance of offended heaven, and the lives of our people will be protected. At once let it be ascertained whether the requisite number of those chosen troops which were ordered from the different Provinces have arrived (at the rendezvous,) and let Ele poo, without delay, advance with the forces and retake Ting hao (Chusan) in order that the exhausted resources of our people there may be re-suscitated. And let Keshen also arouse and encourage the forces under his command that they may, with undaunted heroism, advance with the unshaken purpose of grasping the heads of these rebellious barbarians, and presenting in cages at the imperial city those of them taken alive, that they may there undergo the extreme penalties of the law. It is a matter of the highest necessity that measures be adopted for the seizure of the said barbarian outlaws, and also those traitorous natives who have joined with them in their rebellion, to the end that by the extreme penalty of death a stop may be put to their proceedings.

Regarding the offerings of the various maritime Provinces, my pleasure, on former occasions, has been repeatedly handed down that the most rigorous and careful watchfulness should be kept up. Let the various military Generals, Governors, Lieut.-Governors and their colleagues give increased attention to the cruisers which are engaged in looking out for the enemy who might suddenly make hostile advancements; and let them also issue their full commands to all classes of officers and people to afford their hearty indignation and aid against the common enemy—and that there may be unflinching unity of purpose.

Let me have immediate reports of victories, and certain promotion shall be awarded accordingly.

Vert. J. L. S.

By request for the Canton Press.

Macao, Feb. 25th, 1841.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CANTON RIVER.

H. M. S. Wellesey 74		{ Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim 74		{ Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt. Pritchard.
Melville 74		{ Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Druid 44		{ H. Smith Esq.
Calliope 28		{ Herbert Esq.
Samarang 28		{ James Scott Esq.
Alligator 28		{ H. Kuper Esq.
Herald 26		{ Nias Esq.
Hyacinth 20		{ W. Warren Esq.
Modeste 20		{ H. Eyres Esq.
Sulphur 8		{ Belcher Esq.
Starling		{ Killett Esq.
Jupiter armed <i>en flûte</i> as troopship.		Fulton, Esq.
H. C. S. Queen—Armed Steamer,		Capt. Warden.
Madagascar	—do.—	Capt. Dicey.
Enterprise	—do.—	Capt. West.
Nemesis	—do.—	Capt. Hall.

AT CHUSAN.

H. M. S. Blonde 44	—F. Bonrchie Esq.
Conway 28	—C. D. Bethune Esq.
Pylades 20	—T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod 20	—C. A. Barlow Esq.
Columbine 18	—T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine 10	—T. S. Mosson Esq.
Rattlesnake—Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.	
C. S. Atalanta—Armed Steamer, Capt. Rogers.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,—17th, British *Hygia*, Hannah, and

Spanish *Esperanza*, Marcaida, from Manila. 19th, Spanish *Buen Suceso*, Rienda, from Manila. 20th, American *Argyle*, Codman, from Manila. 21st, British *Earl of Clare*, Scott, and *Amity*, Bell, from Bombay. American *Narragansett*, Crocker, from Liverpool and Manila. Spanish *Cometa*, Pardo, from Manila. 23rd, British *Cornwallis*, Clark, from Bombay. 24th, *Ann Galea*, Giles, from Manila. 25d, Port. *Margarida*, Aquino, from Singapore.

SAILED,—This day, *Westmoreland*, —, for Singapore and Bombay. *Folkstone*, Jolly, for Madras. *Waterwitch*, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Watkins*, Whiteside, for Singapore.

PASSENGER,—(omitted last week) per *Bomanjee Hormusjee*, Mr. John Shillaber.

Under despatch for Manila, on Monday next *Hamb. Maria Wilhelmina*. *Angelica* for the Straits, and *Lux* and *Providencia* for Batavia.

Loading for England, *Parrock Hall*.

Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Orleana*, *Amazon*, *Augusta*, *Charles Forbes*, *Lowjee Family*, *Ardaseer*. From Calcutta, *Eliza*, *Hannah*, *Severn*, *Framjee Cowasjee*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Roy*, *Ariel*, *Poppy*, *Syed Khau*, *Falcon*. From Singapore, *Tory*, *Sullana*, *Elizabeth*, *Lady Grant*, *Anne Luig*, *Minerva*. From England, *Falima*, *Ivanhoe*, *Cheetah*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Transporta* *Postonjee Bomanjee*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Lintin*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 20th October & *Narragansett*. UNITED STATES, 8th September via England. CALCUTTA, 4th December, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 25th November & *Rose*. SINGAPORE, 8th January & *Rose*. JAVA, 21st November & *Hamilton*. MANILA, 1st February & *Florida*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

Macao, Saturday evening, the 27th February, 1841.

THE BOGUE-FORTS TAKEN.

Early this morning intelligence was received that the principal Bogue forts had been taken by H. M. forces, and the following Notices were issued from the Superintendents' office.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The Batteries at the Bocca Tigris have this day fallen to Her Majesty's arms.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured; the enemy in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

On-board H. M. S. *Calliope*, at anchor off North Wantung, 25th February, 1841, 3 P. M.

NOTICE.

H. M. S. *Wellesley* at anchor off North Wantung, 25th February, 1841.

The Batteries at the Bocca Tigris having this day fallen to Her Majesty's arms, Notice is hereby given that all British and Foreign merchant-vessels are permitted to repair to that point, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of obstruction.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,

Commodore of the 1st class, and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces in China.

We have as yet been unable to glean many particulars of the engagement at the Bogue, beyond what are contained in the above Notices, of which it may be observed that they are incorrectly dated, the forts having been taken yesterday the 26th and not on the 25th. But before our Extra goes to press we hope to collect some more details. (see below) The following are what we are now in possession of. Yesterday, at 11 A. M. a detachment of men were sent to South Wantung with Howitzers, with which from a breastwork of sandbags, they opened a fire on Anunghoy fort. signals were made at same time for the ships of war to get under weigh, when H. M. S. *Melville*, *Blenheim* and *Druid* took up a position in front of Anunghoy fort—H. M. S. *Wellesley* as well as the *Calliope* to the westward of South Wantung. Unfortunately we have not yet any detailed account of the position of the other ships, nor what share they took in the engagement. The ships immediately opened their fire upon the forts, from which the enemy were seen to fly in great numbers, and at half past two o'clock, all the Bogue forts were in possession of Her Majesty's forces. The fire from the ships seems to have been but feebly returned from the Forts, since we learn that only the *Calliope* was struck by a shot, which however had very nearly proved fatal to her gallant commander Capt. Herbert, who had this clothes torn by it, and to H. M. Plenipotentiary who at the time was standing close by. The loss of the Chinese has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed that probably not so many were killed as at Chuenpee. At the commencement of the engagement, a large number of Chinese were seen in a position above the fort, probably with the intention of opposing a landing, their elevated position enabling them to do much damage to the enemy. These however were dislodged by some shells and rockets from the Steamers, and were soon seen to be flying in all directions. Indeed on this occasion the Chinese troops were able to get out of the enemy's way, which was not the case in Chuenpee, and a great number were seen to embark in twelve large chop boats, and escape up the river. All opposition had ceased when the boats from the ships landed, we believe at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and took possession of the forts. About 500 prisoners were made. The fort on Tiger-Island was found abandoned by its garrison.

The ships are now proceeding up the river, and we believe will push up towards Canton as far as they can. What may be the intentions of the Commander in Chief, on reaching Whampoa, can at present of course only be guessed at, and from the circumstance of his having invited merchant ships immediately to enter the river, we should think it not unlikely that a truce will be proposed, pending the emperor's answer from Peking to the proposals now to be made by H. M. Plenipotentiary, on condition that during such truce the trade is to be un-

obstructed by the Chinese authorities. That such line of policy will be pursued we think more likely than that the forces will proceed up to Canton and attack or obtain ransom for that city, which it is supposed by some will be done. Others again seem to think that the Chinese will be invited to come to trade at Whampoa in spite of their authorities. However this be; we do not think that for the present at least there is much chance of trade to any considerable amount being carried on, as parties at a distance may be led to believe from the Commodore's Notice, may be reared under the fostering protection of the British guns; on the contrary, we are inclined to think that until a final settlement between the two courts, no trade of any moment will be found practicable. At Peking, and by His Imperial Majesty himself, must the treaty with the British Queen be now ratified, for no confidence can any longer be placed in a government and people whose character may be justly given in the words of the Latin Historian; "*Perfidia plusquam punica, summa inhumana crudelitas, nil veri, nil sancti, nullus Deum metus, nullum iusjurandum, nulla religio.*"

With proper management, decision and energy, the past may soon be forgotten, eclipsed by the success and advantages which must inevitably result from our asserting, with due spirit, the rights and dignity of the British Empire, and acting up to the celebrated Roman maxim of "*parcere subjectis et debellare superbis*" the haughty Tartar must be compelled to recognize and respect the nations of the west.

We have hitherto seen that no trust whatever is to be placed in Chinese protestations and promises; mere superiority of strength must decide the question now at issue, and we therefore trust that when this news reaches India, fresh reinforcements will be sent out immediately, and that a firm position be taken up and henceforward maintained.

An eyewitness has kindly favored us with the following interesting particulars:

"On Thursday night a party of Seamen and some native troops landed in South Wantung with 3 howitzers; in landing they were fired on by the Chinese without effect. In the course of the night a sandbag battery was raised, the Chinese firing at short intervals on the working party all night. At daylight this fire was returned with great effect from the newly raised batteries; about 11 A. M. on Friday the signal was made to get under weigh with floodtide and a very light wind. The *Calliope* led into action, the *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Wellesley* (towed by the boats) *Sulphur* and *Modeste*, all attacking the North Wantung fort occasionally firing at a small fort on the side of the river opposite to Anunghoy, but this heavy fire was not long answered briskly from the forts, and the Steamers *Nemesis* and *Madagascar* soon were seen to run close to the fort and land the soldiers from on board of our boats they had towed, the soldiers speedily had the whole Island in their possession and I was told there was not a single casualty on our side. The number of killed and wounded on the part of the Chinese was very considerable, but not, I understand, equal to what took place at Chuenpee. The prisoners at Wantung were about 1000, and were being carried over by the Steamers to Ty cock-tow side and let go.

"The *Blenheim* and *Melville* assisted by the Queen steamer attacked Anunghoy fort a little after the other action begun; the *Blenheim* was not apparently so near as the *Melville*. Their fire was answered with spirit for some time, the marines and seamen were landed and took possession of the lower fort, and soon went along the beach to the upper or old fort, and the whole by this time was in our possession, the Chinese making off up the hills. On the Ty cock-tow side the hills were covered with Chinese soldiers. At night, as we were coming away, they fired one or two guns and soon after the whole line of hills where they had been encamped was in flames, I do not know how fired. The *Calliope* was leading a squadron up the river, but how far they go, I did not hear. Not a man on our side was wounded, I believe, in North Wantung; I have not heard whether the Anunghoy division was equally fortunate."

The American merchants, now in Canton, and anxious to leave, have been requested by the Chinese

to remain; whether they will be actually prevented from departing remains to be seen. The foreign Consuls have, we learn, been invited by Keshen to act as mediators between him and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION
IN CANTON RIVER.

H. M. S. *Wellesley* 74 { Bearing the Broad pennant
of Commodore Sir J. J.
Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt.
Thomas Maitland.
Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse
K. C. H. Capt. Pritchard.
Blenheim 74 { Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Melville 74 { H. Smith Esq.
Druid 44 { Herbert Esq.
Calliope 44 { James Scott Esq.
Samarang 28 { H. Kuper Esq.
Alligator 28 { Nias Esq.
Herald 28 { W. Warren Esq.
Hyacinth 20 { H. Kyres Esq.
Modeste 20 { Belcher Esq.
Sulphur 8 { Killett Esq.
Starling { Jupiter armed en suite as troopship, Fulton, Esq.
H. C. S. Queen—Armed Steamer, Capt. Warlen.
Madagascar —do— Capt. Dacey.
Enterprise —do— Capt. West.
Nemesis —do— Capt. Hall.

AT CHUSAN.

H. M. S. *Blonde* 44—F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway 28—C. D. Bethune Esq.
Pylades 20—T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod 20—C. A. Barlow Esq.
Columbine 18—T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine 10—T. S. Mooson Esq.
Rattlesnake—Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
H. C. S. *Atlanta*—Armed Steamer, Capt. Rogers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—17th, British *Hygeia*, Hannah, and Spanish *Esperanza*, Marceida, from Manila. 19th, Spanish *Buen Suceso*, Rionda, from Manila. 20th, American *Argyle*, Codman, from Manila. 21st, British *Earl of Clare*, Scott, and *Amity*, Bell, from Bombay. American *Narragansett*, Crocker, from Liverpool and Manila. Spanish *Cometa*, Parbo, from Manila. 23rd, British *Cornwallis*, Clark, from Bombay. 24th, *Ann Galea*, Giles, from Manila. 25d, *Fort Margarida*, Aquino, from Singapore.

SAILED.—This day, *Westmoreland*, for Singapore and Bombay. *Belkinton*, Jolly, for Madras. *Waterwitch*, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Watkins*, Whiteside, for Singapore.

PASSENGER.—(omitted last week) per *Southern Express*, Mr. John Shillaber.

Under despatch for Manila, on Monday next, *Hamb. Maria Wilhelmina*, *Angelica* for the Straits, and *Luz* and *Providencia* for Batavia.

Loading for England, *Parrock Hall*.

Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Orizaba*, *Amazoa*, *Angela*, *Charles Forbes*, *Lowley Family*, *Ardasoor*. From Calcutta, *Eliza*, *Hannah*, *Sovereign*, *Frankie Cowanjee*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Roy*, *Ariel*, *Pappy*, *Syed Khan*, *Falcon*. From Singapore, *Tory*, *Sultana*, *Elizabeth*, *Lady Grant*, *Amis*, *Leung*, *Mervin*. From England, *Falme*, *Invincible*, *Chetani*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Transporta*, *Patonjee Bomanjee*, *Palmira*, *Prince George*, and *Borrelto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Limin*, *Madras*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 20th October & *Narragansett*. UNITED STATES, 28th September via ENGLAND. CALCUTTA, 4th December, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 23th November & *Reed*. SINGAPORE, 28th January & *Reed*. JAVA, 21st November & *Hamilton*. MANILA, 1st February & *Florida*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, Po do Monte.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 8TH INSTANT,
JOHN SMITH.

Will sell by Public Auction
In the new Building, back of the Albion Hotel
a few cases of

VASE LAMPS and PRESSED GLASS PLATES:
also, (to close an account)

A quantity of YORK and WESTPHALIA HAMS and
some BRANDY in wood and bottle.

Sale will commence at 11 A. M.

Terms—Cash.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

The attention of Families Captains, and
Caterers of Messes is particularly invited to this sale;
parties may send for Hams previous to the Auction,
at average price of the Sale.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The under-
signed will cash Bills of the above description at
the current rate of Exchange.

JOHN A. MERCER.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The members of the Morrison Education Society,
and the public in general are respectfully informed,
that the Library of the Society continues open to the
use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether
they be permanent members of the institution, or but
temporary contributors to it: the contribution required
from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months
or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from
the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School,
who will also forward such books as may be required
from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at
any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A.
M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's
Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of
observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours
of 1 and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLO-
PEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake
been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be
returned to the owner on application to the CANTON
PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE British Bark HYGEIA, 378 Tons
old measurement; Captain J. HANNAH.
Offers will be received by

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 22nd February, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.



THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA,
will sail for the above Ports early in March
next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO,

Macao, 26th February, 1841.

MERCHANDISE OR TREASURE.

WILL be taken on demurrage in a vessel in Macao
Roads;—on application to

GIDEON NYE JR.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 5 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a
small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in
barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

October 22nd, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a
few pieces CAMLETS; apply to

HOOKE & LANE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND
For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.

Common ditto, in wood and bottle.

Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of
every bottle carefully covered with lead.

CHERRY CONDIAL, of very superior quality.

Holland GIN.

French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c.

Brown and Pale SHERRY.

ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES.

Superior old HOCK.

Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

CIDER, in one dozen cases.

Best BEER, in wood and bottle.

Superior EAU DE COLOGNE.

Manila and Havannah SGOARS.

OILMAN'S STORES.

MARINE STORES:—Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6; Roping and

Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint;

Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm

and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1

to 3 1/2 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch;

Deepsea; Lead; Log; and Marliners. ANCHORS

of 3, 5, 6, and 7, cwt., and two of 22 cwt. each;

CHAINS, of sizes; MANILA RUM.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.

TWO BRASS SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete

BEAVER HATS.

PERFUMERY.

STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.

Pump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the

original English cost.)

A few Kegs of TONGUES.

also, just received:

Patent Self Acting TAPE MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet.

ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kegs.

Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes

Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.

Do. FLOUR.

Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

MESS BEEF, in Half Barrels.

BARKLEY and PINE CHEESE.

MACCABOY SNUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to

First N. E. house on the Praga Grande.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Falkenstein.

9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.

20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.

4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.

8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.

2 do. TIERCES HAMS.

100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.

A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Neapoli, MATELOTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.—Recently received from New York,
now on board the Brig Jane in the Roads.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER 16 & 28 oz. and NAILS
South American Pig COPPER.

DUCK and TWINE,

PORK,

GREEN PAINT,

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

BEEF

CLARET.

PILOT and NAVY BREAD.

for which apply to GIDEON NYE JR.

or to Capt. WOODBERRY, on board.

Macao, 27th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,

SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINESALTED HERRINGS,

YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,

CHEESE, COPPER, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,

and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES

on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.
THE 'Herald' has brought out a small supply of the
best MADEIRA WINE, from the cellars of Messrs
NEWTON, GORLON, MURDOCH & Co., who have so
thoroughly established the character of their wine in
China. The Packages are,
Hogshheads.

Quarter Casks.

Half Quarter Casks, and

A few three dozen cases in bottle. Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 29th January, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

TO LET.

A Cosmopolitan and well finished HOUSE.—apply to
JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 27th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S
FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal
translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 13
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three „..... \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office *Pe-do Monte* at 30 cents each.

Overland Mail.

LATEST DATES.

The Overland mail from India of the 15th August
reached London on the 5th October, with news to the
following dates:—

Singapore.....	4th July.
Calcutta.....	18th August.
Madras.....	18th do.
Bombay.....	28th do.

EGYPT.

THE DISCOMFITURE OF MOHAMED ALI.

The Egyptian correspondence was this day delivered
from the Post office. We hasten to lay before our read-
ers the following letter from a Correspondent.

Alexandria 18th Nov. 1840.—My letter of last month
informed you of the tottering condition of Mahomed
Ali's power in Syria. I now sit down to announce to
you that it has crumbled to pieces. In one short month
the great army of Marash has been broken up, the passes
of the Taurus has opened. The Hauran and Nabulus
have risen in imitation of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon.
Ibrahim and Soliman Pashas have been humbled in,
lastly and not least St. Jean d'Acres, the Gibraltar of the
East and the stronghold of the Pasha's hopes, has been
reduced to ruins by British Cannon. Red Coats and Blue
Jackets are now in triumphant possession of the storied
rock that has been illustrated by the feats of a Richard
Cœur de Lion and a Sir Sidney Smith. Here did British
valour give the Napoleon of the West his first great
check, and here has the Napoleon of the East been
bowed to the dust.

All was in disorder at Cairo at the period of my last
letter; orders were sent to pack up the remaining fur-
niture and valuables in the Palaces of the Pasha with
the view of transporting them to upper Egypt, to remain
there in safety till events might lead a more pacific
tone. The stopping of the communication by war with
Syria threw the Pasha into the greatest embarrassment,
and immense quantities of powder that were sent here
to be shipped by sea, were carried back to Cairo, where
a convoy of 20,000 camels was being assembled in order
to convey them, and other supplies overland by way of
El Arish. The stronger Bedouins have kicked against
this measure, as they were in apprehension of receiving
no recompense for the use of their Camels; and had
matters continued in Syria, so as to enable Ibrahim
Pasha to keep his ground, it is doubtful whether a suf-
ficient number could have been collected to convey the

vigilance, ammunition, and stores adequate to the wants of a large army.

On the 24th, the Vanguard joined the Squadron off Alexandria which there consisted of the *Asia* the *Impregnable* the *Ganges* the *Diado* the *Corvette*, and on the same day a French Steamer of War arrived from Toulon with M. Thier's Manifesto in answer to Lord Palmerston's able expose of the whole of the negotiations between France and the Four Powers. Mahomed Ali on its being read to him said to Saint Reg 'This is very fine, but I should prefer deeds to words.'

On the 28th the great Liverpool started for Malta with the Indian mail and having on board Sir Thomas Willshire and about all the Passengers that had come from Bombay in the *Berenice*.

On the 30th the Euphrates French Steamer of War returned from Syria and to the great disappointment of Mahomed Ali brought back Horeff Effendi the brother of Arim Bey severely wounded. I must explain that on the 10th the United Anglo-Turkish forces under the command of General Joachim—who had served in the Spanish revolutionary war attacked and obtained a decisive victory over Ibrahim and Soliman Pashas not far from Beyrout. The Egyptians retreated in frightful disorder leaving 3,000 prisoners and a standard in the hands of the victors which Lord Ponsonby has since presented to the Porte. The losing of this battle completed the demoralisation which had already begun in the Egyptian Army and threw the Pasha into dismay, Horeff Effendi had been sent off in the Euphrates with dispatches for Ibrahim Pasha: He landed at St Jean d'Acres and was proceeding up the country but found that all Tibrawas had risen against Mahomed Ali. The people of the country broke in upon him and his escort during the night, put them to flight, and had actually a rope round Horeff's neck to hang him when the Sherikhs interfered and saved him. He did not escape, however, without some severe scratches, and he was thus obliged to return to Acres and Alexandria without having been able to communicate with Ibrahim Pasha. He is now so ill from his wounds that he is not likely to recover for some time.

The disappointment caused by this event, the certainty of Ibrahim Pasha being in a critical position, and the uncertainty as to where he was, shook the Pasha's confidence in France being able to do any thing to avert the loss of Syria before it might be too late; and he fully made up his mind to throw himself on the generosity of the four powers, when M. Cochelet, in a two hours' conversation, succeeded in diverting him from his purpose, and assured him that under any circumstances he would have the Pashalik of St Jean d'Acres as the four Powers declined to refuse France this much—and that the English would never succeed in taking up impregnable a fortress, and that an Engineer had assured him that they might hatter away at the walls, but that any attempt to effect an entrance was out of the question, and concluded with impressing upon him that the warlike attitude of France was not an empty demonstration. This declaration however scarcely lulled with the actual aspect of affairs as on the evening of the 30th the Bougainville French Brig of War arrived from Salamis with the news that the French Fleet of 11 sail of the line under Admirals Hagen and La Suse which had been concentrated between Salamis and the Piras had returned to Toulon.

On the 7th inst. three small vessels of the Pope in order to receive 6 splendid oriental alabaster columns of 21 feet in length for the Church of St. Paul extra Muros which was burned down some years ago, and which has been rebuilt and just reconsecrated by his Holiness. The Officers were presented by M. Cochelet the French Consul General, and after the audience was terminated, the Pasha began to talk of sending out the Fleet. M. Cochelet began as usual to preach patience and moderation, when the Pasha broke in upon him with some brusquerie, in presence of at least 20 persons, among whom was Ahmed, the Traitor Captain Pasha, and said 'The present state of things is all owing to you.' M. Cochelet retired mortified and Mohammed Ali began to play backgammon with Moharrem Beg, to whom he said, I wanted to be with the four Powers. France said 'Never mind the four Powers, I will stand by you. I took her at her word and I am now alone against the four Powers.'

On the 9th the Euphrates arrived from Syria with the intelligence that St Jean d'Acres had fallen after a four hours' bombardment. The powder magazine of the *Tartarus* blew up with a terrific explosion, and 1500 men were instantaneously killed and wounded.

After this event, resistance became utterly hopeless. According to all accounts the precision with which the horizontal hollow shot were fired from the Paishans was truly astonishing. This news threw the Pasha into dejection and spread dismay among all his leading men. He told Mr. D. Anastasy on the 11th that having lost all confidence in France he had resolved to throw himself into the hands of the four Powers and give up the Fleet. He had already, on arrival of the news from Acres dispatched a Courier to Syria by way of Cairo and El Arabi to order Ibrahim Pasha to evacuate Syria entirely, but the general opinion here is that Ibrahim Pasha is surrounded and cannot retire. Immediate orders were also given to dismantle the Fleet which has taken place, and the greater part of the men are destined to work the

guns placed in battery on land.

On the 15th inst. the French steamer arrived with the intelligence of the fall of M. Thiers, and the reports at the French Consulate are as follows,—that M. Guizot before leaving London had come to an arrangement on the Oriental Question with Viscount Palmerston,—that M. Cochelet is to retire on a handsome Pension, and that Count Wallesky here on a temporary mission is to return immediately to France. That M. Ali be allowed Egypt is certain.—*Bombay Courier*, Dec. 15.

BOMBARDMENT AND FALL OF ACRE.

(From the Correspondent, of the *Bombay Courier*.)
Acres 16th Nov. 1840.—Since my last, strange events have occurred, of which I will endeavour to give you a sketch. On the 24th, the *Medea* steamer arrived from Malta and England; the same day the Turkish Admiral (Walker) with the *Gordon*, and *Phoenix* Steamers sailed for Acres; and the day following, having reached their destination (where they found the *Revenge* and *Pique*) sent in a flag of truce summoning the town, which however was not received and the boat threatened to be fired on, if not immediately off. The *Gordon* and *Phoenix* therefore, returned to Beyrout, but on the latter's arrival there found that the Admiral, with the *Frigates*, had sailed for Acres, to which place he accordingly returned, and learnt that on the previous evening the *Gordon* had fallen in with the *Princess Charlotte*, and strange to say received orders for all the ships excepting the *Pique* to return to Beyrout, to which place we all accordingly proceeded. On the 22nd the *Venusian* Steamer arrived from Malta and England, and the same day an Austrian steamer from Constantinople, bringing troops and despatches from Lord Ponsonby. On the 3rd ultimo a general order was issued by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, thanking the fleet for their zeal and exertions, and on the same day a Council of war was held at which an immediate attack on Acres was decided on. The same evening the superior Marines were embarked, and on the following day about 8,000 Turkish troops each ship taking a portion according to her size, General Sir C. F. Smith, R. E. accompanying them. In the afternoon the Steamers *Gordon*, *Venusian*, *Stramboli* and *Phoenix* started for their destination. On the morning of Sunday Nov. 1st the steam division arrived off Acres, where they found the *Pique*, and in the forenoon commenced throwing shot and shell into the devoted town, which was briskly returned, but fortunately without effect. This amusement continued at intervals during the day, and must have harassed the enemy a good deal as a number of shot and shell were seen to fall and burst in the very centre of the town; in the evening the steamers, anchored just out of range, and the *Talbot* and *Warp* joined. At daylight on the 2nd the Turkish and Austrian Admirals made their appearance, and at 8 the steamers weighed and resumed their work which was continued at intervals during the day, the batteries returning the fire all yesterday and with the same harmless effect. In the afternoon we had the satisfaction of observing the Admiral and Squadron running down before a fine breeze from the Northward; shortly before sunset the whole anchored off the town. The forces now assembled consisted of the following vessels *Princess Charlotte* (flag) *Powerful* (broad pennant) *Thunderer*, *Bellerophon*, *Revenge*, *Edinburgh*, and *Banbow* of the line; *Castor*, *Pique*, *Carysford* and *Talbot*, Frigates, *Gordon*, *Venusian*, *Stramboli* and *Phoenix* the Austrian Frigates *Guerriere* and *Medea* and a Corvette, and the Turkish Admiral and cutter-tender. The night was spent in sounding, laying down buoys and making the necessary preparations. It was originally intended that the steamers should lash alongside, and tow the liners into their stations; but finding too much swell on in the morning, that plan was necessarily abandoned, and it was determined to proceed to the attack under sail. At 9-30 a.m. all being ready, the signal was made to weigh; with a light wind from the S. W. The Admiral and Sir Charles Smith went on board the Steam frigate *Phoenix*, from which vessel they conducted the attack, the flag, however, still remained flying on board the *Princess Charlotte*. Unfortunately about noon the wind fell very light and the ships were obliged to wait for the sea breeze which happily sprung up sufficiently strong a little before one p.m. when the signal was made to bear up, and for the steamers to engage, (they had in the forenoon thrown few shot and shell.) At 1-50 the *Phoenix* opened her fire. The *Powerful*, closely followed by the *Princess Charlotte*, *Thunderer*, *Bellerophon* and *Pique*

sailed to the Northward. (It would be as well to state here that the town presents two faces, the one to the West and the other to the South,) and then bore up, and anchored off the N. West angle of the town in the order named above. The *Castor*, *Carysford*, *Talbot*, *Banbow*, *Edinburgh*, Turkish Admiral, *Harvard*, *Warp* and Austrians stood in for South face, the *Revenge* was ordered to keep under weigh as a reserve. At 2-15 the batteries to the South opened on the *Castor*; as she most gallantly, and to the admiration of the whole fleet took up her station within about 700 yards of the batteries, where she and her consort opened their fire; as had also by this time the Northern division; the steamers were placed between the two divisions under weigh, and thus the action became general. It would be impossible to attempt a description of the scene at this moment, but had those who have heretofore doubted the bravery and constancy of the Egyptians, then witnessed the animated fire kept up by the batteries they would no longer be sceptical as to their courage or endurance. At about 3 the *Revenge* was ordered in to support the *Powerful's* division and took up an admirable position ahead of that ship. At 25 minutes past four the action being at its height a terrific explosion took place in the town, which for a time wholly concealed it and the southern division from view; its appearance was truly awful and I can compare it to nothing, but as if a huge yew tree had suddenly been conjured up from the devoted town, it hung for many minutes a mighty pall over those hundreds it had hurled into eternity! and then slowly, owing to the lightness of the wind, drifted to the southward.

It proved to be the explosion of the principal magazine of the place, one third of which it has destroyed and from a whole regiment having been quartered in a Khan immediately adjoining, it is supposed from 1,500 to 1,700 soldiers perished in the ruins, besides a number of camels, horses, bullocks and donkeys. After this fearful event the fire from the southern batteries nearly ceased, but the Western ones still kept it up with animation and was answered, broadside after broadside, with redoubled vigor, and tremendous effect. Shortly before 5 the Admiral made the signal to discontinue the engagement, but from the smoke it could not be seen for some time by the *Powerful's* division who continued until 5-30 to fire at the few guns that still maintained the action. After which not a shot was fired either from the town or fleet. This sudden silence immediately succeeding such deafening war had a very peculiar effect. In the early part of the night the *Princess Charlotte* and *Revenge* shifted further out, and the *Banbow*, *Edinburgh* and *Castor* were hauled further in for the purpose of breaching the South face in the morning; the Steamers anchored as convenient. Admiral Walker made one or two unsuccessful attempts to land some spies, but happily about 1-30 a.m. a small boat came off from the Captain of the port, so say that the Egyptians were leaving the town, and that if a party was landed at the water gate it would be found open; this was of course immediately done, and 300 Turks and a party of Austrian Marines took unopposed possession at daylight, the remainder of the Turkish troops and a considerable number of marines were landed and quietly marched into the place. Thus has fallen the FIE FAMED FORTRESS OF ACRE; after a bombardment of only about 3 hours duration. Any attempt to describe the awful scene of enemies and destruction that presented itself would be impossible. I shall therefore not even attempt the task, but confine myself to give you the numbers supposed to have perished, and the damage done. From 1500 to 1700 were supposed to have perished by the explosion of the magazine, and about 500 were killed in the batteries, 8000 prisoners were taken; 700 of our regiment, who had evacuated the town on the night, marched down to the beach with drums beating, and quietly laid down their arms. The batteries are awfully knocked about, many guns upset and several burst. Correct returns of the number of guns mounted has not been received, but I should suppose there are about 120 on the sea-faces and about 20 mortars chiefly bore 15 inches. Vast quantities of munitions of war and provisions, together with specie to the amount of £3000 were found in the town. Yousef Aga (Colonel Schultz, a Pole) the chief engineer of the army of Syria was taken prisoner seriously wounded in the arm—the defence of the place had been entrusted to him, Mahomed Bey, the governor, effected his escape, but has since been taken by the mountaineers. It now only remains for us to state the loss sustained by the at-

acking force which amounts in all to 14 English and 6 Turks killed, and 48 wounded, the only of whom who suffered were Lieut. Le Mesurier of *Talbot*, who received severe contusions, of which he died the following day and commander Hasting. Mr. Davis Marter, an assistant surgeon and shipman, all of the *Edinburgh*, wounded by the bursting of a shell on the quarter deck, before she anchored, which also killed 3 seamen, and one marine. Some of the ships are a good deal cut up about the rigging and spars the *Edinburgh's* mizen mast, shot through, the *Caster's* bow sprit, the *Hazard's* mizen mast, and the *Wasp's* foremast all severely struck, are the principal spars that suffered. The *Beaumont* was struck by 14 shot in the hull, but strange to say not a man touched; the Austrians sustained but little if any injury. The wonderful precision and rapidity of the fire is best appreciated by Yousef Aga (the Pole) declaring that no men could possibly have stood to their guns in the batteries. The *Princess Charlotte* alone fired 4400 shot. Little damage has been sustained by the works on the land side which are even now very strong, but which a few months more would have rendered almost impregnable. Some hundred of sick and a number of dead were found in the hospital, many having been killed in their beds during the bombardment, and all appear to have been sadly neglected. Ibrahim Pasha is reported to be at a place called Zibie between Lebanon and Anti Lebanon with a force of from 15 to 20 thousand men, the prisoners taken at Acre are embarking on board the English ships, which are shortly to proceed to Marmorice for the winter, leaving a squadron of frigates and steamers under Capt. Collon of the *Caster* on the coast of Syria. The *Phoenix* with the despatches for England will leave this morning. Reinforcements from Constantinople continue to arrive, but the campaign is supposed to have finished for the winter. Mr. Gennys, Master of the *Carysford* is promoted into the *Talbot* vice Le Mesurier dead. Admiral Walker to leave in the *Provence* with the despatches for Constantinople; he has been made a Pacha.

SPAIN.

AUTOGRAPH OF THE RESIGNATION OF THE QUEEN
REGENT MARIA CRISTINA DE BOURBON.

"TO THE CORTES.—The actual state of the nation and the delicacy of my health have decided me to resign the regency of this kingdom, which was conferred upon me during the minority of my daughter, Isabel the Second, by the constituent Cortes of the nation, convoked in 1836, notwithstanding that my legal advisers, by the honour and patriotism which distinguish them, have brought me most earnestly to continue in the Regency, at least till the meeting of the next Cortes, believing such step to be beneficial to the country and public cause; but being unable to yield to some of the demands made by the people, who my councillors themselves are of opinion ought to be conceded; for the purpose of calming the public mind, and terminating the actual state of things, I find it impossible to continue in the discharge of the Regency, and believe that I only consult the interests of the nation in renouncing it. I trust that the Cortes will appoint persons to the office who will contribute to the happiness of the nation as its virtues deserve. To the same I confide my august daughter; and the ministers who are to govern the country according to the spirit of the constitution until the Cortes assemble have given the strongest proofs by their loyalty that I may safely and with pleasure confide to them the care of so sacred a deposit. For this purpose, therefore, I sign the autograph document of my resignation, in the presence of the authorities and corporations of this city, and deliver it to the President of the Council of Ministers, to be presented by him to the Cortes at the proper time. (Signed) MARIA CRISTINA.

"Valencia, Oct. 12, 1840."

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH KING'S SPEECH.

The following is the translation of his Majesty's speech on opening the Chambers:—

Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies.

"I have felt the necessity of assembling you before the ordinary period for the convocation of the Chambers. The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, have adopted in concert for the settlement of the relations between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, have imposed grave duties upon me. I have the dignity of our country at heart, as well as its safety and repose. Whilst persevering in that moderate and conciliatory policy of which we have been for ten years gathering the fruits, I have placed France in a position to be provided against the chances which the course of events in the East might produce. The extraordinary credits

which have been opened for this purpose will be immediately submitted to you, and you will appreciate the motives which led to them. I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the common interest of Europe, for the welfare of nations, and for the progress of civilization. I rely on you to aid me in maintaining it as I should rely upon you, if the honour of France, and the rank which she occupies amongst nations, commanded new efforts on our part.

"Peace was reestablished in the north of Spain, and we were congratulating ourselves upon that happy result. We should, see with grief the evils of anarchy succeeding the misfortunes of civil war. I feel the most sincere interest for Spain. May the stability of the throne of Queen Isabella II, and the institutions which should be its support, preserve that noble country from the long and painful trials of revolutions!

"The satisfaction which we have demanded from the Argentine Republic not having been obtained, I have ordered new forces to be added to the squadron which is charged to secure in this quarter the respect due to our rights, and the protection of our interests.

"In Africa success has crowned several important expeditions, in which the valour of our soldiers has been conspicuous. Two of my sons have shared in their perils. Efforts are still necessary in Algeria to guarantee the security and prosperity of our establishments. My Government will know how to accomplish what we have undertaken.

"The town of Boulogne has been the theatre of a maritime upstart which has only served to display anew the devotedness of the National Guard, the army, and the population. Every kind of ambition will fail against a monarchy founded upon and defended by the all powerful will of the nation.

"The law of the Budget will soon be submitted for your examination. I have prescribed the most rigid economy in the estimates of the ordinary expenditure. Events have imposed upon us unexpected charges. I feel confident that public prosperity, restored to its full action, will permit us to bear them without injuring the state of our finances.

Other arrangements will be presented to you for works of public utility, in the interest of literature, and for the liberty of instruction.

"Gentlemen, I have never asked for your loyal co-operation with more earnestness or confidence. Impotency has not discouraged the passions of anarchy. Under whatever form they may declare themselves, my Government will find in the existing laws, and in the firm maintenance of public liberty, the arms necessary for their repression.—(Here the king's voice betrayed his emotion, and his Majesty could hardly proceed.) As for myself, in the trials which providence imposes upon me, I will only return thanks for the protection which it has not ceased to throw over me and my family, and to evince, by an increased assiduity to the interests and welfare of France, the gratitude which I feel for the manifestations of affection with which she surrounds me in these cruel moments."

AMERICA.

Our accounts from New York are to the 16th October. Election news still forms the chief contents of these papers. Though still undecided, it seems almost certain that General Harrison will be the next president. Mr. Webster had continued his journey from New York to Boston, where he was well received. The papers are crowded with these election returns, which are minutely scanned, and compared with those of former presidential elections. Georgia which had been until recently considered favourable to Mr. Van Buren, was supposed to have given a majority in favour of General Harrison. Pennsylvania, though once a stronghold of the friends of General Jackson, was now supposed to be favourably disposed towards Mr. Van Buren; the result of the recent contests in that state, as well as in Georgia, having, as far as the returns had been received, afforded grounds for believing that General Harrison was the favourite of the electors. The partisans of the General affected to consider his election to the presidency as certain.

The cotton year had just concluded. The following account of the exports is given by "Publicus," the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—"The entire quantity sent from the cotton ports of the Southern States to the ports of the Northern States, according to official returns, was 2,151,771 bales. Now, as these returns only include the large sea-ports, it will, I think, be fair to add about 40,000 bales for the exports from minor places and the home-consumption of the South. This will give the enormous crop for the first year of 2,200,000 bales!—an estimate that is rather within the mark than otherwise."

"The entire exports from the United States in foreign ports, according to the official returns, from 1st October 1830 to 1st October 1840, as far as published, were 1,984,219 bales. Some time in the previous year, the exports were only 1,071,421 bales. The increase is therefore enormous. I proceed to give you a statistical table, showing (in the number of bales) from official documents, the chief parts of the world to which the exports of cotton from the United States were sent for three years:—

	Great Britain	France	North of Europe	Other Foreign Ports
1839	40,123,676	445,591	106,938	77,914
1838	32,797,506	204,148	21,517	12,935
1837	38,116,155	321,498	60,099	25,895

"The stock on hand at the present date, or rather according to returns received on Wednesday, is about 55,500 bales. Last year at the same time it was 30,578 bales; and the year before, 40,335 bales. But the new cotton is rapidly coming in; though, as I have already stated, the crop will be much smaller. The estimates, from a majority of the most judicious and best-informed sources, all concur in stating that the produce of 1840 will not exceed 1,600,000 bales. The accounts from Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and South Carolina, all confirm the sad news we have received of the ravages of the armyworm. The *Wills Independent Press* says, 'If other portions of the cotton growing regions have suffered as we have here, the crop of 1840 will be unusually short.'

Romney Times, 9th December.

CHINA.—By the *Sir Herbert Compton*, which arrived here on Saturday last we have files of papers and private letters from Macao up to the 18th Oct. This is not so late by three days as the information received on the 2nd instant by the *Mer*. We have however on the present occasion received a larger supply of papers and private letters than before. The tenor of the whole is singularly uniform and exactly concordant with what has already been published. Amongst our contemporary extracts will be found a quotation from a private letter which has afforded as it would appear considerable comfort to our contemporary the *Courier*, although we confess that for our own part we are unable to extract from it any consolation. We never believed in the possibility of the existence of good faith on the part of the Chinese Government, and are therefore unable to appreciate the possible increase or diminution of aught. If it be that Lan has been deposed or degraded by the Chinese government, we can view it only as a peculiar phase of their meanness and cowardice towards one of their own most able, and according to the fashion of the Empire, most faithful servants. This is an emanation of fear, not of faithfulness or honesty, and was beside the guides of the expedition if they confound the diagnostics of the two.

We publish to-day a very excellent paper from the *United Service Journal* for September, which may be supposed to represent the expectations, and feelings prevalent in England in reference to the proceedings of Admiral Elliot. When we perused the remarks on this subject contained in our last we had not perused the article in question, with whose sentiments what was then stated so closely coincides. The extract subjoined from the letter of a Macao correspondent so nearly agrees with both, that the three might appear to have been written in concert. When writers so widely removed from each other as a merchant in Macao and a journalist in London reasoning on the same general principles, though furnished with totally different illustrations and means of observation, come to exactly the same conclusions, there is much reason to trust the correctness of their inductions and the soundness of the data on which they argue. The following is the extract alluded to dated Macao, Oct. 10:—

"For the feelings entertained by the British community here on the subject of our miserable 'diplomacy,' I must refer you to the *Canton Press*, which gives a tolerably fair idea of what has been done. I have myself been, from the first, firm in the conviction that to treat with any effect, we must resort and punish inaction on the spot to begin with; show them we both have the power and will to exert it, and then the Chinese would take care not to commit the Emperor too far in opposition to us; from which it might be afterwards difficult for him to withdraw with any dignity in the eyes of his subjects. As we have gone to work, we have irritated, but done nothing to overawe the Chinese. We passed the Bogue forts the Chinese firmly believe from dread of them—and return again to the ultimate throne of the Empire at the setting in of the N. E. Monsoon when we cannot go back to the north, even if we wished it, before the end of April or May, and all this to give time to the Chinese and enable them to procrastinate a little longer! If our Plenipotentiary insist on the plain and distinct demands as laid down in Lord John Russell's speech, they must meet with a refusal, for no subject dare grant such demands, nor will the Emperor, save at the last extremity; if we then knock down the Bogue forts and take possession of

Canton, giving the Emperor to understand that we intend doing the same with Amoy, Fuh Chowfu, Ningpo, Nanking &c. up to Peking, then his Celestial majesty may condescend to treat in reality. As yet we have only succeeded in disgusting all hands. You will find—loud in condemnation, but I am not quite sure of the soundness of their views, or the impartiality of their judgment, for the military out's like a Naval Commander in Chief."

MAJOR GENERAL, SIR HUGH GOUGH.

A postscript to the *Madras Athlete* of the 28th ultimo intimates that the Supreme Government have appointed Sir Hugh Gough to the command of the land forces employed on the coast of China. The gallant General has served his country more than forty six years; having received his first commission as Ensign in August 1794. He was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, served afterwards in the West Indies, at the attack on Porto Rico, in St. Lucia during the Brizand war, and at the capture of Surinam. During the Peninsular war he commanded the 87th Regiment and was present at the battle of Talavera, Barrosa, Vittoria and Nivelle. At the former of these Sir Hugh was severely wounded by the splinter of a shell on the 28th July, and on the previous day had been much exposed to the enemy's fire, a proof of which in the fact of his horse having been shot under him. The honorary rewards which have been conferred on this distinguished officer by his own Sovereign are a cross, for the four general actions above specified, and the commandship of the Bath. The late king of Spain acknowledged the important services of Sir Hugh, in that country, by creating him a knight of the order of Charles the 3rd.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 6th March, 1841.

BATTLE AT THE BOQUE.

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The Imperial Minister and high Commissioner having failed to conclude the treaty of peace lately agreed upon with Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary within the allotted period, hostilities were resumed yesterday afternoon. A Chinese force employed under cover of a marked and strong field work, in blocking up a channel of the river at the back of Anunghoy, was dislodged, and the obstruction effectually cleared away, the guns in battery and deposit, amounting to about 80 of various calibre, rendered unserviceable, and the whole of the military material destroyed. This effective service was accomplished without loss in two hours by Capt. Herbert of H. M. S. *Calliope*, having under his command the Steam-vessel *Nemesis*, and the pinnares of H. M. S. *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Herald*, *Alligator*. The extent of the enemy's loss has not been ascertained.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

H. M. Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. Ship *Calliope*, off South Wantung, 24th February, 1841.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The Batteries at the Hocca Tigris have this day fallen to Her Majesty's arms.

Several hundred prisoners have been captured; the enemy in flight in all directions, and no loss reported up to this hour on our side.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

On board H. M. S. *Calliope*, at anchor off North Wantung, 25th February, 1841, 3 p. m.

NOTICE.

H. M. S. *Wellesley*, at anchor off North Wantung, 25th February, 1841.

The Batteries at the Bocca Tigris having this day fallen to Her Majesty's arms, Notice is hereby given that all British and Foreign merchant-vessels are permitted to proceed to that point, and that they will be allowed to proceed higher as soon as it is ascertained that the river is clear of obstruction.

(Signed) J. J. WORDON BREMER.

Commodore of the 1st class, and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces in China.

On the 25th we, in an Extra, gave a few details of the taking of the Bogue forts, but those were necessarily imperfect from shortness of time and absence of detailed communications from the river. We now republish the several official Notices published by H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Commander in Chief, and the following are some particulars given us by a friend, an eyewitness, which we doubt not will be very acceptable to our readers.

"It became evident on the 23d that a change had come over the spirit of the Plenipotentiary's dream: the 'humanity principle' was 'whistled off; and let down the wind to brag at fortune'; energetic steps were at last to be taken, to bring his friend of unscrupulous good faith to book. He is even reported to have refused—sending it back unopened—a chop from Keshen, supposed to contain the old request of a few more days delay. The renewal of hostilities, by Capt. Elliot in person, may be dated from this day; for the *Nemesis*, having him on board, and towing several boats containing about 70 men, under Capt. Herbert, proceeded and attacked some defences raised in a creek, near the Hobe Pagoda in Anson's Bay, where about 1000 of the enemy were posted: A landing was effected without much difficulty, the Chinese driven out, the place fired and destroyed, and about 90 guns spiked. The loss of the Chinese amounted to 24 killed; we had not a single man injured.

The *Nemesis*, on the 24th again went on an expedition. She proceeded to the creek, destroyed the rafts etc., without encountering any resistance from the Chinese. They must dread the sight of this vessel, she has been a fearful scourge to them, carrying destruction whenever she appears.

"25th. Owing to calmness of the weather, the progress of the fleet was very tedious; the steamers here came into requisition, and the forces now assembled consisted of the following vessels—*Wellesley*, *Blenheim*, *Melville*, *Druid*, *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Alligator*, *Herald*, *Moderate*, *Sulphur*; transports, *Sophia*, *Minerva*, *Thetis*, *Eagle*. During the whole of the day the note of preparation for the approaching struggle was sounded through the fleet. In the forenoon a landing was effected on South Wantung of 3 Howitzers and about 150 men of the 37th N. I., and a party of the Madras Artillery, under the superintendence of Sir Fleming Sennhouse.

"The landing was remarkably well managed; the *Nemesis*, having towed the troop-boats ashore, took up a snug berth, nearly shut in from the fire of Anunghoy and the Fort on the western side of the river, backed out, and gave it to Anunghoy with her bow-gun, and the western fort with her stern. Some of the shot from these forts fell pretty near her; from North Wantung the Chinese could make nothing of it, their shot falling a long way outside of her. The position taken by the landing party was perfectly covered from the fire of the Chinese. It is singular that, with all the care they appear to have fortified and protected North Wantung with, they should not have seen how easily a landing could be effected on South Wantung, without being exposed to their fire. This was a fatal mistake, for it gave us a position that commanded their stronghold of North Wantung.

"At daylight on the morning of the memorable 26th, the three howitzers opened, from the sandbag battery, raised during the night by our men on South Wantung, on the Chinese fortifications on the northern Island. The firing was kept up with spirit, and the shells told with great precision, for the buildings and wooden huts, under the walls of the customhouse-fort, were perceived to be on fire, and were soon demolished.

"The shells and rockets must have made considerable havoc in a large encampment, stretching from the fort on the west end of the island, behind the round fort on the hill, towards the upper customhouse-fort. The whole defences of North Wantung were very strong, and exceedingly well covered and protected by sandbag batteries, most regularly and neatly made, and had they been bravely served, would have cost a severe struggle, and the blood of many a gallant fellow, before them. The Chinese returned our fire very slowly and irregularly; they have no idea of a regular concentrated fire; altogether, their gunnery is most wretched.

"It was arranged that a combined and simultaneous attack should be made on all the Bogue forts shortly after daylight on the morning of the 26th, but owing to its falling calm, with a strong ebb-tide, it was found impracticable, some of the ships that weighed being obliged to bring to again, and wait for the flood-tide to serve. About 11 o'clock a. m. the *Blenheim* was seen under weigh, bearing down for the great Anunghoy fort, accompanied by the *Queen Steamer*, and three rocket boats, keeping a little away into Anson's bay, followed by the *Melville* about one mile distant. The ships for the attack of Wantung were also on the move. It was nearly calm, and the ships dropped down very slowly; the suspense became oppressive; it was with breathless interest we watched the ma-

jestic gliding of the ships slowly to their work of destruction; not a sound breaking the ominous stillness that hung over the waters. The hills above Anunghoy, and stretching far away in land were covered with large bodies of the enemy, posted at commanding points, covered by sand batteries. On the opposite side of the river, along the ridge of the Tamaou hills, thence also were seen in great strength."

"The *Queen Steamer* commenced the action, firing the first shot, the Chinese replied promptly from the strong sand-batteries lately raised towards Anson's bay, and the lower Anunghoy fort. The *Blenheim* coolly dropped down, without returning a shot to the brisk fire opened on her, till within 640 yards of Anunghoy, when she brought to, elevated all up, and opened her broadside. The *Melville* followed, about 10 minutes later in the same gallant style, and took up an admirable position about 400 yards off the fort, a short way ahead of the *Blenheim*. Like the *Blenheim* she did not fire a shot till she had brought to, then she gave her starboard broadside in quick succession. Her firing was splendid, and did considerable damage to the fort. The *Blenheim's* fire was directed more against the sand batteries than the fort. The practice of the *Queen Steamer* and the three rocket-boats deserves the greatest praise, nearly every shot of the *Queen* told on the strong sand-battery round in Anson's bay. During the heat of the action a boat broke adrift from the *Melville*, and drifted close in under the guns of Anunghoy. A boat was despatched to bring her back, which was effected in cool and gallant style without loss. After a few broadsides, the dragon heart tarts were seen flying out of the fort in great numbers, up the hill at the back of it, and round its base towards Anson's bay. Sir F. Sennhouse then landed with about 300 men, comprised of the *Blenheim's* and *Melville's* marines and-jacks, and carried the forts, sweeping them clean from one end to the other. The British Jack was hoisted, and the famed Anunghoy forts were in our possession at half past one o'clock. The loss of the Chinese at this point was not so severe as one would have thought from the heavy broadsides of the 74s. They only lost about 20 killed, amongst whom were two mandarins, one of whom was a fine stout elderly man, lying near the Mandarin-house, situated in the centre of the lower Anunghoy fort, with a bayonet wound in the right breast. By some he was supposed to be Kwan, one or two low mandarines were taken prisoners, but after being taken on board of the ships, were let go. On our side not a single casualty occurred. The rigging and spars of the ships were a good deal cut up, a few shot also hulled them. 205 guns were taken, spiked, and destroyed. It is almost incredible, considering the heavy fire maintained by the forts on these vessels, that they should have escaped without losing a man.

Whilst the *Blenheim* and *Melville* were engaging Anunghoy, the *Calliope*, opened the action at North Wantung, closely followed by the *Samarang*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Druid*, *Wellesley*, *Moderate*. The continued firing of the fleet and the Chinese forts, produced a roar, echoed back by the neighbouring hills, like incessant peals of thunder, perfectly awful, and formed the grandest spectacle of this memorable day!

About 12 o'clock the Chinese fire on Wantung slackened, and the *Nemesis* was seen towing the troops to the landing place, close to the fort on the western end of North Wantung. The landing was soon effected, the gallant Major Pratt leading with detachments of the 26th and 49th, in two boats under Major Johnson, closely followed by the Marines under Capt. Ellis, the 37th N. I. under Capt. Duff, and the Bengal volunteers under Capt. Mes. The force pushed rapidly up the hill, passing in the rear of the first sand bag battery on the top of a steep hill. This fort was expected to cost us a severe struggle and great loss to take, which it certainly would, had it been held by brave men. It was carried in splendid style, Major Johnson, closely followed by Capt. Moorhead, leading the escalading party. The Chinese were driven out with considerable slaughter, and fled down the hill towards the Customhouse fort, closely pressed by our force. It was an animating and cheering sight to see our brave fellows pursuing the enemy; it was with a feeling not unaccompanied by pity that I saw the poor flying wretches shot down. The whole of our force now pressed quickly on to the Customhouse fort, and formed under the walls, opening a sharp fire of musketry on them. A few minutes more saw the British flag hoisted on the

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

lower Customhouse fort, which was greeted with hearty cheers from the transports. Thus, little more than an hour after landing the troops, saw Wantung in our possession. The detachment for the service of the Engineer department was furnished by the seamen of H. M. S. *Wellesley*, under command of Lieut. Birdwood, Madras Engineers.

The loss of the Chinese on North Wantung amounted to about 250 killed and 100 wounded; 937 we made prisoners in the customhouse fort, all of were, excepting about 100, who were kept to bury the dead, were sent on shore on the western side of the river.

"Whilst the vessels were dropping down to engage the forts, 4 boats were observed to leave the island, and stand away for Tiger island, the Chinese from the upper Customhouse fort opening a fire upon them, but without effect. It was afterwards ascertained, that these boats contained all the mandarines and their immediate followers who fled panic-struck the moment they saw our ships under weigh, taking the bare and cruel precaution of barring the gates, to prevent their countrymen from following their example. Great numbers of Chinese were seen struggling in the water, in the direction of Tiger island, the poor wretches having evidently taken to the water in the hope of reaching it or the mainland. It is supposed that fully two hundred perished in this way. Upward of 200 guns fell into our hands. There was not a single casualty on our side. The forts on this island are being cleared, evidently with the idea of occupying them.

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the *Nemesis*, having in tow several boats filled with the *Wellesley's* marines proceeded to occupy the fort on the western shore under the Tamao hills. This fort had been previously silenced by the admirable firing of the *Wellesley*. The troops effected a landing without difficulty, the *Nemesis* throwing an occasional shot or two to keep the Chinese in play. The force proceeded up the hills and dispersed the Chinese, and destroyed and fired their encampments. The fire blazed long after dark, and formed a grand closing spectacle to this eventful day's work. The blaze must have been seen for miles off, and told the sad tale to the Chinese of the fall of the Bogue forts. It burned in a circle of nearly two miles, casting a strong glare over the heavens and waters of the Bogue, forming, as it were, a vast illumination in commemoration of our triumph over the blackhaired race of Han! I did not hear the loss of the Chinese in this fort stated. They lost 30 guns; the fortifications are being dismantled.

"Tiger island was found evacuated, and all the guns taken away. On the 27th the *Nemesis* (the scourge of the Chinese) in company with the *Calliope*, *Herald*, *Alligator* and *Modeste* proceeded up the river.

After destroying the chain and rafts, the *Wellesley* passed through the Bogue and anchored, between it and Tiger island, the *Blenheim* keeping her position near Anunghoy, to superintend the destruction of these massive and immense fortifications.

The *Wellesley*, *Druid*, and *Sulphur* are off Wantung. The transports *Sophia*, *Minerva*, *Eagles* and *Thetis* have moved up to North Wantung.

We have, moreover, been favoured with the following details of the taking of the Bogue-forts, which being from an actor in the scene, may be fully relied on for their correctness, viz:

The ships being all collected at the Bocca Tigris on the 25th February, it was determined to make the attack on the Bogue forts the following day. Captain Knowles of the Royal Artillery having landed with a party of men on South Wantung proceeded to erect a howitzer battery from which he would be enabled to throw shells into the forts situated on North Wantung, as also Anunghoy. This battery was completed during the night, the Chinese stationed at the two forts above mentioned firing at it repeatedly, while constructing, and one shot lodged in the sand bags, but without doing any injury. The *Wellesley*, *Druid*, *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Alligator*, *Herald*, *Modeste*, *Sulphur*, *Madagascar* and *Nemesis* were to attack North Wantung, while the *Melville* and *Blenheim* assisted by the H. C. Steamer *Queen* were to take up their position off Anunghoy. Soon after daylight on the 26th the battery on South Wantung opened fire on the fort on the North Wantung with two 8 inch howitzers, one 24 pounder brass howitzer and rockets, the distance being about 700 yards, and with such effect that about 8 A. M. four large boats were observed to leave the North Wantung fort full of men, which were fired on by the Chinese, but without stopping them. The squadron attempted to get under weigh about 9, but the wind falling light, the ships were obliged to anchor. At 3 past 10 they again weighed, and as the commodore squadron

approached the island, the Chinese recommenced their fire directing it against the ships. The *Calliope* was repeatedly struck, but not a man in the whole force employed against North Wantung was even wounded. About 51 the boats shoved off from the ships, the enemy abandoning their guns as soon as our men landed, and crowding to the beach where about 200 were killed, and 1000 taken prisoners, most of whom have since been liberated, a few being retained to tend the wounded who have been taken every care of. A battery on the West shore also fired on the commodore's squadron, and after being silenced, opened their fire again, when an officer of the *Wellesley* was sent on shore with a party of men who drove the Chinese from their camp, which they burnt, and then returned on board. The fort having been left at night without a guard, the Chinese had the audacity to return and carried off all the powder. A light air springing up at about 8 past 10, the *Blenheim* weighed and stood in directly for the southern angle of the circular Anunghoy battery. As soon as she was within range, the Chinese opened a well directed fire from the guns in the circular battery that could bear, from the guns in a flanking battery outside the south gate, and from another flanking battery opposite a barrack in Anson's bay close round the point; not a shot was returned from the *Blenheim* until she had taken up a position so as to enfilade the whole line of the southern fort, when having let go her anchors and furled sails, she opened her broadside with terrible effect. The *Melville* soon after took up her position ahead of the *Blenheim* and to the southward of the boom across the channel made of chains and rafts, and attacked to the north end of the circular fort, and the position of the former vessel being a favorable one, her fire was exceedingly destructive, and nothing could have withstood the united broadsides of these vessels. The *Queen* proceeded to the attack with the *Blenheim*, having four rocket boats from that vessel, and one from the *Melville* under her protection. She took up her position with them to the N. E. of the *Blenheim* for the purpose of throwing shells and rockets and enfilading all the forts. Her commander had also instructions, it is said, to watch and obstruct the movements of a considerable number of armed men who appeared on the heights above the forts with guns mounted on several sand bag batteries up to the very peak of Anunghoy, and to prevent their attacking the marines and seamen, when they landed to storm the forts. At noon the Chinese fort ceased firing, the *Melville* keeping up a well sustained fire on the fort of the circular battery extending to the long fort. At this moment the flood tide making strong, the *Blenheim's* stern cable came taught (but she was never aground as stated in the Canton Register) and the ships head swinging outwards, her guns could only bear occasionally. The Chinese were soon after observed to be leaving the fort, when the signal was made of the marines and small arm men to land, which they did about 1 o'clock under cover of a well sustained fire from the *Melville* and "*Queen*," and headed by the gallant commander of the *Blenheim*. The Chinese fled in all directions on the approach of this body of men, consisting of about 250 marines and 120 blue jackets, and the south gate being found partially open, they rushed in and were in possession of the circular battery in an instant, and no time was lost in proceeding to the long fort where a few Chinese were found, but the greater part had escaped over the upper walls. Here old Admiral Kwan was found lying dead with a wound in the head and another in the body. The Commander of the troops met the force on its entrance sword in hand, and was shot by our marines. He was the man depicted only a few weeks since reborn the colours on Chuenpee and Tycocktow when given over to the Chinese by Capt. Elliot. The North fort now only remained, and as it was reported to be full of men, the whole of our force was collected, but on advancing towards the gate which had been accidentally burst open by a shot from one of the ships, the Chinese were observed to be pouring out over the opposite wall, and in a few minutes the last of the Bogue forts was under the English Union. A body of men having collected in Anson's Bay, a party of marines were despatched to dislodge them, which they easily did without much slaughter. The following morning the smaller vessels and steamers proceeded up the river, leaving the 3 line of battle ships to complete the destruction of the fortifications, with the exception of that on N. Wantung which is garrisoned by 200 of the 37th N. L.

After the action at the Bogue, the *Druid*, *Calliope*, *Alligator*, *Herald*, *Modeste*, and *Sulphur*, accompanied by the Steamers *Queen*, *Madagascar*, & *Nemesis*, proceeded up the river, and on the following day attacked and destroyed a new fort recently built at first bar, with considerable loss to the Chinese, of whom about 300 are said to have fallen. It was here the squadron fell in with the Chinese man of war, *Cambridge* late *Chenapeaks*, carrying 30 guns, from which she opened a fire on the ships, which was however soon silenced, and boats sent to board her, when most of her crew saved themselves by jumping overboard. She was then set fire to, and after burning for some time, blew up with

a grand explosion. The ships then proceeded to Whampoa, several of them grounding, but were got off by the steamers without injury. A new small fort above Whampoa was destroyed, and here it was, we believe, that one of the marines of the *Modeste* was killed by the accidental discharge of his own musket; another was wounded in the knee; these are the casualties that have yet occurred. On the third the transports, the steamers and a number of boats with troops, escorted by some of the ships of war proceeded up Junk river on their way to Canton, when the linguist Alenue made his appearance, deputed by his superior to communicate to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary that the K'wang-chow-foo was on his way to Whampoa with proposals. That officer arrived at Whampoa in one of the steamers, and it is confidently stated that a cessation of hostilities, to last 63 hours, and which would therefore have expired on Friday at midnight, had been agreed to, in order to take into consideration the demands now made by Capt. Elliot, which are said to be the payment of 12 millions of dollars, and the cession to the English of North Wantung and the Island of Hongkong; the former we suppose could only be required as a security for the due payment of the money. At all events it seems quite certain that a truce has been agreed to; the forces in Junk river were ordered to return to Whampoa, and no further aggressions committed. We very much doubt whether the Chinese have already been brought sufficiently to their senses, to be earnestly bent on peace by paying for it, and we moreover doubt that Keshen and the other officers lately sent from Peking, and who have arrived in Canton be furnished with sufficient powers to accede to such demands; we are more inclined to think that the old policy of delay is again resorted to by them, which in this instance they probably are very anxious to obtain, in order to remove everything valuable in person or property from Canton; which done, the Mandarins will leave Canton to their fate, and the English troops, if at last they get there, will find it deserted of most of its inhabitants, and denuded of its wealth.

The following was circulated yesterday, and reached us after the above was in type.

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS

A Chinese force of upwards of 8000 troops of élite (strongly entrenched on the left bank of the river at this point, and defended by upwards of 40 pieces of artillery,) were entirely routed this afternoon, after an obstinate resistance attended with great loss of life.

The cannon was rendered unserviceable, the encampment and ammunition destroyed, and the late British Ship 'Cambridge' blown up, she having previously taken part in the action, from a position close to the opposite side of a raft reaching across the river from the West of the entrenched camp.

This signal success was achieved by an advanced squadron consisting in the vessels named in the margin, ('*Calliope*, '*Herald*, '*Alligator*, '*Sulphur*, '*Modeste*, '*Nemesis*, '*Madagascar*.) under command of Capt. Herbert, of H. M. Ship '*Calliope*.'

The casualties upon the side of Her Majesty's forces have been inconsiderable, but not yet accurately ascertained.

H. M. S. '*Calliope*, at anchor off Brunanwick Rock, Whampoa reach, 27th February, 1841; 9, p. m.

(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT,**
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

(By order of the Deputy Superintendent.)

Saturday, 6th March, at noon. After writing the above the following Notice from H. M. Plenipotentiary has been circulated:

CIRCULAR.

Whampoa, 3rd March, 1841.

A masked battery (situated on the North East End of Whampoa Island) fired upon H. M. S. *Sulphur* and a division of boats yesterday morning, and was gallantly carried by the boats crews. The advanced squadron consisting of the ships mentioned in the margin (*Herald*, *Alligator*, *Modeste* and two milt of transports) is at anchor off Howqua's Folly, and that place is occupied by Her Majesty's forces. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary was this day visited by the Quang-chow-foo under a flag of Truce, and there is a suspension of hostilities.

(Signed) **CHARLES ELLIOT.**

(By order of the Deputy Superintendent.)

It is not therein stated how long hostilities are to remain suspended, but we believe the time agreed to was 92 hours as above stated, and would have expired last night. The accounts received from Canton this morning, dated the third, look by no means as if speedy peace was anticipated there. The American merchants, with one exception, had left Canton, but when already on their way to Macao, were overtaken by the Hongmerchants Howqua and Mowqua, who after much entreaty prevailed on Mr. Delano, U. S. Vice Consul, to return with them to Canton, and accompanied them and the Kwang-chow-foo to the interview with H. M. Plenipotentiary. None of the American gentlemen have, as far as we can learn, yet reached Macao. The greatest activity prevailed in Canton to remove everything valuable out of the way, and immense numbers of people are embarking in boats to go farther up the river, mostly to Paoan. Such is the impatience of the crowd to embark, that one passage boat being overloaded, went down, and about 20 people perished. We expect in a day or two to hear of Canton being occupied by the British forces, as we do not think that the Chinese will employ the time granted them, in anything but to escape. They will not yet earnestly think of acceding to Capt. Elliot's terms. It appears that a similar view is entertained at headquarters, for this morning, the *Hyacinth*, Captain Warren, was ordered up to Whampoa, and we hear that orders have also been sent to Tungkoo for H. M. Royal Irish to move up the river in the transports. We hear it also said that the fleet from Chusan with the remainder of the garrison has arrived. The *Jupiter*, troopship, passed out from Tungkoo yesterday; it is supposed to hoist the flag again at Hongkong. The *Queen* steamer went up to Whampoa yesterday, towing the headquarters of the Royal Irish.

THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 4TH NOVEMBER.—Local matters of importance and interest claim as large a portion of our this week's paper, that besides the Egyptian and Syrian intelligence which will be found in foregoing columns, we have little room for extracts, and must therefore content ourselves with giving a hurried précis of the news brought by the overland mail, which reached here from Bombay direct in the *Charles Forbes*, and by way of Singapore, brought on by H. M. Brig *Cruiser*, on Wednesday last. On the whole the intelligence received is of the most satisfactory nature; the chances of a war with France on account of the Eastern question are much diminished; Mr. Thiers has resigned and a new cabinet formed, of which Marshal Soult is President of the Council and minister of war; Mr. Guizot, minister for foreign affairs, and Mr. Ducheatel, for the interior, and the new ministry as well as the King entertain, it is supposed, less hostile views than Mr. Thiers. The French fleet is said to have been ordered to return to Toulon. Another attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe was made on the 18th of October, by a man of the name of Darmes who fired a carbine into the King's carriage, without however injuring him. These repeated attempts on the life of the King, and the state of alarm into which they have thrown the Queen, have, it is said, made the King contemplate abdication in favor of the Duke of Orleans. It is rather curious that about this time several other monarchs have taken or are said to be about taking, the same step. The King of Holland has already resigned the government into the hands of his son; the Queen Regent of Spain has resigned her post of danger into the hands of Espartero, who is now President of the Council of Regency, and *defacto* King of Spain; the Emperor of Austria is reported to be about divesting himself of the cares of government, in favor of his brother the Archduke Ferdinand. The Queen of Portugal was on the 3d October delivered of a female infant, who perished immediately after its birth. Prince Louis Bonaparte has been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the fortress of Ham. His accomplices have been condemned to imprisonment of from two to twenty years. The Queen Regent of Spain, has already arrived at Madrid, the 23d October, on her way to Naples. In England the trial by Court Martial of Capt. R. A. Reynolds, of the 11th Hussars, had caused much excitement, and the sentence by which that officer is cashiered is found much fault with. Subscriptions and testimonials of regard were being got up in favor of Capt. Reynolds. The death of Lord Holland is announced. The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders to all the proprietors of private steamers to make a return of all their vessels, stating their tonnage &c. Directions have been given that preparations should be made to have them armed and provisioned within three weeks, in case such necessity should arise. The movements of the Chartist in Wales are still causing alarm. The *Britannia*

and *Hows* of 190 guns, and *Calcutta*, 84, on their passage out will increase the force in the Mediterranean to 17 sail of the line and 13 steamers, of which latter four more are to be added. The *Impregnable*, 104, is to follow. The squadron for home service is to consist of the *Caledonia*, 120, *Neptune*, 120, *Nile*, 92, *London*, 92, *Bombay*, 84, *Indus*, 84, *Vengeance*, 84, *Monarch*, 84, and *Formidable*, 84, to which six 50 guns frigates are to be added. Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the two vacant garters on the Duke of Sutherland, and Marquis of Westminster. Admiral the Hon. C. A. Fleming, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, expired on the 30th October. Doctor Hill has been elected to the Glasgow Divinity Chair. The gazette of St. Petersburg gives an official account of the settlement of the differences between Russia and the Khan of Khiva.

In commerce, as far as relates to Chinese articles, we find that 300 bales of *Silk* had been imported, but nothing doing. In *Tea* the deliveries in the first week of November reached 425,000 lbs. On the 27th 9587 packages passed sale, and 3400 were sold heavily, Congous and Twankays $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1d lower. Company's Congous were quoted at 2s 3d, and little done. Some Hysons sold at 3d per lb lower than former rates. On the 28th sales closed without improvement in price, but there was a more brisk business, as of 15,077 packages 8500 were purchased. November 2nd. There was considerable activity in the market to day and some large parcels changed hands at improved prices. East India Company's Congou 2s 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d money.

3 per cent cons. quoted on the 4th November 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 88 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CHUSAN.—News brought by the *Kelpie*, which arrived early in the week from Chusan, produced the impression that Capt. Anstruthers and the prisoners *ex Kite* would not be given up, and reports from Canton were to the effect that all the prisoners had been executed. We are happy however to have to record the arrival on the 2d of H. M. S. *Nimrod* and *Pilades* and on the 3d of H. M. S. *Conway*, all from Chusan, by which we learn that all the prisoners have been delivered up, and are now on board of H. M. ships or the transports, on their way to this river. The island of Chusan has been evacuated, and the whole of the garrison is hourly expected to arrive. Some transports, having the 18th Royal Irish on board, have already proceeded to Tungkoo, and are by this time we suppose, well on their way to Whampoa, to proceed whither, orders have, we understand, been given. As matters have turned out, it is a fortunate occurrence that all the troops should now be concentrated here, when there will probably be plenty to do for them, and in the busy times here, the memory of their sufferings and inactivity in Chusan will be effaced.

SIR HUGH GOUGH.—The new Commander in chief, Major General Sir Hugh Gough, arrived in this river, in H. M. Brig *Cruiser* from Madras, on the 2d, and proceeded immediately to the Bogue to assume the command. It is a somewhat curious coincidence, that part of the forces which the gallant veteran has come to command, should have arrived in the river from an opposite direction on exactly the same day. We hear it said that Sir Hugh Gough is appointed to the government of Chusan; if so, the evacuation of that Island cannot have been part of the original plan of operations of H. M. Plenipotentiary; indeed it is pretty evident, from the promise of protection given by Captain Elliot to British merchants at Chusan, just before he left for Macao, that he then contemplated to keep possession of Chusan. Keshen has apparently succeeded in changing his notions on the subject;—truly these Chinese are wily diplomatists!

A rumour was current during the week that Ex-Governor and Ex-Commissioner LIN had disappeared, since the fight at the Bogue, and it was said that he and his predecessor Tang, were spectators of that event, from a distance. Although this is confidently affirmed to have been the case, we see some reason to doubt it, recollecting the extreme care Lin took on occasion of his visit to Macao in Sept. 1839, not to come in contact with any English. Indeed, his pretensions on that occasion, for his personal safety, which was in no way threatened, was excessive, and we therefore much doubt that he has since become more adventurous, particular-

ly when danger is really to be apprehended. However this may be, all accounts now agree in reporting Lin at Canton, where, immediately after the fall of the Bogue forts, he issued, under his name we are told, a proclamation which was affixed to the door of the hongmerchants Tinqu's Hong, offering various rewards for the taking and destroying of English ships and their commanders, &c. We have not been able to procure a copy of this document, but we understand that the destruction of a ship of the line is valued at \$100,000; a like sum is offered to whoever delivers Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary a prisoner, alive, into the hands of the Chinese; the same sum is offered for the Commander in Chief, and \$40,000 for Mr. Morrison; for British subjects, merchants &c. \$1,000 are offered; and less in a certain proportion if they are brought in dead. It is a singular circumstance that the existence of this proclamation, was pretty generally known at a time when we were officially informed, that "negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily," and is another proof of the utter want of faith in these negotiations on the part of the Chinese. The Chinese are active in spreading rumours of a steamboat having been taken, and also of the crew and passengers of a Schooner having been carried prisoners to Canton; all of which are totally devoid of foundation. It is said that the common people in Canton are not allowed to leave, but have been invited to go and attack the English, instead of running away from them; instead of accepting this invitation, however, they are, contrary to orders, dispersing in every direction. The fires said to have occurred in Canton, really occurred in the suburb of Honan, over the water; it broke out at 8 o'clock in the evening of the second, and destroyed a great many houses; it is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

The Commander in Chief has by his Public Notice invited merchant ships to follow the movements of the fleet; but up to this day, as far as we have learned, no one has availed himself of this invitation, and we think with very good reason, for we do not think that after the violent shock given to the Chinese, they will be prepared, very soon at least, to enter on commercial affairs of any magnitude. Much will depend upon Capt. Elliot's management however, and it is much to be hoped, that some measures could be taken to ensure a trade, if for a month or two only. Very large quantities of goods are now, and have been for some time, on board ships in the roads here and at Tungkoo, and large shipments are daily expected from Bombay and Calcutta, which if not realized soon, must put their owners to severe inconvenience. It is supposed that the property now afloat, waiting for the opening of a market cannot fall short of three millions of Pounds, and there is no doubt that the sanguine expectations of the Plenipotentiary, which caused him to issue the several circulars, particularly that of the 20th January, will still more considerably increase the stock. We know, in fact, of goods already arrived and on their way in consequence of that notice.

Hitherto the greatest tranquillity has prevailed in Macao, although the servants in foreign houses began to leave, being afraid of their families being punished if they staid, it being generally said that an Edict had been issued by the Seen-shan authorities, ordering them to quit immediately. Remonstrances have however been made to them, explaining the folly of such hostile behaviour, which could only end in Seen-shan being attacked and destroyed by the crews of the two ships of war now in the roads, the *Samarang* and *Hyacinth*. The Taou-tao has in consequence published the Edict which will be found below, assuring the servants that they may stay, there being no cause whatever for apprehension.

H. M. S. *Samarang*, Capt. Scott, which returned from the Bogue, after the taking of the forts, to Macao anchorage, is now waiting for despatches, and will leave for England direct as soon as these arrive.

We see from the papers lately received that most of our contemporaries in Calcutta and Bombay, take the same view with ourselves, of the negotiations at the Peiho, thinking that Capt. Elliot has been treacherously dealt with by the Chinese. That this view has proved to be correct, subsequent events have shown; we would give a very good article on this subject from the Bombay Times of 6th December, but press of matter obliges us to defer it to our next.

We find in the *Sing. Free Press* of 31st January, Copy of a Correspondence between certain merchants of Macao and the Commander in Chief of H. M. forces, relative to the release from blockade of the American ships *Panama* and *Kosciusko*. It will be remembered that it was the desire of Sir Gordon Bremer that the correspondence should not be published here at the time; we shall therefore, copying it from the Singapore paper, make room for it in our next.

As might have been expected, the events at the Bogue, and the passing of the British forces up to Whampoa, have caused intense excitement in and near Canton, and the wealthier part of the inhabitants are flying from it in all directions to save themselves and families. All the numerous boats generally seen on the river are now engaged in removing property, to Fashan and other places farther up, and we hear that Howqua has already sent his family and part of his property thither. But not only are apprehensions entertained from the British, but the population of Canton, now for some time, from the stoppage of trade, thrown out of bread, are in a state of ferment, and numerous bands of robbers are prowling about, and committing nightly depredations. The city gates are every day closed at an early hour in the afternoon, after which no intercourse is permitted between it and the suburbs, and the garrison (lately arrived so-called Tartars) are permitting themselves the greatest licentiousness, robbing the people with the greatest insolence and perfect impunity. These gentry seem to be valiant only against their friends. There is a rumour current of Canton having been partially fired, and having burned during two nights. We think nothing more possible or even probable, but the report wants confirmation. The American merchants at Canton have received their chops, or permission to depart, but have not as yet availed themselves of it, probably not liking to trust themselves on the inside passage, whilst the whole country was in such a state of fermentation. The ships of war were visible from the tops of the foreign factories.

Many of the Chinese still disbelieve that the Bogue forts have been taken, and it is said that the pilot who took the first news of the astounding event to the Keunminfoo news at Heangshang, was bamboozed for telling such lies. The mandarines, we are informed, have manufactured chops, in which the English are said to have attacked the Bogue, but to have been driven back with the loss of two ships, by the brave garrison. It is a singular fact that hitherto, with the honorable exception of Admiral Kwan, the mandarines have been the first to run. This was the case in the fight at the barrier in August last; it happened in North Wantung, and where soldiers are under command of such ardent cowards, it cannot of course be expected that they should fight well. Admiral Kwan (whom by the bye we erroneously reported as dead some 6 or 7 months ago) was really killed in the assault on Anunghoy-fort. The circumstances of his death are still involved in doubt, but we have heard that he was struck dead by a musket ball, the moment Sir Fleming Semhouse was making signs to him to yield himself prisoner.* The admiral's body was delivered to his friends, at their request who sent a flag of truce on purpose, and minute guns fired from the *Blenheim* to honor the memory of a brave man. Another personage also met his death at Anunghoy, at least it is stated that his features, distinguished by a slit in the nose, were recognised to be those of Wanchung, the murderer of the crew of the *Black Joke*, and the incendiary of the *Balai*.

* We since learn on good authority, that Sir F. Semhouse, on entering the fort, found the Admiral already killed; another mandarin met his fate as above described.

we. We understand that the presence of this man was known in the fleet, and that a hundred dollars reward was offered to whoever should bring him in dead or alive. We regret that a soldier's death should have been the undeserved portion of one who so richly deserved an ignominious exit from this world.

EDICT FROM THE TOU-TAE.

Tai,—Military Governor of Casa Branca &c. &c. issues the following Edict for strictly prohibiting the acts (of the perverse) in order that the good may remain in quiet. It is well known that in Macao, Chinese and foreigners reside, having mutual commercial relations with each other. I have notwithstanding heard that reports have been spread abroad, which have caused the servants to leave the European houses—and which are indeed much to be detested. Therefore, besides giving secret orders to search for and apprehend such as spread these evil reports, I issue this Edict that all residing in Macao may know, and to the chiefs of every street that they remain quietly in the discharge of their duties. Let there be no opposition to this special Edict. 12th day, 2d moon, 21st year of Kaoukwang, 4th March, 1841.

Translation from the Portuguese.

From the Canton Register.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 20th day of the first moon (11th February) the imperial commissioner and great minister, and governor of the two Kwang provinces, *Keshen*; the general commanding in *Kwangchowfong*, *Ho*, the general commanding the land forces, *Kee*, received a despatch from the great military council, covering an imperial edict, dated on the 8th of the first moon (Jan'y, 30).

"To day *Keshen* has reported that the English foreigners have usurped possession of the batteries; and it is difficult to defend and keep (the province).

"He further reports in a supplementary document—in which he, with intense earnestness, begs that favour may be bestowed (on the English) &c.—On looking at the report, I am altogether filled with indignation and grief.

The said great minister, because of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and also because the inhabitants are exceedingly numerous, became apprehensive that commotions would ensue; and made this a cause for temp'rary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests (of the English); and for the present they have not been surrounded and extirpated.

I have already sent down my imperial will, investing *Yishan* with the authority of a general for the service of tranquillising the rebels; and *Lungwan* and *Yang-fang*, to be his assistant great ministers; they are to proceed to Canton and consult together on the extermination (of the English). I have further appointed an additional two thousand of *Hoopah*, *Szechuen*, and *Kuelchow*, to hasten to Canton, and there await the arrival of the above appointed and controlling officers.

There will be no difficulty in arranging our battalions; hasten, then your consultations and schemes, attack and exterminate. General *Ho*, is to halt near the provincial city; general *Kee* will lead the Chinese troops: the especial duty of these is to maintain and oppose—to act on the defensive. I order the said great minister to hasten to select, and drill, and instruct, the strongest and bravest soldiers. Further, be attentive in procuring supplies for the troops, and muskets, guns, and gunpowder and other things necessary.

After the arrival of *Yishan* and his coadjutors, let them all cordially agree, being of one mind to gain the desired end, exerting their strength to advance and exterminate, and again subdue and recover the places on the coast; and thus clearly manifest the vengeance of heaven; and prove your loyalty, and establish meritorious deeds.

Never let there be the least appearance of fear:

—Our indecorous in *limae primo*

Deficimus? our gate tabam tremor occupat arma?

to came us to let ship the opportunity (of victory).

Forward these orders at the rate of 500 li a day, with urgent haste, that all may know them. Respect this.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION.

IN CHINA.

H. M. S. <i>Wellenley</i> 74	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
<i>Blenheim</i> 74	Sir H. S. Fleming Semhouse, K. C. H. Capt. Pritchard.
<i>Malville</i> 74	Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
<i>Draid</i> 44	H. Smith Esq.
<i>Blonde</i> 44	F. Bouchier Esq.
<i>Calliope</i> 28	Herbert Esq.
<i>Samarang</i> 28	James Scott Esq.
<i>Alligator</i> 28	H. Kuper Esq.
<i>Conway</i> 28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
<i>Herald</i> 28	Nias Esq.
<i>Pylades</i> 20	T. V. Anson Esq.
<i>Nimrod</i> 20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
<i>Hyacinth</i> 20	W. Warren Esq.
<i>Moderate</i> 20	H. Eyres Esq.
<i>Columbine</i> 16	J. J. Clarke Esq.
<i>Cruiser</i> 18	Giffard Esq.
<i>Algerine</i> 10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
<i>Sulphur</i> 6	Belcher Esq.
<i>Rattlesnake</i>	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
<i>Starling</i>	Killett Esq.
<i>Jupiter armed enfile</i>	as troopship, Falton Esq.
H. C. S. <i>Queen</i>	Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden.
<i>Madagascar</i>	do. Capt. Dicoy.
<i>Atlanta</i>	do. Capt. Rogers.
<i>Nemesis</i>	do. Capt. Hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—27th, Span. *Rosa*, —, 28th, *Tahur*, Salado, from Manila. Brit. *Keyle*, Forbes, from Chusan. March 2nd, H. M. S. *Cruiser*, Capt. Giffard, from Madras and Singapore. H. M. S. *Pylades*, Capt. Anson, H. M. S. *Nimrod*, Capt. Barlow, H. M. S. *Conway*, Capt. Bethune, all from Chusan. *Charles Forbes*, Wells, and *Orion*, from Bombay.

SAILED.—March 2nd, Port *Angolica*, Place, for Singapore and Penang. *Providencia*, Xavier, and *Luz*, Jesus, for Batavia. 4th *Hamb.*, *Minna Maria*, Valentin, for Manila. On Wednesday next, Brit. *Gunga*, for Singapore.

Arrived in England from China, —Oct. 1st, General *Kyd*; 28th, *Fortrose*; 31st, *Frances Ann*. Sailed from England for China, —Oct. 31st, *Pennang*.

Arrived in Singapore from China, —Jan'y. 9th, *Asia*, *Elizabeth Ann*, (from Chusan); 9th, *Curat-joe*, *Cowajoe*; 11th *Hoghty*, *Baily*.

Loading for England, *Parrot*, *Hall*.

Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Java Anson*, *Augusta*, *Lowjee Family*, *Ardasoor*. From Calcutta, *Elisa*, *Hannah*, *Suena*, *Francis Cowajoe*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Roy*, *Ariel*, *Puppy*, *Syed Khan*, *Falcon*. From Singapore, *Tory*, *Sullana*, *Elizabeth*, *Ana Laiting*, *Minerva*. From England, *Fatima*, *Ivanhoe*, *Chertak*, *Princing*, *Gemini*, *Transporta*, *Pistonjee*, *Bomanjee*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, & *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Lenth*, *Madras*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th November via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 16th October via England. CALUTTA, 26th December, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 17th December & *Charles Forbes*. SINGAPORE, 25th January & H. M. S. *Cruiser*. JAVA, 16th December via Singapore. MANILA, 15th February.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Fo de Monte.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The undersigned will cash Bills of the above description at the current rate of Exchange.

JOHN A. MERCER.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE British Bark HYGIEA, 378 Tons old measurement; Captain J. HANNAH. Offers will be received by

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Macao, 22nd February, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.



THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, will sail for the above Ports early in March next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 26th February, 1841.

MERCHANDISE OR TREASURE.

WILL be taken on demurrage in a vessel in Macao Roads;—on application to

GIDEON NYE JR.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

23rd September, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMLETS; apply to

HOOKE & LANE.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS. FOR SALE.—Recently received from New York, now on board the Brig JANE in the Roads.

ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER 16 @ 23 oz. and NAILS South American Pig COPPER.

DUCK and TWINE.

GREEN PAINT.

BEEF

PILOT and NAVY BREAD.

POKE,

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

CLARET.

For which apply to

GIDEON NYE JR.

or to Capt. WOODBERRY, on board.

Macao, 27th January, 1841.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKE & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIES, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFHEALTHED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY. Common ditto, in wood and bottle. Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead. CHERRY COGNAC, of very superior quality. Holland GIN. French CLARET, *La Rose, St. Julien &c.* BROWN and PALE SHERRY. ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES. Superior OLD HOCK. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE. CIDER, in one dozen cases. Bass' BEER, in wood and bottle. Superior EAU DE COLOGNE. Manila and Havana SUGARS. OILMAN'S STORES. MARINE STORES.—CANVAS, Nos. 1 @ 6; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 5 1/2 inch; Lead Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Deepsea: Lead: Log: and Marline. ANCHORS of 3, 5, 6, and 7, cwt., and two of 22 cwt. each; CHAINS, of sizes; MANILA RUM.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE. TWO BRASS SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete.

BEAVER HATS. PERFUMERY.

STATIONARY.—STEEL PENS.

Pump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost)

A few Keys of TONGUES.

also, just received:

Patent Self Acting TIRE MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet.

ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kegs.

Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes

Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.

Do. FLOUR.

Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

MEAT BEEF, in half Barrels.

BERKLEY and PINK CHEESE.

MACCABOY SNUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 8th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex *Falkstone*.

5 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.

20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.

4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.

6 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.

2 do. Tierces HAMS.

100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.

A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATTELLOTT, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,

CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA.

THE *Herald* has brought out a small supply of the best MADEIRA WINE, from the cellars of Messrs NEWTON, GORLON, MUNDOCH & Co., who have so thoroughly established the character of their wine in China. The Packages are,

Halfheads.

Quarter Casks.

Half Quarter Casks, and

A few three dozen cases in bottle. Apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 29th January, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEER and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press. For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12 For six Months..... \$ 7 For three "..... \$ 4 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *Fe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

THE PANAMA AND KOSCIUSKO.

From the Singapore Free Press, 31st January.

Copies of Correspondence between certain Merchants at Macao and the Naval Commander in Chief of H. M. Squadron in China relative to Release from Blockade of the American ships "Panama" and "Kosciusko"

(1.)

Macao, 19th December, 1840.

To His Excellency,

Gen J. J. GORDON BREMER, Kat C. B. K. C. H. Naval Commander-in-Chief &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Having reference to your Excellency's public notice of Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, by all its entrance under date of 22nd June last, from on board H. M. Ship *Wallisley*, then lying in the Macao Roads, we take the liberty of most respectfully requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to inform us, for our own government;

Firstly, whether cargo, the produce of China, laden on the ships *Kosciusko* and *Panama* (now lying at Whampoa and both under the American flag) subsequently to the order for Blockade issued by your Excellency taking effect, (viz. 28th June) is liable to seizure and confiscation, in the event of either or both of said vessels being found outside any of the entrances of the River and Port of Canton by ships of H. M. Blockading Squadron; and

Secondly, that your Excellency would further be pleased to inform us whether China produce purchased and delivered, bona fide, on board either or both of the aforesaid vessels, subsequently to the blockade taking effect, is liable, on the said ships leaving the River and Port of Canton, when the Blockade of the same shall be raised, to seizure and confiscation to H. Majesty, on being taken possession of outside of said port by H. M. Ships.

We have the honor &c.

(Signed) BELL & Co.

(2.)

H. M. S. *Wallisley*, *Champroe*, 28th Dec. 1840. To Messrs BELL & Co.—Macao.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter of the 19th Instmt, I beg leave to remark, that it is unnecessary to enter into the general questions you have proposed, yet I may inform you that the late Commander-in-Chief, had formed an opinion (upon the special circumstances of the case) that the crews of the two American ships now in the River, would not subject them to seizure. His Excellency found upon inquiry that both these ships had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the Expedition on the Coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government, arising out of the disturbed state of affairs.

The Admiral therefore considering it a reasonable presumption that these ships might either have left the Port with cargo, or been actually loading at the period of the notice of Blockade, if they had not been subject to these unusual difficulties, did not intend to have obstructed their egress, and in the justice of that determination I concur.

Thinking that it may be a convenience to you to know the grounds upon which His Excellency's opinions were founded, I have been led to step aside from my usual practice in submitting them for your perusal: But you will give me leave, particularly to request, that these communications may not be published, as nothing can

be more embarrassing than the publication of the views of a person in my station upon points of blockade-law or practice: It is my duty to dispose of practical cases as they present themselves according to the best of my judgment, but your own opinion will be your more valuable guide on any questions of the kind now proposed to me.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER,
Commodore 1st Class, Commander-in-Chief.
(3.)

To His Excellency,

Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt. C. B. K. B. H.
Naval Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—Your Excellency's letter of 25th instant to the address of Messrs Bell & Co. having been placed before us, the undersigned British merchants, we take the liberty of addressing your Excellency on the subject:

By the law of Blockade as laid down in the book of 'Chitty, we find it declared that:

"The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who at the time of receiving it, is lying in the very port blockaded from retiring freely: and it has even been laid down in the case of the 'Betsey' that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actually neutral property: the distinction being, that he is not at liberty to make any fresh purchase after the notification. From the case of the 'Rolla' it appears, that the Court will hold every cargo to be fresh purchase, which was not delivered, previously to the notification, either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters."

And again,

"A Blockade is broken as completely by coming out as by going in: There may be instances indeed of 'innocent egress' said Sir William Scott in the case of the Frederick Moike: 'instances where the vessels have gone in before the Blockade: and under such circumstances it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to retire. But the utmost that can be allowed to a neutral vessels is, that having already taken on board a cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it. But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to apply, that neutral ships departing, can only take away cargo, bonafide purchased and delivered before the commencement of the Blockade."

This doctrine we find fully confirmed, and acted upon by the British Government in the recent blockade of the Rio Plata.—The following report from an English paper, is extracted from the Canton Press of 27th June last:

"Lord Palmerston at the instance of Merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the Crown law officers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo, their answer is: 'By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the Blockade.'"

In the letter to Messrs Bell & Co., we find it stated that the late Commander in Chief has formed an opinion in which you concur, upon the special circumstances of the case, that the egress of the two American ships now in the River, would not subject them to seizure, and the reasons given are:

"That they had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the Expedition on the Coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter, had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government arising out of the disturbed state of affairs."

We beg leave, with reference to these reasons, to point out to your Excellency, that the ship "Panama" arrived in Macao Roads on the 19th June, 3 days previous to your Excellency's notice of Blockade: and that this ship could only have succeeded in obtaining entry in so short a period by very unusual facilities afforded by the Chinese, arising from the fact of the Blockade being declared.

The other ship, the "Kocuchko," formerly the English ship *Malcolm*, afterwards sailing under the American flag as the "Alabama," had repeatedly been refused entry in the Port on the ground (notoriously a true one) that her cargo had been taken on board at the outer anchorage, in direct violation of the existing regulations of the Port of Canton, which required ships to bring papers shewing their cargo to have been bonafide shipped at some foreign port.

We therefore submit to your Excellency, that the reasons given for the egress of these vessels appear to be founded upon erroneous assumptions, or information: but we may at the same time point out, that even had they been substantially true, we apprehend the law of Blockade to be so clear and decisive on the particular point, that no such circumstance would in law, or in equity, justify the egress of two vessels for the special advantage of the parties interested, and to the injury of others.

We beg to assure your Excellency, not only that the Teas with which these ships are loaded could not have been purchased at the period the blockade was declared, but that from our knowledge of circumstances connected with the Canton market, we may confidently assert

that none of the Teas could have reached Canton until several months subsequently: and that part of them had very probably not even been at that time manufactured: and that the whole has been bought within the last fortnight.

We consider it also a duty we owe, alike to ourselves as British Merchants and to the interest of distant parties whom we represent, to protest most solemnly against the secrecy of the arrangements for allowing the egress of the vessels: for we find by your Excellency's letter, that the intention was known to the parties concerned prior to the departure of the Admiral, although to no one else: thus affording them advantages to the serious injury of many others.

It is further our duty to state, with every respect for your Excellency, that should the egress of these two vessels be allowed, we shall feel ourselves imperatively called on to make formal protest (and which we hereby do) against the losses or damages all or any of us have sustained, or may sustain, in consequence of the irregularity of the Blockade, and against any losses which may arise after its infraction, by such illegal egress.

Your Excellency's communication having only this day reached us, and the case being urgent, we trust your Excellency will excuse the haste with which this letter is necessarily written; but we are prepared to substantiate the facts and to adduce other evidence if required.

Our letter will be handed to your Excellency by a Deputation, which will wait upon your Excellency for that purpose.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
DANIELL & Co.
JAMIESON & HOW.
DIROM & Co.
MACVICAR & Co.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.
BELL & Co.
WILKINSON DENT.

(4.)

To His Excellency,

Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER Knt. C. B. K. C. H.
Naval Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to our letter to your Excellency under date 26th instant, and in compliance with your Excellency's desire for evidence in substantiation of the arguments therein adduced as to there being no special circumstances in the cases of the ships *Panama* and *Kocuchko*, entitling them to be released from the operation of the Law of Blockade, we beg leave to forward to your Excellency the following Documents.

1st.—An Extract from the *Canton Press* of 29th April 1840, detailing the then existing Regulations of the Port of Canton, by which it will be seen that several days were necessarily required to enable a Vessel to obtain admittance into Port.

2nd.—An Extract of a letter from Mr. Nye, an American merchant then in Canton, shewing the time actually occupied in getting a ship secured after her arrival at Whampoa.

With reference to these papers, we may again beg leave to remind your Excellency, that the *Panama* arrived in Macao Roads from America on the 19th June, and that both ships only entered within the Bogue Forts on the day when the blockade came into operation, viz. the 28th June. The *Panama* was a vessel direct from the United States; and the *Kocuchko* was, a few months before, the English ship *Sir Charles Malcolm*; and she afterwards sailed between the outer anchorage and Whampoa, as an American vessel, under a pass granted by the American Consul in Canton; and subsequently changed her name to the *Kocuchko*, in order to obtain entry into the Port, permission having been refused to enter a second time as the *Alabama*.

We also beg to hand Your Excellency.

3rd.—A certificate signed by G. Nye Esq. an American Merchant resident in Canton in June last, to the effect that no Congou Teas were then left on hand unsold, and that several ships left the Port only partially loaded, in consequence of being unable at that time to obtain full cargoes, and owing to the notice of Blockade preventing their remaining longer in Port.

4th.—A letter to the same effect from W. R. Lejee Esq., an American merchant of the Firm of Wetmore & Co. to W. Bell Esq., dated 31st December, 1840.

5th.—A certificate from J. Salado, Commander of the Spanish ship *Nueva Victoria*, stating that his ship left that Port with only half a cargo from the aforesaid *Teas*.

6th.—A letter from G. Nye Esq. to G. T. Braine Esq., a British Merchant now in Macao, under date 20th Dec. containing extract of a letter from an American Merchant then in Canton, stating the particulars of the purchases of new Congou Teas with which the *Kocuchko* and *Panama* are partially or entirely loaded.

7th.—A letter from W. Delano Esq., the American Vice Consul in Canton, and a member of the American Firm of Russell & Co., detailing the aforesaid purchases, and stating his belief that the Teas were placed on board the *Kocuchko* for safe keeping.

We believe it will be found that both the vessels in question entered Port after the Blockade came into

operation; but we do not wish to dispute that they were entitled to leave Port without Cargoes, if they really entered before that period.

We beg however respectfully to submit to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade clearly declares, that no vessel can leave Port with cargo, unless it is actually bought, and on board the ship, or lighters, prior to a Blockade commencing: And it appears by the foregoing papers, not only that the cargoes of the *Panama* and *Kocuchko* cannot come under such designation; but that the Teas of which these cargoes consist were not in Canton in June last, and were in fact only purchased during the present month.

Further, the vessels in question do not appear to have wished to exercise their right to come out without cargoes, but have remained in Port from June to December; and as they entered with the full knowledge of a Blockade being declared, and of the clear law on the point of egress, the owners cannot, we submit, complain of the operation of a law to which they voluntarily subjected themselves.

We submit these papers to your Excellency, in order to prove that, equitably, these two vessels cannot claim a privilege of carrying out valuable cargoes for their special benefit, whilst many ships which entered the Port previously, were compelled to retire from it only partially loaded in consequence of the Blockade taking effect before their cargoes could be completed; and whilst many other vessels which arrived immediately afterwards, have been compelled to remain outside, at heavy loss to the owners from the same cause.

Even were the circumstances different, we respectfully take leave again to point out to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade is clear and precise against the egress with cargo under any such circumstances; but in these cases it will doubtless be satisfactory to your Excellency to find, that the law and equity render it alike inexpedient, that they should be relieved from the operation of a well recognised principle.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
JAMIESON & HOW.
MACVICAR & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.
HELL & Co.
DANIELL & Co.
DIROM & Co.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
WILKINSON DENT.

(5.)

H. M. S. *Wolsey*, *Chuenpee*, 18th Decr. 1840.

Messrs DENT & Co.

and other British Merchants at Macao,

GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the subject of the letter you did me the honor to address to me under date the 28th instant, and to the personal communication which took place when you called upon me, I beg to inform you that I referred the points discussed in both, to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and I think it right to enclose for your information a letter which that officer has addressed to me, and my reply thereto; these Documents will so fully explain the views entertained by the representative of H. M. Government, also place my position with regard to the matter in so clear a point of view, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it a moment.

I may however say, that with regard to *Ingress* to the Port of Canton, by ship passage, my own responsibility is clear, and it is my intention to maintain the law of Blockade without relaxation. There is one subject in the letter of H. M. Plenipotentiary to which, Gentlemen, I must beg to request your attention; it relates to the extreme inconvenience and positive detriment to the Public Service, occasioned by the publication of correspondence relating to important matters pending their operation; such a course can only have the effect of embarrassing the officers of the Crown, and of increasing the difficulties of their position, already sufficiently perplexing and delicate; and as the present communication has been made to you thus at length from an earnest wish on the part of the Plenipotentiary and myself, to afford the Mercantile community every possible information, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere desire that it may be regarded as exempt from actual publication.

(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,

Commodore of the 1st Class and Commander in Chief.

(6.)

H. M. S. *Wolsey*, *Chuenpee*, 20th Decr. 1840.

To His Excellency,

Commodore Sir J. J. G. BARNES, Knt. C. B. K. C. H.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I have given my best attention to the letter you have been so good as to hand me, signed by certain British Merchants at Macao, upon the subject of the egress of the two American Ships "*Kocuchko*" and "*Panama*" and I take the liberty to trouble you with some observations in support of my earnest request and advice, that they may be permitted to pass unobstructed.

My reasons for earnestly suggesting this course are so

independent of the main body of allegation and argument pressed by those Gentlemen, that I am relieved from the task of touching it at all.

These two ships passed within the Bogue before the establishment of the Blockade, and I must now beg leave to call your attention to some observations respecting the character and effect of the Blockade itself, for it is upon that general consideration that my own views are founded.

In the first place, it will be remembered that the whole foreign trade with China is carried on through the Port of Canton, and therefore as far as that part of a Blockade of that Port be considered, the chief purpose was to press the Government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties. The more stringent intentions of distressing an enemy by cutting off and destroying the coasting trade, depriving him of supplies &c. &c., were not susceptible of execution without such a pressure of misery upon the people as Her Majesty's Government would never inflict till the obstinate injustice of the Court should render extremities necessary, and I must be permitted to add, that such extreme exercise of Blockade rights is not at all necessary to give legal effect to purposes of less urgent Blockade pressure.

I certainly cannot help feeling that the only two foreign ships in the Port, both of which entered upon the establishment of the Blockade, and have lain there six months since, have the strongest claim to consideration; always if it can be established upon oath that no part of their cargoes is the property of Natives in China; neither should I ever have presumed to submit such a claim to the Commander-in-Chief, if it were not indispensable that he had a strict legal right under particular circumstances in a general and equal way to relax principles perfectly sound of themselves; for it is not indulgence per se that is vicious in Blockade practice, but a capricious indulgence, relaxing in one case, and restricting in the like of another nature.

Looking at the situation of circumstances, and the peculiar character of this trade, I was strongly disposed when you announced the Blockade, to request you to make special provision for the safe passage out of all ships actually within the Port at its establishment; but it occurred to me that you would rather wish to promulgate it simply, and to leave to the Commander of the Blockading force his perfectly just and usually exercised right of considering particular cases as they presented themselves. I may briefly remark here in reply to a considerable portion of the letter of the Gentlemen, that the advantage of the egress of these ships to the parties concerned, could never enter into the consideration of the late Commander in Chief, or into your own own, or into mine.

It was looked at entirely as a question of fair claim, without reference to profit or loss to any parties whatever, and the disadvantage of their egress to persons in the same situation has no relation to the matter in hand; for it may be taken for granted that what the Naval Commander in Chief could publicly do in behalf of one individual, would have been done for any other in the like case. It would be no becoming or likely motive with me for urging, or with the commander in chief for resisting, what was felt to be a fair claim, that the proper relief of one person was a disadvantage to another not in the same situation;—another, and a very remarkable cause of consideration remains to be stated.

Macao with a very large Chinese and Foreign population, is in a great degree dependent on Canton, and the towns of the inner passage, if not for actual subsistence, assuredly entirely for comfort and convenience. This circumstance made it an act of necessity to leave open the inner passage, which it should be said is only a boat passage, and might therefore be done without damage to the general stringency of the Blockade. Any other course would have cast extreme distress upon the Portuguese settlement the neutrality of which we professed to respect, and where all the foreign community were seeking refuge.

But the vagrancy of the Chinese Officers, the trading spirit of the people, and the perfectly justifiable readiness of the merchants to prosecute their business in every way they could, produced the natural consequences of an extensive smuggling trade in small native craft passing by channels impracticable for ships. The result is an extensive trade at the Port of Macao, both inwards and out in all manner of ships, British and American &c. &c.; neither do I for one moment pretend that it is justifiable or indeed possible to interfere with a trade carried on through Macao, however certain it may be that the produce is smuggled into, and down from Canton.

But I certainly do contend that its unavoidable existence furnishes the strongest reason for placing these two ships at liberty. We are able to stop ingress of the foreign shipping at Canton, and it is a just and necessary right to exercise; but we are not able to prevent a smuggling trade by numerous boat passages which gradually releases the ships at the outer anchorages.

The Admiral concurred in my representation (founded upon this state of circumstances) that it was no more than an act of justice to place these two Ships of a friendly power at liberty, when it could be done without damage to the main public and practicable purposes of the Blockade.

Upon my return from the Northward I was addressed in a private way by Mr. Delesno, holding, I believe, Consular authority from the Government of the United States. He said he had been unwilling to trouble the Naval Officer upon the spot, in the absence of the commander in chief, but he certainly thought the whole bearing of circumstances gave the matter a powerful claim to lenient treatment, and he hoped that upon full consideration I would see it in the same light and do what I could to recommend it to the Admiral's favorable disposal.

My own mind had long been made up on the propriety of permitting the egress of these two ships, and I laid the ground of my general reasoning before the late Commander-in-Chief, who concurred with me, and authorized me to say that he would not oppose the egress of the ships, if debarcation was made that the cargoes were not native property.

These are the circumstances, Sir under which these ships have come down the River, and kindly considerate as you have always been of the difficulties of my public position, I am sure you will not place me as the Representative of the Country in the distressing situation before the Government with which I am negotiating, and before the whole foreign community, of having fallaciously induced the belief, that the passage out of the ships was certain.

It cannot be too frequently insisted that as yet the motive of a Blockade of the Port of Canton by the ship channels is completely achieved whilst ingress is prevented, and the Government is pained by the deprivation of the shipping duties and the stagnation of employment at Canton; further pressure in the way of Blockade is a matter which your Excellency will determine upon or not as you may see fit if hostilities unhappily ensue between the two countries. But to the extent and for the objects that the Blockade was established, it has always been steadily pursued; and whilst affairs remain in their present attitude, I should be the very last person to advise it should be relaxed.

The egress however of those two ships (the only two in the Port) has no connexion with those objects, and under all the considerations I have noticed, will, I am persuaded appear to Her Majesty's Government, to be no more than a suitable act of friendly respect to the flag of the United States.

I need not say to your Excellency that I do not shrink from the responsibility of counselling and requesting this measure. And I consider it only due to you to add, that I can offer no objection to the transmission of this letter to the Gentlemen who have addressed you upon the subject, if you are so good as to accede to my request: A request I make to you in my public character, and in the persuasion that measure is just and suitable upon public grounds; for it has never been the practice of the British Government to exercise Blockade rights with the least degree of unnecessary harshness. Whilst I have no pretension or disposition to gainay the unquestionable right of the Merchants to remonstrate and complain whenever they consider themselves aggrieved, I certainly will permit myself to observe that it were to be wished a reasonable latitude should be left to officers charged with difficult and delicate duties, to act in particular cases as seems best to them for the general interests upon a view of general consideration. Above all it is to be hoped that the highly respectable Gentleman who have signed the letter of the 26th instapt, will at least refrain from publishing this correspondence whilst it may be necessary to continue the Blockade.

They will always find their remedy by representation to England; and the publication of the correspondence at present can serve no other purpose, than to embarrass the Government and officers of their Country, not because there is the least difficulty in justifying what has been done, but because it is in the highest degree inconvenient to be driven into the discussion of public measures during their progress.

It has happened to me in the execution of my duty in China to stand between the merchants and very grave difficulties, and upon public grounds, I consider myself entitled to expect that they will refrain from a course of proceeding which would be mischievous to the well understood interests of the Country.

The alleged wrongs and injuries that may have been cast upon them can be duly investigated and redressed without disturbing the public interest.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) C. ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

7.

H. M. S. *Wellfleet*, *Chungking*, 28th Dec. 1840.

To His Excellency.

Captain ELLIOT, R. N.

H. M. Plenipotentiary in China.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date, consequent on one which I submitted for your perusal from certain British Merchants at Macao relative to the egress from the Port of Canton of the American ships "*Panama*" and "*Esmeralda*."

The subject appeared to me to involve very grave and delicate points: you have however so perfectly explained

your views of the case, and the considerations which induced you, and the late commander in chief, as Joint Plenipotentiaries from Her Majesty, and representative of the Government to give to the parties interested an assurance amounting to a pledge, that I feel it to be my duty to accede to the request you have made to me; considering that a refusal on my part would place you, as Her Majesty's Representative, in a position of infinite difficulty, inconsistent with the honor of the Country, as well as the good faith which ever marks her functionaries. I do myself the honor, therefore, to acquiesce your Excellency that the American ships named above shall depart without obstruction.

In thus complying with the wishes you have done me the honor to convey to me in your Public character, it is necessary for me to state to your Excellency, that the responsibility (if any exists) arising from the measure cannot in the slightest degree attach to me, inasmuch as it was decided upon by the late commander in chief, and yourself, doubtless after the most mature consideration, sometime previous to my assuming command of the fleet, and without my having the slightest knowledge of it.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,
Commander 1st Class, Commander in Chief.

8.

His Excellency.

Sir J. J. G. BREMER, Knt. C. B. & C. M.
Naval Commander in Chief &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—Since writing your Excellency under yesterday's date, we have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of 29th ultimo, accompanying a copy of correspondence with H. M. Plenipotentiary.

As we had no satisfactory reason assigned by that officer, for the violation of the Blockade, our opinions remain unchanged: and we now respectfully submit to your Excellency our deliberate conviction, that the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton is illegal, and of no effect.

It is not for us to assume the right of deciding where the grave responsibility will rest, for the serious damages and losses sustained by those whose interests have been compromised by an illegal Blockade hitherto; nor for similar damages for the prevention of the ingress of vessels henceforward.

But our duty as British Merchants is to renew our most solemn protest against the proceeding, and to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to forward copies of all the Documents of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Upon these Papers we shall found such representations to the officers of the Crown, as will in our humble judgment be conducive to the general interests.

In deference to the request of your Excellency, we shall for the present refrain from publishing in China the correspondence in question; but it is due to your Excellency to state, that we shall lose no time in forwarding copies for publication elsewhere.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) DENT & Co.
JAMIESON & HOW.
MACVICAR & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.
BELL & Co.
DANIELL & Co.
DIROM & Co.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
WILKINSON DENT.

Macao, 1st January, 1841.

(INCLOSURES IN LETTER No. 4.)

No. 1.

Extract from *Canton Press*, 24th April 1840.

An Edict has been issued by the Canton authorities regarding the new Port regulations, according to which no ship is allowed to enter the Bogue without having previously sent her ship's papers to Canton, and received thence the necessary permission to proceed to Whampoa. This new law cannot fail to be in some degree embarrassing to newly arrived ships, to which loss of time is a matter of the utmost moment. We hear that this Edict is already being acted upon, and that several vessels lately arrived from Manila are now waiting outside for their permission from Canton to enter the river.

No. 2.

Extract of a Letter Dated Macao, 26th Decr. 1840.

From GIBSON NVE JR. Esq. to G. T. BRAINE; Esq.

"I am favored with your note asking me to state the period of time necessary for ships to obtain permission to enter the Bogue in June last: to which it is impossible for me to give a definite answer, for the length of time depended upon the weather, as well as the caprice of the Mandarins. But the forms, as I understood them, in June last, were for ships to apply for Pilot at Macao, when their application passed through the Kow-min-foo to the Hoppo's office in Canton, whence it was submitted to the Vice Roy for his approval: after which his reply was returned to Macao; and not till then was the Pilot granted. Thus the time required depended upon the wind and weather in the passage to and from Can-

ton, and upon the pleasure of the Mandarins to give the application early or late attention. But in several instances, on the occasion of prior Blockades &c., the authorities gave permission for ships to proceed to the Bogue and await there their Pilots prior to entering the river or port. It was owing to the circumstances first stated, that some vessels were detained at Macao longer than others. From the best of my recollection, I should say the detention in May, at Macao or outside, for Pilots was 6 to 8 days. Regarding the time necessary to pass through the usual forms of the ship's arrival in port, that too depended upon the wind and weather, as the Pilot's chop from Macao only was acted upon by the the Mandarins. Prior to the presentation of the general Petition, about the first of May, the delay at Whampoa had been 10, 12, 18 and 18 days, but subsequently to the Petition being handed in the despatch was generally very good, and the Asia, "Valparaiso" and "Akhar" &c. were kept but five to seven days at Whampoa before discharging their cargoes."

No. 3.

Certificate of G. Nym Jn. Esq. Dated Macao, 20th December, 1840.

"I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge there were a few or no Congon Teas left in the Canton Market at the latter end of June last and that several vessels left Port but partially laden, owing to the scarcity of Teas and the declaration of Blockade."

(Signed) GIDEON NQE JR.
No. 4.

Copy of a Letter from W. R. LEECH, Esq. dated Macao, 31st Decr., 1840. to W. BELL, Esq.

"In reply to your letter of to day requesting information as to the quantity of Teas on hand in Canton in June last, and whether also any ships left the Port partially laden in consequence of the Blockade of the River coming into operation on the 28th June, I beg to inform you that the stock of Teas then remaining was very small, and a ship to our address, the *Merchant*, came out partially laden in consequence of the Blockade coming into operation on the 28th June."

No. 5.

DON JOAQUIN SALADO, Capitan y Primer Piloto de la Fragata N. Victoria.

"Certifico que en el mes de Junio p. s. sali con dicho Buque del fondeadero de Whampoa con (600) sesenta y tres Toneladas de Cha & flete, siendo la mitad de la Carga que hubiera sacado & no haber ocurrido el Bloqueo de Canton."

Macao, 30 de Diciembre, 1840.

(Signed) JOAQUIN SALADO.
TRANSLATION,

"Don Joaquin Salado, Captain and first officer of the Ship Nueva Victoria.

I certify that in the month of June last I left in the aforesaid ship, from the anchorage of Whampoa with 600 Tons of Teas on freight, being one-half of the cargo which I should have brought out, had the Blockade of Canton not occurred.

Macao, 30th December, 1840.

(Signed) JOAQUIN SALADO.
No. 6.

Extract of a Letter from G. Nym Jn. Esq. Dated Macao, 28th December 1840. to G. T. BRAIN, Esq.

"I have this morning a letter from Mr. Ritchie of the 8th which gives me the following information."

"We have had little news of interest. Kehen keeps every thing unusually close, he has certainly been in direct correspondence with Captain Elliot \$5,000,000 is not believed here. Mr. Coolidge has been purchasing Teas for the *Koelucko* at high prices 32 & 34 taels for fine Pekoe flavored Congous. Snouqua settled for twenty chops a day or two since, all of which probably will be shipped off instantly. The Teamen are as tough as whalebone, and are asking 36 to 38 taels for cargo Young Hysons, of which but few are yet in market."

"There are four Chops down from Yenwo and another Hong for cargo, but are very secret about it; they wait to hear it they can take Cotton. I fancy Mr. Steeven's cargo. Footai will not send chops for any thing."

No. 7.

Extract from a Letter from W. DELANEY Esq. to D. L. BURN, Esq. dated Canton, 18th Decr. 1840.

I am disappointed in the scale of prices which have been settled here by some of my neighbours, which are: 34 Taels for the finest Chops (of Tea) and 28 @ 30 for the second grades; about 30, some say 40 Chops, have been settled for, all or nearly all of which are now going on board the *Koelucko*, I suppose for safe keeping."

To

The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—We take leave to wait upon you with a copy

of a correspondence lately held, between certain Merchants and Sir J. J. GOMMON BREMER, Naval Commander in Chief of H. M. Squadron in China, relative to the egress from the Canton river of the American ships *Panama* and *Koelucko*, and we request you will take an early opportunity of laying the same before the Association for their serious consideration.

It is scarcely necessary for us to do more than refer you to the correspondence itself and the documents which accompany it, for a due understanding of the whole proceeding, which in our apprehension is an open and unjustifiable violation of the law of Blockade, as expounded by the highest legal authorities on such matters.

We may however repeat the assertions made to the Commander in Chief, that the case of the ships in question is destitute of a single circumstance which can be considered justificatory of a relaxation of the Law in their favor, for:

Firstly—They entered the port under full warning of an intended Blockade and in undoubted violation of it.

Secondly—By the customary application of the Law (apart from their violation of it in the matter of entry—excusable, perhaps, in the present instance on the ground that there was not a ship of war then off the Bogue to prevent their ingress) they might have retired from the Port, with their original cargoes—or in ballast—or remained within, till the Blockade was raised, and;

Thirdly—That the Teas of which their cargoes consist, were not in Canton until some months subsequent to the establishment of the Blockade, and in fact, were only purchased a few days since, as will be seen by the accompanying extracts of letters from parties on the spot, and;

Finally, it is a great additional aggravation of the present violation of a clear and distinct law; that the intention to relax it in favor of the ships in question was studiously concealed for many weeks from all but the parties immediately interested in these vessels by H. M. Superintendent of Trade, who, it appears, by his own letter, admitted to a private visit, the Vice-Consul of the United States (who is an American merchant and one of the consignees of the *Panama*), for the purpose of making known to him, the intended suspension of the law in respect of both ships; and who in his super-added capacity of Plenipotentiary, not only, as it further appears, solicited suspension of the law by the Naval Commander in chief, but guaranteed him against the consequences thereof with H. M. Government.

With reference to the letter of H. M. Plenipotentiary to Sir J. J. G. Bremer, in which he attempts to justify the egress of the two ships with cargoes on the ground of an extensive smuggling business having been carried on during the Blockade, thro' Macao, we may point out to you, that the only cargoes of Tea which up to the present time have left China since 28th June, (date of Blockade taking effect) were brought out before the Blockade came into operation, and that even had there been any such extensive trade at this place, the obvious mode of placing the owners of these vessels in an equally advantageous position with their outside neighbours would have been to allow them egress from the Port without cargoes.

It only remains further to add, that, considering these proceedings are an unjustifiable violation of the law, for the benefit of a few individuals and to the serious injury of the general interests, it is the intention of the undersigned to prepare a petition to the House of Commons, founded upon the correspondence in question, a copy of which shall be handed in due course, and we earnestly solicit your co operation in taking such steps as may protect the British Mercantile Community in China, from a repetition of similar arbitrary and capricious proceedings.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Same signatures as to the foregoing letters.)
Macao, China, January, 1841.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

From the Bombay Times, 9th January.

We have already given a narrative of what is understood to have been the line of proceeding adopted by the Admiral, and the extracts from the Canton papers shew, that on this point, opinion is uniform.

Our contemporaries concur with the universal public voice, that a great calamity has befallen us: that

for the present the objects of the expedition are stultified by our own deeds, and the date of the conclusion of amicable arrangements, and the renewal of commercial intercourse indefinitely postponed. We ventured in our last publication, to predict that the Chinese would proclaim the retrogressive movement of Admiral Elliot from the *Yellow Sea* to Chusan, and from this letter to Canton as a glorious triumph for them, and a confession on our part of defeat; and that in their proffer of treaty, they desired nothing but indefinite procrastination. These were no great efforts at vaticination we confess, and can claim no particular merit that they should have been verified almost as speedily as reiterated. While the deputy of the Emperor the third person in the realm, was negotiating with all humility and condescension with Admiral Elliot at the Peiho his master the Emperor, trembling at Peking, had caused the proclamation which we now publish to be issued at Canton, proclaiming his success and our defeat, in terms as arrogant and insolent as any which he has ever heretofore employed. If the Chinese seek for proof of the Imperial manifesto, he may point to the fleet returning from the *Yellow Sea*, and sailing to meet a commissioner, who is believed by Admiral Elliot to be authorized to make a conclusive treaty; but whose powers the Imperial chop limits to reporting proposals to the Emperor.

The Admiral, so far as we can gather, has made no demand of compensation for our destroyed Merchandise, or reparation to our injured merchants; and if we were to endeavour to discover the objects of the expedition from the character of the transactions which have already taken place, we should say that the armament had been sent to tell the Emperor of China, what a deal of expense its outfit and despatch had cost us, and to insist on his Majesty defraying the charge, and then to sail back again and tell the people of England what a deal of money we had got from the Emperor of China—as much as nearly covered the whole cost of our going to ask for it—and what a reasonable fellow he was compared to what he was represented to be.

Though the Soldiers and Sailors were suffering from disease occasioned by the want of provisions, or the bad quality of those which had been stored for them at Calcutta, and the coasts around them overflowing with plenty, the Admiral seems never to have dreamt of demanding that the Chinese people should be permitted to bring for sale the surplus into our camp, much less of insisting, that the Mandarins along the coast should be compelled to supply our forces at the current prices during the long and tedious lapse of time which the Chinese had told us would take place during the dependency of our negotiations. Though at this moment the Chinese waters are covered with British Merchantmen, and the Chinese traders are suffering even more than we for want of a supply of our Cotton, and a market for their silks and teas, it would have been too chimerical for the Elliotts to have thought of asking for a temporary and provisional opening of the trade to relieve existing distresses; while their notable treaty, which by and bye it to put trade on so free and liberal a footing is being arranged; and yet they ought to have made one or other, or both of these propositions, when at the mouth of the *Yellow River*, and to have insisted on them as a test of Chinese sincerity and preliminary to further negotiation, and the Chinese dared not have refused. No! honest man! He had been permitted an interview with "the third person in the Empire," who told him, if he would only be off with himself, and take his barbarians along with him, that two thousand miles along the Coast, he would meet with somebody who would speak with him, but who would require six weeks to get there, and that this somebody would report to the Emperor whatever might be said at Canton! and so he sailed away perfectly contented!

The Chinese appear to have turned out greater braggarts, and more thorough paltrons than we were prepared for, and we have been taken in by their bluster and cowardice.

The moment the Emperor offered to enter on terms, or to entertain negotiation, the very first point to have settled, to give time for negotiation, was the temporary cessation of all hostilities—the provisioning of our troops, and the temporary renewal of all our friendly commercial relations. These ought to have been tendered as preliminaries to test the sincerity of the Chinese Government: the only alternative for the refusal of which was an immediate march on Peking! Will any man dare to say, that with our fleet in the *Yellow Sea*, the

Chinese authorities would have ventured on a moment's hesitation?

We have spoken with all caution on the points on which we are, and for the present must be, imperfectly informed in reference to the conduct of Admiral Elliot: but besides the above, as to which there exists no obscurity, there is one still remaining to be discussed on which we have all the information which we can possibly desire to possess: that is, the question as to why the place of negotiation was removed from Peking to Canton. At first sight it may appear that this is a matter of little or no importance in which it was our duty as much as possible to defer to the wishes and prejudices of the Chinese, and that from shifting from one position to another, our cause could suffer little or no detriment whatever. Such probably was Admiral Elliot's view: we shall presently see, that a more erroneous one could not possibly have been adopted.

It is not alone the professed object of the Court of Peking to remove the place of negotiation that additional information may be obtained (forsooth) at Canton on points with which the Emperor is indifferently acquainted; but it will in some shape be the real one to procure this information from the lips of the Cantonese themselves. Now in this we have, by consenting to remove, bound ourselves to to acquiesce: that it, we have bound ourselves to regulate our future procedure by the version of the affairs of the last two years which the Canton Commission may have laid before it! Now this is all very well for the Emperor to have the testimony of his own subjects in his own favour on points where they themselves as well as their Sovereign are vitally implicated. But if we were in any uncertainty, if we were doubtful as to the facts or merits of the case, our fleet ought never to have quitted the shores of England—at least till these were cleared up. So long as there was any ambiguity about the matter every act of aggression we committed on the Chinese was a piece of criminal violence. Every life lost as the capture of Chusan was a national murder, so long as the English nation were in doubt as to the facts on which they were proceeding. But if we were in no doubt as to the grounds on which we had all along proceeded:—if we required no further enlightenment from the veracious Commissioners at Canton, why throw ourselves on their evidence at all? As it was by our own statement of the case, and by our own statement alone that we meant to abide, we should have cleared up the doubts of the Imperial mind, while English batteries approached the Celestial Capital! We need not refer to the time, yet within the memories of most of us, when the firing of the Bogue forts on our ships, and our sharp reply in round shot in return, which sent not a few of the Celestials to visit their super-solar and lunar relatives, was represented as merely a salute of courtesy with some small mistakes in the firing: we have just seen, that while Chusan was held by us, and the Emperor trembled in his Capital at the thought of our armament approaching the Yellow Sea, he issues a proclamation at Canton, declaring that the Barbarian English ought to have been exterminated, and that we had been compelled to return from apprehension of Chinese prowess. On the same principle, and referring to the same parties as evidence on the point under discussion betwixt us, there does not appear to be any reason to doubt but that we shall find, on their view of the matter, that there has been no opium destroyed!—that our merchants have never been threatened or maltreated! that Captain Elliot has never been in jeopardy, that the interruption of the tea trade is our doing, not theirs, and the whole misunderstanding, from beginning to end, has arisen from our own barbarian bull-headedness and stupidity!!

INDIA.

Sukkur, December 6th, 1840.

The news which we have received this day is worth communicating.

Nusser Khan having broken his promise of giving himself up, it became necessary to show him how the British Soldiers can treat such infamous conduct.

At 9 o'clock last night we received the following *Postscript to the Bombay Gazette* of yesterday written, as it states, by an eye witness.

CAMP KOTRI, DECEMBER 2, 1840.

Yesterday the 1st of December we had a very hard fight with the Brahoos under Nusser Khan who was strongly posted in the Hills near us, the action began early in the morning and continued till 4 o'clock p.m. The Brahoos had 400 killed and a

great number very severely wounded, we took 130 prisoners and Matchlocks, and Swords innumerable, besides Camels, and Donkeys, Sheep &c. In the 25th N. I. we had 11 wounded, and 1 Officer, Lieutenant Lodge Quarter Master, 1 Sepoy killed.

A Detachment of the 9d Grenadiers with us had 8 wounded and 2 killed, and the Detachment of the 21st Regt. N. I. had five killed and 36 wounded. I cannot express in language sufficiently strong how well the Sepoys behaved, no European Regiment could have done more, they were cool, steady and collected, endured great fatigue, and many continued fighting even after they were wounded. This action is thought to be one of the most splendid that has taken place in this part of the world, but in justice to the Brahoos, although their position was strong, it must be allowed that they fought manfully and kept their ground steadily and were only overthrown by the dreadful slaughter made by our Sepoys.

A Detachment of ours under Capt. Teasdale, left Camp about 12 o'clock at night and accompanied the Staff. Another detachment under Col. Marshall left about 4 o'clock with 2 guns, but from the darkness of the morning and the bad state of the roads it was dawn ere we got to the ground, but the Brahoos were taken by surprise. About 8 o'clock our guns were fired astonished them not a little; after a few shots had been fired, we saw the fellows crossing the Pass as if pursued, shewing that Captain Teasdale's party had got in their rear; then it was the fellows got peppered, and that too in first rate style; they kept falling in very quarter, yet they stuck to the steep Hills firing at us from behind pieces of rock.

A party of the 21st and another of the 25th were sent to take them in flank, and most gallantly they did it. They climbed the face of very steep rocks and drove the fellows before them. A party of Brahoos at the very top and behind a rock in fancied security kept firing at our men, climbing the heights, a gun was brought to bear as they were exposed to it, and bang it went, the grape swept away the fellows and carrying a large piece of rock with them, they thus kept still behind the rocks firing away, however when all the Sepoys had got up they blazed away and drove 140 into the front they threw down their arms, and only 10 escaped, the rest being brought into Camp, the General and Vizier of Nusser Khan were among the number.

This is the first battle I ever saw, and I must say that before this, I thought but lightly of the Sepoys, but I was surprised at the gallantry of these truly noble fellows—there were throngs of volunteers for every dangerous duty. I shall never forget them; wherever the Officers led they followed, always keeping a good look out for their officers safety.

One poor fellow who was sadly wounded, after he had been dressed and was lying in a Doolee, on seeing a good shot fired from one of the guns cried out "Bukot Alcha" and when it was known that poor Lodge was killed, which was almost the last shot that was fired, they galed the enemy and got so savage that they were scarcely to be restrained from rushing after the enemy who were already out of reach. It was impossible that anything could have been managed better; and the Bombay Sepoys have gained a fresh wreath of Laurel in this very decisive and brilliant affair.—*Bombay Courier.*

OVERLAND MAIL of 4th December.

BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.

Buckingham Palace, Nov. 21.—This afternoon, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess: his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, several Lords of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber, being present.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop, of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 29th of November, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

Her Majesty and the young Princess are, God be praised, both doing well.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail of 1st October, from India, reached London on 12th November, with intelligence to the following dates:—

China,	3rd July.
Singapore,	15th August.
Calcutta,	15th September.
Madras,	15th ditto.
Ceylon,	15th ditto.
Bombay,	1st October.

NOVEMBER 25.—Her Majesty has been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to erect the Islands of New Zealand into a distinct and separate colony.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Hobson, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the colony of New Zealand.

RAW SILK.—During the last month the trade has shown rather more activity at times, and several parcels of Bengalee have been sold. The operations in China have been very limited, and prices may be quoted lower. The importations have decreased, being, from China 100, and from Calcutta 450 bales. A large portion of the Bengal is of low quality. The clearances continue very small, and about the same as last month.

TEA.—The market quiet. East India Company's Congous, 2s. 3d. money.

EGYPT.

Mahommed Ali has been compelled to surrender unconditionally. The blockade of the Egyptian Coast was declared removed by Captain Walgrave on the 20th of Nov., to the delight of the inhabitants of Alexandria.

On the 22nd Commodore Napier approached the coast with some British ships: he demanded the liberty of 60 Syrian Seiks whom Mohammed Ali had last spring sent to Senaar for rebellion. Mohammed Ali hesitated.

Commodore Napier demanded an interview, which was refused on account of the Beiram. The Commodore then got on board a Steamer and to the amaze of the Egyptians entered the port of Alexandria, where he anchored. The Pacha received him graciously. A stormy discussion took place, when Commodore Napier produced a paper, and thus addressed the Pacha.

"Look here: this is a plan of all your fortifications sent to me by your own officers. You are betrayed and will be abandoned immediately. If you persist in refusing the demand, which I take of giving up Syria and the fleet, I shall within an hour after the attack begins on this city be its master."

Mahommed Ali asked a delay to the 27th, it was granted, and on that day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon he signed a Convention, and sent an order for the withdrawal of his Army from Syria. The order was despatched by the *Modes* steamer; and the troops are to be removed by the Turkish squadron, for the Commodore refused to allow them to return by land.

Mahommed Ali has promised to restore the fleet as soon as the Turkish officers arrive to take the command.

Emin Bey, the Turkish Vice Admiral, escaped on board the British fleet; he was fired at from the Turkish ships and was saved solely by quick rowing. Two Officers were shot in the boat by his side.

Ibrahim Pacha made an attempt to extricate himself from his embarrassing position near Balbeck, and to cut a passage thro' the mountains of Libanus: he was repulsed by the Mountaineers with great loss. He alone is allowed to return to Egypt by land.

A grand meeting of the Sultan's council took place on the 7th of December to decide upon the measures to be adopted towards Mahommed Ali. The Sultan has refused to abide by the Napier Convention.

Sherif Pacha, the Egyptian Governor of Damascus was massacred in a tumult by the populace.—*Bombay Courier* Jan. 13.

We give the following extracts from our Egyptian Correspondence—all that our limits admit—the remainder we shall endeavour to give in our next:—

Cairo, 17th Dec. 1840.

A Convention for the suspension of hostilities between Commodore Napier and H. H. Mahommed Ali Pacha, by which the latter is to have the hereditary Pachalik of Egypt, to evacuate Syria and to give up the Turkish fleet, was made 27th Nov. 1840, and sent to England to be ratified in the *Orient*.—(A.)

The communication of the above to the Egyptian authorities by a circular from Hussein Pacha 1st aid-de-camp of the Pacha. Great activity nevertheless exists in the war department,—shall,

powder and guns still being sent hence to Alexandria, and troops (16,000) to El Arish, where a camp is being formed. The general opinion here is, that the Pacha is only waiting the arrival of Ibrahim Pacha and the Syrian army to assert his independence:—the opinion of the Alexandrians is, that peace is established. The shells, powder and biscuit may be for the Turkish fleet, but why the troops are sent to El Arish, is yet to be learned. The Bedouins have commenced plundering, and have robbed several persons crossing the Suez desert.

Four gun-boats of His Holiness the Pope have arrived at Boulae and are going up the country, his Holiness has made a present of a shuffbox, mounted in diamonds, to the Pacha, who in return is going to send him some Egyptian Alabaster—a strange alliance.

Lord Palmerston's reply to M. Thiers upon the Eastern question and the right of the Sultan to appoint his Pachas and in which he proves, that a powerful vernal Prince, using the military and financial resources of his Pachaie, against his sovereign may be justly deposed by that sovereign without asking permission of la belle France—and that the creating such Pacha an independent King, is not the way to strengthen or maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire—(C.)

Damascus has fallen into the Sultan's hands.

The Sultan has negotiated a loan of £3,000,000 upon an English house, at 6 per cent interest secured upon the customs.

The "Convention" between Napier and Boghos Bey, not ratified by Admiral Sir R. Stopford.

Captain Fanshawe, R. N., was the bearer of the letter to the Pacha, from whom he obtained a letter to the Sultan, with his, Mahomed Ali's, unconditional submission, after which Capt. F. was despatched in the steamer *Magers* to Constantinople. Now I trust we shall have peace, notwithstanding the Pacha's continued warlike preparations, he is sending guns and ammunition in every direction, and purchasing and seizing every camel he can find.

The fleet is not yet given up to the Sultan—preparations for war still going on. Ibrahim Pacha has not returned here—it continues to be rumoured he is at Gazah, but I doubt this. Peace is spoken of as certain, but I am still of opinion the Pacha means to fight if he does not obtain the hereditary Pachaie of Egypt. (A)

Copy and Translation of the Convention between the Commodore Napier, commanding the Naval forces of H. B. M. of Alexandria on the one part, and H. B. Boghos Jussuff Bey Ministre d'Affaires Etrangères of H. H. the Vice Roy of Egypt, authorised specially by H. H. of the other part, made and signed at Alexandria, 27th Nov., 1840.

Art. 1. The Commodore Napier, in the quality above mentioned, having made known to H. H. Mahomed Ali, that the allied powers have recommended the S. Porte to reinstate him in the hereditary government of Egypt, and H. H. seeing in this communication a favourable opportunity to put an end to the calamities of war, engages to order his Son Ibrahim Pacha to evacuate, immediately, Syria.—H. H. also engages to return the Ottoman fleet, as soon as he shall have received the official notification that the S. Porte has granted him the hereditary Government of Egypt—which concession is and shall be guaranteed by the Allied Powers.

Art. 2. The Commodore Napier shall place a steamer at the disposition of the Egyptian Government to take to Syria the officers charged by H. H. with the order to the General in Chief of the Egyptian Army for the evacuation of Syria. The Commander in Chief of the British forces, Sir R. Stopford, shall name an officer to superintend on his part the execution of this measure.

Art. 3. In consideration of the above, Commodore Napier engages on the part of the British forces, to suspend hostilities against Alexandria and every other portion of the Egyptian Territories—he at the same time authorizes the free navigation of the Vessels destined for the transport of the wounded, the sick, and every other portion of the Egyptian army, which the Egyptian Government may desire to bring back by sea.

Art. 4. It is well understood that the Egyptian Army shall be allowed to retire from Syria with its Artillery, Arms, Horses, Munition, Baggage, and every thing which comprises the material of the army—*fait double original.*

(Signed) CHARLES NAPIER,
BOGHOS JOUSSOFF.

From the Friend of India, January 7, & 14, 1841.

JAN. 2d.—Nasser Khan has at length actually surrendered himself to Col. Marshall of in Scinde.

—Captain Brown, the gallant defender of Kahna, has been appointed assistant political agent under Mr. Ross Bell. There is no man whose promotion will give more solid satisfaction to the armies of all the presidencies than his.

—11.—Intelligence has been received that Dost Mahomed's family left Jellalabad on the 10th and arrived at Peshawar on the 17th of December. Brigadier Shelton's brigade marched into that place on the 21st. The whole of the Dost's family is now collected round him with the exception of his son Hyder Khan, confined at Bombay, and Akbar Khan, held in durance by the king of Bokhara. It is said he is to be located at Moussourie or Landour, under the charge of captain Fraser of the 2nd cavalry, with an allowance of two lacs of rupees a year.

—13.—Three vessels, with 500 European-Portuguese soldiers have just arrived at Goa from Portugal. They have had a long and tedious passage.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta Courier, 8th January.

The Opium sale was very crowdedly attended on Monday and the biddings very spirited—the first offer was 455 Rs. which rapidly ran up and the first three lots of Patna were knocked down at 795 Rs. the chest.

The following are the particulars of the Sale—

	Cheats.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar...	3945	810	705	795-14-3	21,19,775
Benares..	1995	705	695	698-11-4	13,93,922

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO CAPT. CHARLES ELLIOT R. N.

Chief Superintendent of trade,
H. M. Plenipotentiary in China,
Governor of Hongkong.

Sir,—If the guidance of your actions had been committed to your most determined opponent, he could not have placed you in a position more painfully humiliating than you now occupy. While the stirring events of the past 30 days were yet in progress, it was impossible to behold without commiseration your struggles to free yourself from the toils in which you had become involved; the excitement has now passed; and you stand exposed to the world so utterly defeated in all your plans, that every feeling of resentment is lost in the pity that even your enemies cannot deny to a position so unredeemably hopeless.

When last I addressed you, I promised to rejoin you when the final seal should be affixed to the honorable compact you considered concluded. Had you not long since exhausted public confidence, we might have shared in your belief that the object was attained. But we knew your character, and we doubted. While you were publicly lauding his "scrupulous good faith," the "very eminent person" was preparing the pitfall for your feet: all saw the gulph; a thousand voices were raised to warn you; with reckless self sufficiency you plunged forward; you trusted and were betrayed. Even your sanguine and visionary temperament dared hope no longer: even your capacity of endurance was at length exhausted. No longer able to brook the barefaced and shameless deceit that had been practised upon you, wounded vanity gave impulse to your tardy sense of right; you suddenly started from the threshold of peace on which you had so long lingered in the crouching attitude of a supplicant, to arm yourself with the thunderbolts of our Country.—But it was too late; the blow you have struck, had it been timely, would have been crowning; but you have delayed till it has lost all influence by long impending; till its results, though utterly prostrating to the enemy, are unproductive to your country.

Where is the vindication of the outraged majesty of Britain? Is it to be read in the proclamations setting a price upon our heads? Where is the compensation for the cruel losses of our merchants?—Even your liberal promises are dumb.—Where, where, sir, is our commerce, our once flourishing, unrivalled commerce, whose vigour survived years of your fostering care?—It lies at its last gasp; Can all this be the result of chance and circumstance?—How is it that, while all around you doubted, you alone implicitly trusted? Had you never before been deceived?—What single result has yet been attained by your measures of the last 18 months?—With one of the most splendid armaments that ever our country sent forth,—with

a catalogue of wrongs to redress, that spoke "trumpet tongued,"—with right to demand and might to enforce, what have you achieved?—You present to the world the novel spectacle of a superintendent without a trade, a governor without a government, a conqueror vanquished by passive resistance, a plenipotentiary with whom none will negotiate. The past is without remedy, the future almost without hope.

What your next step may be, defies conjecture; for it is impossible to follow you through all the shiftings and doublings of your tortuous policy.

We were prepared to see you sacrifice much to a trade,—a trade on any terms, so it be but a trade: but was not the sacrifice a little too great, when, holding all its approaches in subjection, instead of proceeding at once to Canton, the scene of our former humiliation, and dictating your demands to the Emperor from the palace of his Viceroy, you paused in the career which the gallantry of our forces had opened to you; you cast the apron of the shopkeeper over the glorious uniform of our country—with the sword in one hand, you hold the balance in the other, and with the power of a conqueror you stand chaffering for "connivance." But even here you are foiled; for though the river is open to our ships, with us none will dare trade. With neutrals it will be otherwise; every measure fraught with perplexity to us, gives facilities to them. You seem bent on delivering us—once more into their hands. Had you been their paid Agent, you could not better have promoted their interest.

But beware Sir. You have declared that there shall be no trade unless your wronged countrymen are admitted to a full and equal participation in it. From this declaration you dare not swerve—I say you dare not. No subterfuge will avail—to the very letter must this pledge be fulfilled. Remember, Sir

Ad tristem partem athena est auspicio.

The Panama and Kosciusko are fresh in our recollection.

It is true you are pledged to your Patrons to re-establish the trade: but the people of England will demand some better return for the exerted energies of their country, than the revenue which a fraction of a season's forced trade may yield to the Exchequer. You may furnish dispatches for another Blue book; but the inflated pomp of your unmeaning periods will no longer be received as earnest of an honorable adjustment, of which even you must now despair.

What then remains for you? I once counselled you to retire—to leave us. Circumstances are now changed; you must abide the issue of your diplomacy. For, ere long, deluded by your precipitate representations, our merchants in England and India will have put forth their resources in search of that renovated and firmly established trade to which you have invited them. It were a mockery to lead you to believe that they will look for relief at your hands, but still you are in honor bound to abide the issue. They cannot be abandoned.

None need envy your reflexions: for the wildest delusion of human vanity can no longer conceal from you your utter unfitness for a situation into which chance and family interest have thrust you. It has been a costly experiment; let us hope it may not be without its ultimate advantages.

Your recall cannot now be long delayed. Even in this divided community, there is but one feeling of its necessity; we have but one hope of relief. The severest scourge cannot endure for ever.

PETREIUS.

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 13th March 1841

By the *Mor* from Bombay and Singapore, we have received papers from the former place to 9th January, and the Free Press of 18th February from the latter. The December Overland mail arrived in Bombay on the 13th January, and Calcutta papers to the 23d have been received per *Mor*. We give some extracts from them and the Free Press; the *Syph*, which left Singapore on the 13th Feb., but has not yet arrived, brings on the mail. Upon the whole it is as devoid of news of interest as can well be, if we except the ascension of the Queen, and the pacific views entertained by the new French Ministry. Mahommed Ali of Egypt finding Syria taken from him by British arms, and Alexandria threatened, has submitted, but the treaty

signed by his agent and Commodore Napier, has not been ratified by Admiral Stopford and the Sultan, so that the Eastern question cannot yet be considered at an end. Our extracts are from the press of matter, and from the papers coming to hand at a late hour, necessarily very scanty, but had we anything of much importance to record we should have contrived to make room for it.

The *Mor* has made a remarkably short passage from Singapore, considering the season of the year, having left Singapore on the 19th February and arrived here on the 10th—only 19 days.

Last week we expressed an opinion that the British forces would, without delay take possession of the city of Canton, but H. M. Plenipotentiary arrived here from Whampoa on Monday last, and soon after issued the two following documents, from which it will be seen that for the present at least, it is not his intention to take possession of Canton.

CIRCULAR.

To HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS,
The armistice granted to the enemy having expired yesterday morning at 11 A. M., the works in immediate advance of Howqua's Fort were occupied.

The accompanying proclamation was then issued to the people of Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.
On board H. M. S. *Calliope*,
Whampoa Reach, 7th March, 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esq. &c. &c.
H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary in China

A PROCLAMATION.

People of Canton!

Your city is spared, because the gracious sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the high English officers to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered.

But if the high officers of the celestial court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury. And if the native merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must immediately be stopped.

The high officers of the English nation have faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the miseries of war: and the responsibility of the actual state of things must rest upon the heads of the bad advisers of the emperor.

Further evil consequences can only be prevented by wisdom and moderation on the part of the provincial government.

Dated off the fort of *Bahamee*, near to Canton the 6th day of March, 1841.

We should suppose that from a seven years residence in China, Capt. Elliot had obtained a more correct knowledge of Chinese character than to think that his proclamation will have any salutary influence on the people, and will create in them that confidence in their safety which the military occupation of the river, and the destruction of their fortresses and soldiers must naturally have destroyed. The proclamation will probably have an effect quite contrary to what was intended, for accustomed as Chinese are to the double dealing and want of veracity of their own mandarines, they will estimate the character of officers of other nations by the same standard, and consider the above proclamation nothing but a ruse, that may enable the English hereafter to obtain possession of their persons and property, and will therefore be doubly anxious to get both out of their reach. It is absolutely chimerical to fancy that under present circumstances, trade to any considerable amount can be carried on, or if there should be it would be through the agency of neutrals, and we can hardly suppose that this humiliating measure, proving how powerless the English are to bring the Chinese to terms, would again be resorted to, or sanctioned by the British authorities. As to natives selling to or buying from English now, we cannot expect it, for so soon as the British forces leave the river, so as no longer to awe the mandarins, so soon will these pounce down upon such offenders and punish them in body and purse, as traitors to their country. We confess that we should not like to see a trade attempted as affairs now stand, but from all appearances H. M. Plenipotentiary intends making the experiment. That he will there again fail, as he has hitherto so signally done in the general management of the expedition, we have not the slightest doubt, and fervently wish that the conduct of affairs may

soon be entrusted to other and abler hands; nor are we singular in this wish, which has been uttered, we believe, by almost every one of the British community here. The chief cause of our dissatisfaction is the apparent want of any preconceived plan of conduct; hence naturally the most inconsistent actions are the result, actions, the offspring of impressions of the moment, instead of forming part of one uniform course. We may in support of this assertion adduce the sailing of a squadron to the Peiho with the evident purpose of the Admiral and Capt. Elliot, there to treat with the highest authorities of the Empire. To this the Chinese objected—an objection which surely might have been foreseen, and, we think, probably, with firmness have been overcome. This was not done, the original intention was abandoned, and the Chinese were permitted to treat at Canton; this might have been done 9 months ago, without at all going to the Peiho; next, it was the intention of H. M. Plenipotentiary to keep possession of Chusan; for in a letter addressed to British merchants there, dated Chusan 9th November, he promises: "that in the event of arrangement with the officers of the Chinese government at Canton, you may rest assured that the situation of commercial interests at this point will be carefully heeded." How has this promise been kept? In the very first arrangement with Keshen, after 3 months of negotiation, Chusan is evacuated, and no permission even promised to British merchants to visit Tinghai as a free port. If the Plenipotentiary had been forced to abandon his plans by the success of Chinese arms, or by failure of success of those of the British, the reason why such concessions were made to the Chinese would be plain, and there would be no occasion to say anything more about it, than regret the necessity; but when only superior diplomacy restores to the Chinese possessions which they were too weak to retain by arms, then we must necessarily deplore that the diplomats were so unequally matched. We will not now enter more fully on the history of these negotiations, and of how completely the British Plenipotentiary has become the dupes of 'poor' Keshen, who, after he had by means of negotiation obtained all he intended, namely gained time, at once threw off the mask, and left Capt. Elliot, as far as a settlement of differences is concerned, exactly where he was on the arrival of the expedition in June last year. So anxious was Capt. Elliot for the conclusion of a treaty that he agreed to conditions much more unfavorable than could be expected would be imposed, but to Chinese vanity and arrogance even these appeared too humiliating, and it is now as intelligible as can be to every thinking mind, that unless the Chinese are effectually humbled, there will be no sincerity in their professions. But this is unfortunately not the view H. M. Plenipotentiary takes of affairs; he still continues the same system of abortive conciliation, which has hitherto so signally failed. The British forces, within sight of Canton, are stopped in their career of victory, & it is attempted, through illegal connivance of mandarines, to establish an intercourse with the people whilst the government of that people has set a price upon the head of the plenipotentiary, and whilst from all parts of the Empire soldiers are marching towards Canton with the avowed design of exterminating the barbarians. But inconsistent as Capt. Elliot's political conduct has been, yet on one subject he seems to have continued uniform in his wishes, which were to be able to send home this season the usual quantity of tea, and to obtain this object the greatest sacrifices have been made, and to it all other considerations have been sacrificed, without being a whit nearer its attainment. We are by no means advocates of needless violence, but why was not Canton occupied by the British forces when such occupation would, by distressing the inhabitants and the government, probably force the latter into all the concessions Capt. Elliot required of them? Why delay the threatened embargo until it be too late? Such a step would now be of little consequence to the Chinese; Canton by this time is deserted by four fifths of its inhabitants, and the seat of government no doubt removed to some distance inland. The Chinese will care little for what may become of the wretched remnant of Canton's population, whom poverty only, or perhaps the hope of plunder retains within its walls, and the consequence after all will be that the British forces will have to follow the Chinese farther inland. For this a greater landforce probably is needed than is disposable now; for, trusting to Keshen, it has been weakened by sending back to Singapore direct the

Bengal volunteers, and protracted hostilities will be the consequences of having refrained to strike the blow at the right time.

However improbable it may appear to us that any trade can spring up in the present condition of affairs, this hope is fervently clung to by H. Majesty's Plenipotentiary, who we hear has expressed his opinion that it is possible to carry on this season's trade, and issued on Wednesday last the following

CIRCULAR.

Macao, 10th March, 1841.

A Report has this day reached the undersigned to the effect that the authorities at Canton have granted pilot chops to ships other than British to proceed to Whampoa.

The port of Canton from its entrance to the opposite extreme, being in the military occupation of Her Majesty's arms, there is no reason to believe that His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Naval forces will under present circumstances admit the efficacy of passports or papers granted by the Chinese Government; the undersigned therefore, apprehensive that disappointment may be created, considers it right to give notice that it is highly improbable that ships will be allowed permission to enter the River under any authority than that of the Commander in Chief.

It should also be stated that a close embargo will very shortly be laid on the city and trade of Canton, unless and until the whole foreign trade proceeds upon a perfectly equal footing.

(Signed) C. ELLIOT.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

American and French ships have really obtained their pilot chops from the Chinese, whilst those to English are refused, and several American ships have already proceeded to the Bogue, whither their consignees have followed them. The *Aster* with a cargo of Cotton is now at the Bogue, and it is said her Captain carries with him a letter from H. M. Plenipotentiary containing a recommendation to the Commodore to allow that vessel to proceed to Whampoa. We can hardly credit this, although it is stated on pretty good authority. We have of course no wish to see American and other neutral interests injured, but surely, British subjects, after all the sacrifices their government has made, sacrifices which will eventually benefit all nations alike, should not be allowed to be placed in a worse condition than others, and this they will be, if the trade as now projected, is to be attempted at Whampoa; for through the Hong-merchants influence, exports may perhaps be obtained for shipment into neutral bottoms, whilst it might cost their heads were they to make shipments for English ships. In the present position it would be highly disgraceful if the British authorities were to countenance any connivance by which a sort of trade could be got from which by name at least the English are excluded. They have the power to enforce obedience from the Chinese, and after all they have suffered from them, it would be madness not to use it.

The total destruction of the forts at Anunghoy, South Wantung, and Tiger Island is now completed, in which the powder found in the forts has done good service. Everything in the shape of fortifications, guns etc., is effectually destroyed. The fort of North Wantung is for the present garrisoned by a detachment of the British forces. Four brass guns of immense size, we believe 190 pounds, were found in Anunghoy, one of which is, we hear to be presented to the Hon. East India Company, and the other three to the Queen. Some of the iron guns were of immense size, though of comparatively small bore—some measured upwards of 8 feet round, and are said to weigh 80 piculs.

H. M. S. *Druid* and *Jupiter* have, we understand, gone to Hongkong, with the view of again hoisting the British flag on that island. We understand that some government buildings will be commenced constructing forthwith.

It is now said that H. M. S. *Smyrna* will not proceed to England immediately, but that H. M. S. *Meriton* is about returning home.

During the week, H. M. S. *Blonde*, *Columbine*, and *Sigbee* have arrived, with all the transports from Chusan, having on board the garrison of that place, now no longer English, with the exception of the Bengal Volunteers who have been sent on to Singapore direct.

According to accounts received from Canton the desertion of that city continues, and it is said that four fifths of its inhabitants have already left it. Such was the panic created there by the approach of the British forces that during several days no provisions were brought to the Bazar, and boats were hired at very high prices to convey people and their property away. Many accidents have happened to these boats from being overcrowded, and bands of robbers infest the country everywhere. A hong merchant is said to have been a very heavy loser by their depredations; several women of respectable families have also been carried off by these miscreants, to be returned on payment of a ransom. It is said that the new Imperial Commissioner, Yih-shan, the Emperor's cousin, has really arrived in Canton, and that Keshen has been imprisoned by his order. We do not give any credit to the latter part of this report. Lin has, it is affirmed, been named Ty-tak or Commander in Chief of the forces of the Province; we think this is likely to be the case, since he offered himself to go in a similar capacity to Chekeang to attack the English there. It is further reported that the Tartar garrison has refused to fight the English, unless Keshen be removed from his office, of which they consider him undeserving on account of having shewn too much partiality for the English.

The released prisoners ex Kilo.—We stated last week that the prisoners had been given up, and that they had arrived here, in the transports from Chusan. We have since learned that it was only after repeated demands from Capt. Bouchier that they were at last liberated, the Chinese evidently being inclined to evade that part of the treaty with Keshen. Latterly the notes demanding their release were of a very stern cast, and the Chinese finding that no subterfuge would avail them, at last sent them to Ting-hae. Of the six Marines that were on board, three we understand, died during the imprisonment, they as well as the crew of the *Kilo* having been kept closely confined all the while, an exception to this treatment being only made in favor of Capt. Anstruthers and Lieut. Douglas, and latterly Mrs. Noble also. The sufferings this lady has undergone, well deserve the sympathy of the feeling and generous, and a narrative of them, from the pen of Mrs. Noble, is we understand, very soon to be published. When the *Kilo* upset, her Captain, Mrs. Noble's husband, fell overboard with their infant son in his arms, and were drowned, thus depriving her at one moment of both husband and child. Mrs. Noble was saved from sharing the fate of those dearest to her, and she and Lieut. Douglas with three or four of the crew, reached the inhospitable shores of China, in a small boat, after having been exposed to much suffering during two days, being without food or water. As soon as they reached the land, Mrs. Noble was shut up in a cage, and in this condition carried through many populous towns and villages, a spectacle to the gaping multitudes, until at last she reached Ningpo, where the same cage continued to be her prison for some time. The extreme bodily sufferings to which this cruel treatment exposed Mrs. Noble, were aggravated by apprehensions as to what would ultimately be her fate, it being at one time the serious intention of the Chinese to send her to Peking, as sister of the Queen of England, and if this had been done, who knows whether even a helpless female would have been safe from the punishment which it is said was intended for the other prisoners, namely to be cut in pieces in the Imperial presence; a spectacle which Keen-lung was very partial to, and had frequently displayed before him, whenever by good fortune or treachery enemies, by him called rebels, fell into his power. Her imprisonment continued for five months altogether, and although at last restored to liberty, she finds herself isolated, having by shipwreck lost not only her husband and child, but we fear also all or the greatest part of her property. We doubt not however that even at this distance from her home she will everywhere among her countrymen, meet with those both able and willing to mitigate her misfortune as far as this can be done.

We have recopied from the *Sing. Free Press*, the correspondence between several British merchants in China and H. E. Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, relating to the illegal crews, during the blockade of the American ships *Panama* and *Kinkaid*. We have, at the time these ships were permitted by the commodore to leave the river with their cargoes, complained of the illegality of the act, and

the injustice thereby done to the many, in favor of a few, nor has our opinion on the subject since undergone a change, and we are glad to perceive that our Cotemporary of the *Register* who some time since defended this proceeding of Capt. Elliot (for it was at his recommendation that the Commodore permitted the ships to go out) is now likewise loud in his condemnation of an exertion of power which it would require no small fund of casuistry to defend with any chance of success. We must refer our readers for the argument, both *pro* and *con* to the correspondence itself, and we hope that the appeal to government of the merchants, will, if nothing else, at least produce from it an expression of its disapproval of this act of H. M. Plenipotentiary.

THE ARDASER.—Letters have been received here during the week from Sourabaya, which mention that the *Ardaser* had been compelled to put into that port on the 9th ultimo, with loss of fore-mast, top-masts, fore yard, top-sail-yard, jib boom, and every sail she had bent—the effects of a gale she encountered near the Caramatta Passage. On getting into port, however, it was found that her hull was still quite tight, and that none of the cargo, consisting entirely of opium, had sustained damage. She was expected to be again in a condition to pursue her voyage to China by the 8th instant, and in the meantime her cargo, consisting of 1,319 Chests of Opium had been landed and deposited in entrepot, under an order from the Dutch government.

Saturday morning 1 s. m. We this moment hear that news have reached that the small fort in Macao passage, about 2 miles from Canton, has been taken by Capt. Belcher of H. M. S. *Sulphur*. We did not learn any particulars, but the news which the *Atalanta*, arrived last night, brings from the river has caused Capt. Elliot to leave for Canton immediately. We are also told that a Chop which Capt. Elliot a few days since sent to the Tsoutae at Casa branca has been refused by that officer.

From the Canton Register.
Proclamation by the magistrate of Heangshan.
We, magistrate of Heangshan &c. &c. for the purpose of peripatiously proclaiming on certain affairs.

It is known that Macao is a city where Chinese and foreigners intermixed dwell; which circumstance requires incessant, strict, and secret examinations.

And now, as the English foreigners are in open rebellion, it is a time when they are under correction and majestically stern treatment, and lest native vagabonds seize the opportunity to go about attacking, wounding, and killing people, which they will do, if they are not prevented, it has become necessary to be stricter in watching.

Now I have learnt on enquiry that on the 8th day of the moon (Feb. 28th) between 5 and 7 in the afternoon, some American foreigners, being near the *Ejia* temple (the Portuguese military hospital), were wounded by some Chinese: this conduct is in direct opposition to the laws; besides sending runners to seize, it is proper to issue a prohibitory proclamation, as follows, for the full information of the military and people dwelling within Macao. It is absolutely necessary that you distinguish between the foreigners of different nations—and then you may wrangle and fight—(when you know your man), and do not go to work in a disorderly manner, wrangling and wounding, and thus creating a disturbance; for when once you are seized and brought before my tribunal, you will most surely be heavily punished, and decidedly no indulgence will be shown. All should, without opposition, tremblingly obey. A special proclamation. 2d moon, 15th day, (March 5).

The Isabella Robertson, Braemar, and Thetis transports, have arrived from Chusan in Calcutta; the *Ranger* and *William Wilson*, were daily expected on the 13th January; the *Victoria, Eagle*, and *Elizabeth Ansell*, were to follow as soon as possible. The invalids on board of all these vessels, we have been informed (says the editor of the *Calcutta Courier*), are in a most emaciated condition, in fact they are mere walking skeletons. The *William Wilson* buried twenty six men on her passage from Chusan to Singapore, a period of seventeen days only.—*Canton Ristler.*

From the Chinese Repository for February.

SHIPWRECKED JAPANESE.—The American brig *Argyle*, captain F. Codman, which arrived from South America on the 19th instant, brought three Japanese sailors who had been rescued from a wreck in the

North Pacific (June 9th, 1840), in lat. 34° N., long. 170° 30' E., more than 2500 miles from their home. They were bound to Yedo, and, driven beyond their port by a westerly gale, had been drifting about for 181 days when found; the vessel was a single masted boat, loaded with a cargo of 400 peculs of rice. They are from the village of Okinowu in the principality of Tootomi; lying about 100 miles SW. from Yedo. Their names are Akahori Shentaro, aged 37, the captain of the vessel; Kamiyama Matsunoski, aged 50, who has left a family at home; and Asayama Tatsuzou, aged 28. They were much pleased to find some of their countrymen in China. From them we learn that in many parts of the empire, especially among the eastern principalities of Nippon, severe famines have been experienced for three or four years past, so that the poor had died by the roadside of starvation; some of the princes had prohibited the exportation of all provisions out of their own dominions. The cargo of this vessel was designed for one of the princes of Tootomi then at Yedo. They represent the country as generally at peace internally. Much praise is due to capt. Codman for the kindness he has shewn to these men since they were rescued, and the hope is not a groundless one that they may still be returned to their native land.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper Mon, Captain ADAM YOUNG, to sail with all despatch. For Treasure or other valuable freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 11th March, 1841.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—6th British *Charlotte*, Pecket, and Java, from Bombay; *Anne Laing*, Hudson, from Singapore; *H. M. S. Blonde 44*, capt. Bouchier, *H. M. B. Columbine 16*, capt. Clarke, *H. M. B. Algeria 10*, capt. Mason, and transports *Alalovic*, Clarke, *Blundell*, Traill, *David Malcolm*, Malcolm, *Edmonstone*, Macdougall, *Ful-tay Sultan*, Gillett, *Marmion*, Wood, *Mohamed Shah*, Ovenstone, *Rahomany*, *Rustowjee Cowanjee*, Gallie, *Stalkari*, Dirom, *Sulimany*, Macfarlane, all from Chusan; 7th British *Red Rover*, Wright, and 8th *Etica*, Macarthy, from Singapore and Calcutta; 10th *Mor*, Young, from Bombay and Singapore; *Poppo*, Cole, from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED.—7th Spanish *Salvadora*, Ribeiro, for Manila; 13th *Gunga*, Reeside, for Singapore.

Under despatch, *H. M. S. Samarang*, capt. James Scott, for England, and a Steamer, it is said, will be immediately despatched for Bengal.

The Barque *Tory*, capt. Lowry, was lost on the 23d January, when she struck on a detached reef of the *Halfmoon Shoal* in the Palawan passage. It being impossible to save the ship, the crew got into the longboat and cutter, and steered for Singapore. On the 6th February they reached *Haycock Island*, and thence after a short stay, proceeded, and arrived at Singapore on the 10th February, having suffered little notwithstanding the privations to which they were necessarily exposed during a voyage of 17 days in open boats.

The *Ardaser* had been compelled to put into Soerabaya, for particulars see proceeding columns. Vessels sailed from Singapore for China: Feb. 13th. *Sylph*, William; 16th, *Laidmans*, Scott; 17th. *Falcon*, Pike; 15th. *Amer. William*, Kippen. Vessels arrived in England from China. Nov. 7th, *Tyrer*, Shadwell; 10th. *Asia*, Freeman.

Sailed from England, Nov. 25th, *Fatima*, Fethers. Loading for England, *Parrot*, Hall.

Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Amazon*, *Augusta*, *Lowjee Family*, *Ardaser*. From Calcutta, *Elihu*, *Hannah*, *Seymour*, *Francis Cowanjee*, *Rob Roy*, *Ariel*, *Syed Khau*, *Falcon*. From Singapore, *Sultans*, *Elizabeth*, *Minerva*, *Susan*, *Cornemandel*, *Laidmans*, *William*. From England, *Fatima*, *Ivanhoe*, *Cheriah*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Transports* *Pantonjee Bonanjee*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Linlin*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th December via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 16th October via England. CALOUTTA, 23d January, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 10th January & Mor. SINGAPORE, 19th February & Mor. JAVA, 30th January via Singapore. MANILA, 15th February.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Po do Monte.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 25.] Macao, Saturday, 20th March, 1841.

[No. 285.]

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The undersigned will cash Bills of the above description at the current rate of Exchange.

JOHN A. MERCER.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Recording Secretary and Librarian
Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque YEABEL II; apply to
GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CANTABRO, of 210 Tons: apply to
GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Barque MINERVA, of 327 Tons Register; apply to
INNES FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Clipper Man, Captain ADAM YOUNG, to sail with all despatch. For Freight or other valuable freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 11th March, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, will sail for the above Ports early in March next. For freight or passage apply to
J. T. DE AQUINO.
Macao, 20th February, 1841.

MERCHANDISE OR TREASURE.

WILL be taken on demurrage in a vessel in Macao Roads;—on application to
GIDEON NYE JR.
Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER, PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.—Recently received from New York, now on board the Brig Jane is the Roads.
ENGLISH SHEATHING COPPER 16 @ 28 oz. and NAILS
South American Pig COPPER.
Duck and TWINK
GREEN PAINT.
PORK,
SUPERFINE FLOUR,
CLARKY.

For which apply to
GIDEON NYE JR.
or to Capt. WOODBERRY, on board.
Macao, 20th January, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior, French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.
CHERRY CORDIAL, of very superior quality.
Holland GIN.
French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c.
Brown and Pale SHERRY.
ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES.
Superior old HOCK.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
CIDER, in one dozen cases.
Bass' BEER, in wood and bottle.
Superior Eau de COLOGNE.
Manilla and Havana SEAGRAPE.
OILMAN'S STORES.
MARINE STORES:—Canvas, Nos. 1 @ 5; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Coir and Manilla Rope, from 1 to 3 1/2 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Deepsea; Lead: Log: and Marliner. ANCHORS of 3, 5, 6, and 7, cwt., and two of 22 cwt. each; Chains, of sizes; MANILA RUM.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.
TWO BRASS SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete
BEAVER HATS.
PERFUMERY.
STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.
Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.)
A few Kegs of TONGUE.

also, just received:
Patent Self Acting TAPE MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet.
ELASTIC BRACES.
American BUTTER, in small Kegs.
DO. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes

DO. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.
DO. FLOUR.
DO. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

MESS BEEF, in half Barrels.
BEEF and PINE CHEESE.
MACCARONI SNUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to
JNO. SMITH.
First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following Stores in the original packages, just landed on

9 cases BRICK, CHERESSE contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tierces HAMS.

100 Kegs BUTTER do. 25 lb. each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucester, Nonpareil, MATTELLOTT, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 White Duck Light
Canvas (for upper tells)

27 do. do.
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, MAGGIE, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHPINE SALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BUTTER, SALTED OYSTERS, HAMS, CHERESSE, COFFEE, WAX CANDLES and SOAP.

Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.
Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELTS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lb. each, by
October 23rd, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOPH FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three..... \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Commerce.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.'s Circular.

London, 30th November, 1840.

TEA.—On reference to our quotations it will be seen prices differ very slightly from those of last month, the news from China to 3rd July, brought by the overland mail, via Marseilles, and known here on the 11th instant, not being sufficiently decisive to produce any material change, although satisfactory as far as the safe arrival of the fleet and blockade of Canton. As usual on the arrival of the express, company's consignment rose from 2s 3 1/2d a 2s 3 1/2d per lb for cash, but the same day receded to 2s 4d a 2s 4 1/2d, and are very dull of sale at 2s 3d a 2s 3 1/2d per lb. At the public sales the fluctuations have not been to any extent, occasionally 3d a lb higher, and again 3d a lb lower. The market for free trade tea is now however very dull, and were sales to be pressed our quotations could not be obtained. The public sales this month have been to the following extent: those advertised for the 19th, comprising 27,000 packages, were; on account of the mail not having arrived, postponed, with the exception of about 3000 packages, of which 2000 sold at previous rates. On the 17th, 2900 packages were offered, nearly all finding buyers at a slight reduction from the preceding sale, and on the 19th and 20th, when 17,500 were brought forward, only 6500 were realised at a decline of 1d a lb, but which was partly recovered on the sales of the 24th, comprising 9170 packages, 6500 of which were disposed of at an advance of fully 3d per lb at the commencement, but there was less disposition to purchase towards the close, and the market is now as before mentioned, very heavy.

The following public sales are advertised:
December 1st..... 3388 packages
4th..... 2000
8th..... 1500
In the export descriptions the transactions have been confined to about 300 a 500 chests young hyson at 2s per lb. Higher rates being now asked check business. Some small parcels of black tea have been bought from time to time at 2s a 2s 1/2d for shipping and for stores, but our stock of black is nearly exhausted.

Comparative statement of imports, deliveries and stock of Tea for eleven months, ending 30th November, 1839-40.

	1839.	1840.
Total No.	23,732,000	19,263,000
DELIVERIES	1839.	1840.
"	731,261,000	323,944,000
Stocks.	1839.	1840.
"	35,808,000	52,363,000
* Exclusive of the Westminister's cargo, + 2,327,000 exported. + 1,150,000 exported. \$ 877,000 for exportation only.		
SUNK—Account of the stocks of China tea with in the warehouse on the 30th Nov., and the deliveries, compared with the same period last year.		
Stock.	1840.	1839
China, sold	1240	1917
unsold	787	2077
		647
		1000

Deliveries 1840.
In Nov. 1st Jan to 30 Nov. In Nov. 1st Jan to 30 Nov.
China 180 4662 286 6513 Bales.
China trade.—The *Monitor* (a French paper) contains the following notice in the official columns, dated Paris, Nov. 28:

"The king's government has received from that of the queen of Great Britain, through the medium of his majesty's chargé d'affaires in London, the following notice:—The right hon viscount Palmerston, her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received her majesty's commands to notify to the ministers of the friendly and neutral powers who reside at her court, that the necessary measures have been taken by her majesty's orders to effect the blockade of the river and port of Canton at all its mouths, and from the date hereof all the measures authorized by the laws of nations will be adopted and put into execution, with regard to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

"Department of foreign affairs, Nov. 19th, 1840."
Postscript, 4th Dec., 1840.—We have nothing to add to the foregoing beyond the result of to-day's sales of tea, at which 3000 packages were offered, and 1700 sold. Twankay of common to good quality at 2s. 3d; congon of blackish leaf to blackish leaf rather strong and pekoe flavor at 2s 4d a 2s 5d per lb.—F. F. & Co.

LONDON MARKET.

(From a London Price Current, of 24 Dec.)

	s.	d.	o.	s.	d.	Per.
Anise Seeds	100	0	a	120	0	cwt.
Campfire, China	210	0	a	230	0	cwt.
Batavia	220	0	a	0	0	cwt.
China-Root	32	0	a	36	0	cwt.
Galanga Root	2	10	a	3	15	cwt.
Gambouge, in sorts, fine	10	0	a	16	0	cwt.
ordinary to good	8	0	a	14	0	cwt.
Mother of Pearl Shells, China	46	0	a	66	0	cwt.
Silk, China, Tassels	20	0	a	24	0	lb.
Cassia Lignea, ord. to good	74	0	a	87	0	cwt.
Flax, sorted	86	0	a	90	0	cwt.
Sugar, China, brown	19	0	a	20	6	cwt.
yellow and white	21	0	a	26	0	cwt.
Tea, Bohea, Canton	2	1	a	2	2	lb.
Fokien	2	3	a	2	3	lb.
Congou, ord. & common	2	3	a	2	4	lb.
midling to fine	2	4	a	2	9	lb.
Campoi	2	4	a	2	6	lb.
Souchong	2	4	a	2	3	lb.
Padra	2	3	a	2	0	lb.
Caper	2	3	a	2	4	lb.
Pekoe, flowery	2	3	a	2	4	lb.
orange	2	3	a	2	6	lb.
Twaskay	2	3	a	2	7	lb.
Hyson skin	2	3	a	2	8	lb.
Hyson, common	2	7	a	2	9	lb.
midling to fine	2	10	a	2	6	lb.
Imperial	2	11	a	2	4	lb.
Gunpowder	2	3	a	2	6	lb.
Terra Japonica, Cutch	10	0	a	18	0	cwt.
Gambler	18	0	a	18	6	cwt.
Tin, Banca	76	0	a	77	0	cwt.
Strait, good	74	0	a	75	0	cwt.
Tortoise shell, from Singapore	8	0	a	26	0	lb.
Manilla	6	0	a	24	0	lb.
Turmeric, China	24	0	a	30	0	lb.
Java	10	6	a	35	0	lb.

Stag. Free Press, 11th February.

DOOT MAHOMED.

We returned in our last to a report which we at the same time stated to be very improbable, that Doot Mahomed has escaped. So far from this we learn, that he is himself as anxious as any of his war-worn escort to reach the British territory and bid a farewell to Cabool and the Panjah. He is described as very fond of the society of the Officers of his escort, with whom he is on the most friendly terms of intercourse, and by whom he is shown every attention and respect. He plays the game of chess better than that of war, and has as yet found none able to vanquish him, though there is an Officer in the Camp who is considered a first class player. The place assigned him on the line of march is between the European Regiment and the 48th Native Infantry, with an immediate escort of forty Local Horse, but he generally goes in advance, as he complains that riding in the rear of a Foot Regiment spoils the pace of his horses, of which, among others, he has two very superior Arabs. He rides in a Hesar saddle with the appointments of an Afghan Cavalry Officer. The party will reach Ferroz-pore, it is expected, by the beginning of next month, but whether the prisoner will then proceed is not known. He himself speaks of the hills, as a place he would like. *Agre Observer, Jan. 24—Englishman, January 28.*

LIEUTENANT SHAKESPEAR.

A letter from Herat of the 19th ultimo, contains the following highly interesting intelligence regarding Lt. Shakespear:

"The signal success which has crowned his efforts is indeed truly gratifying, and is as beneficial to the cause

of humanity as it is to our name and interests in Central Asia. I understand that the property restored to Russia is valued at upwards of a crore of Rs, and that the number of merchants and others released exceeds six hundred. The news was received at Khiva with every demonstration of joy, a festival was proclaimed, and Shakespear, as Shakespear is called in these parts, was declared to be a lineal descendant of the patron Saint of the country."—*Englishman, Jan. 23.*

MESSRS WRIGHT & Co.

We regret to see in the London Mail, the failure of Messrs Wright & Co., Bankers of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, announced. The event is much to be deplored, in consequence of the high character the house has always borne, and the great injury that many persons must sustain. They were the Bankers to the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Petre, and most of the leading Catholic families in England.—*Ibid.*

AMERICA.

The arrival of the *President* has been the subject of general congratulation in the City. The news brought by her has given confidence to those interested in American affairs. When the *President* left New York, the Money Market was tranquil, although rather tight, in consequence of the measures adopted by the banks to resume specie payments in January; and from the shipments of silver to France. The specie in the *President* is for French account, but the change that has taken place in political affairs will tend to do away with the chief causes which produced this export of silver from the United States. State stocks were improving; and the certainty of General Harrison's election was looked upon as an event which would be attended with a salutary change in the policy of the Federal government, leading to the establishment of a national currency, to a judicious and conciliatory line of action towards the banks, and to the unshrinking and strict maintenance of the national faith, by the sacred acknowledgment of all the public engagements.

Although the polls from a few of the most remote States had not been received when the steamers sailed, the belief was that General Harrison would be elected to the presidential chair by a majority of two-thirds of the of the whole votes of the Union.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

M. M. S. Blenheim of Aungmy, March 10th, 1841.

Sir,—Under feelings of the deepest indignation at the barbarous and savage conduct of the Chinese in the immediate vicinity of the Emperor's high commissioner Elapoo at Niopoo, in the treatment of a poor unfortunate widowed shipwrecked female, by confining her in a cage of the cube of 3 feet by 3 feet by 2; and retaining her in prison until the very moment almost in which she was about to bring into the world an orphan child of her departed husband drowned in the wreck; at a time also when we had been exercising for eight months the most extreme and unparalleled forbearance and kindness to the Chinese; thereby incurring an expense of probably the full amount of the remuneration we are seeking; and at a time when we were actually liberating their prisoners without ransom or restriction, giving up their property to a large amount.

I beg you will not my name down as a subscriber of five pounds to aid in procuring for Mrs. Noble the little comforts she must require in her desolate and pitiable state as may life, if she will condescend to accept the same, with whatever more may be added by others.

In such case you will have the goodness to present this to Messrs Lindsay & Co. who will be pleased to pay you the said sum on account of any subscription made for Mrs. Noble.

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

H. L. FLEMING SENHOUSE,
Captain of H. M. S. Blenheim.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 20th March 1841

Our accounts from Canton during the week have been very scanty, being limited, with the exception of rumours spread by the Chinese, to the following.

CIRCULAR TO HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

H. M. S. Calliope, Whampoa Reach, March 15th, 1841.

The fort in the Macao Passage near Canton, which had been considerably strengthened and supported by flanking field-works, was carried on the evening of the 13th

instant by the force mentioned in the margin (H. M. S. *Modeste*, *Starling*, and H. C. Steamer "*Madagascar*," Boats of H. M. Ships *Blonde*, *Conway*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Hyacinth*, *Nimrod*, *Pylades*, *Cruiser*) under the command of Capt. Herbert of H. M. S. *Calliope*; the enemy manifesting more spirit than has been observable since the affair of the 27th ultimo. The fort has been garrisoned, and the "*Modeste*" is at that point."

On the morning of the same day, the "*Nemesis*" with the boats and marines of H. M. S. "*Samarang*," and a boat from the Hon. Co. Steamship "*Atalanta*," proceeded from Macao towards Canton by the inner passage. Seven small works or batteries have been carried, 105 pieces of cannon destroyed, and 9 sail men-of-war junks blown up, between Macao and Sina; the cophouse at the last place was burnt down.

The briefest notice of this service would be unsuitable, which failed to mention the admirable steadiness and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, R. N. Commander of the "*Nemesis*" in the navigation of that extraordinary vessel. She was moved onwards for some succeeding miles in her own depth of water and with the breadth of the river so near her own length that it became necessary, on several occasions, to force her bow into the banks and bushes on one side, to clear her heel of the dry ground on the opposite.

Formidable obstructions to the navigation were removed by the steamer with characteristic energy.

By order EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

We are obliged to the kindness of a friend, for some particulars of the proceedings of the Steamer "*Nemesis*" which will be found below. We did not learn whether many Chinese lost their lives in the defence of the fort in the Macao passage, now garrisoned by Her Majesty's forces, but from Chinese we learn that the commandant of the fort, with several others were sentenced to death by their superior officers, and had their heads cut off, for not having shown sufficient valour in the defence. It is possible that by these harsh measures the superior officers may attempt to create again the extinct spirit of the Tatar troops; whether they will succeed is another question. At same time there are some indications now that the common people, finding how utterly powerless their rulers are to afford them protection, begin to take part with the invaders, they seem at least to have assisted the *Nemesis* in her progress up the river; if this feeling should gain ground, we may speedily look forward to a revolution in the country, which cannot fall greatly to embarrass the existing government. At Whampoa also we hear that the ships are regularly supplied with provisions as in time of peace.

By the occupation of the fort in the Macao passage on one side, and the fleet being stationed at Whampoa on the other, the water-communication of Canton is now completely under the control of the English, and we suppose that city to be now under "an embargo" as stated by H. M. Plenipotentiary it would be, if the hostilities of the Chinese continued. No one who reads the Imperial Edict below, will doubt for a moment that the intentions of the government are hostile, to extermination of the daring barbarians, and the Edict from the Fooyuen which we have recopied from the *Canton Register* offering rewards for taking Englishmen and their ships, the former dead or alive, is a further proof of the hostile feeling of the government; that these papers justify the most energetic measures on our part, cannot be doubted; but unfortunately, the policy pursued by H. M. Plenipotentiary seems to be still one of conciliation, which by the Chinese is only taken advantage of, still more to prepare their defence. It is said that about 30,000 men are now in and about Canton to defend that City; but taking possession of it now would not cause the salutary impression it would have done had the forces been pushed up to its gates immediately after the destruction of the Bogue-fort. According to all accounts the City is deserted by most of its inhabitants, only such remaining as are too poor to remove. The coming week must bring us important intelligence, and we should see our expectation fulfilled, to learn that the forces had pushed on to Fashan, a town about 10 miles distant from Canton; generally considered as the warehouse and manufactory of Canton, and where now most of the property taken from Canton has been sheltered.

In order to give confidence to the troops in the approaching conflict, the Chinese have by funeral obsequies attempted to give the souls of those already fallen, a more comfortable existence in the next world. In order to effect this, we learn that a great number of human officies have been constructed of bamboo and paper, to the number of about

3000; each of these figures have had the name of one of the fallen soldiers posted on upon red paper, and they were afterwards all burned amid religious rites. A great quantity of Sycee, in effigy, and of representations of other necessities of life were burnt at the same time, that the souls of the departed may be able to make a decent appearance when rambling among the hills with their ancestors.

We believe it is not generally known that the wounded prisoners taken at North Wantung, now part of her Majesty's dominions, were attended to by British Medical Officers. A temporary hospital was established and every possible care taken of the poor fellows, many of whom, we are happy to state, were returned to their families in a fair way of recovery. At first, a friend tells us, they hardly understood how to appreciate our attentions; but so soon as the novelty of their situation wore off, and they began to feel the benefit of their treatment, they expressed the warmest gratitude and answered the several questions put to them with pleasure and alacrity. It was understood from them that the "gallant tars" stationed on the Island fled in dismay so soon as the terrific effects of Captain Knowles' shell practice became apparent, and were fired upon by their own officers, who are represented as having driven the men to their guns sword in hand and with threats of death. They stated that the four brass guns taken in Anunghay were purchased at Macao, several years ago; we are told they are worth from £300 to £400 each. They were cast in Macao by Manoel Tavares Bocarro in the year 1627. Wangchung, the murderer of the Black Jokes crew and burner of the Bilbaino, escaped unhurt.

We have authentic information of Keshen having left Canton for the capital in custody of a Weiyeun, to be delivered over to the Board of Punishments, and probably sacrificed, to appease in some measure the national indignation. Pau-chung, the celebrated emissary of Keshen, better known as "the Comprador" has also been sent to the Capital, having been first punished with 100 blows of the Bamboo.

We have seen an edict published by Yangfang, the new General to the following effect: Having been appointed to the command of 30,000 men, he hurried on with them towards Canton, eager to meet—and exterminate—the barbarian rebels. On his arrival at Sanshou (about 20 miles from Canton) he heard of their daring excesses at the Bogue, and of the presence of the rebel hordes in the river. Fearing that some foolish people might be alarmed at their proximity to the provincial City, he marched with fiery speed to it, to guard the several passes and entrances. He calls upon the people—gentry, scholars, artisans, and merchants,—to aid him in the holy cause of extermination.

H. C. STEAMER NEMESIS.

At 4 A. M. on Saturday the 13th inst. an expedition composed of the "far famed Nemesis," the boats with the marines and small arm men of H. M. S. Samarang led by her first lieutenant, and the launch of the "Atlanta," under command of Captain Scott, left Macao roads and proceeded up the Inner or Broadway passage to Heangshan. The fortress called Motau, mounting 13 guns, was carried in gallant style, and with the guns, and surrounding buildings, destroyed. The Tooyang and Hingchong forts and 7 Warjunks were captured the same afternoon and burnt. Having removed the stakes defending the river, in which duty the Chinese villagers assisted, the expedition passed through Heangshan. The banks of the river were covered by the astonished natives and the Nemesis was literally surrounded by small boats. Shots were engaged, and our forces proceeded to Kowchow, where they destroyed a fort of the same name. A junk and mandarin station at Shawan were burnt, and they proceeded up the river to Tienai. Here the river wound up in an zigzag direction, that it was thought inexpedient to attempt it, and the Nemesis with the boats went on to Whampoa by a wider branch of it. Several dismantled forts were passed. The Chinese evidently expected an attack from the Canton side, as the new fort was facing and the guns trained that way. Six forts, one hundred and eleven guns, and nine war junks were destroyed: the Chinese loss was about 30 killed and wounded, on our side no casualties occurred.

The following notice was published by Capt. Elmslie on Saturday last.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 18th March, 1841.

At the request of His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief, Notice is hereby given that British and Foreign merchants' ships will not be permitted to proceed higher than North Wantung until further Notice.

By order of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary,
EDWARD ELSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

We have since learned that the answer from the Naval Commander in Chief, to questions put to him on the subject of entrance of ships into the river, by several British merchants, was also to the effect, that no ships whatever would be allowed to proceed further up the river than within the reach of the guns of Her Majesty's fort of Wantung, until the trade of Canton was equally free to ships of all nations. We are glad to perceive that this resolution has been so unequivocally expressed, as to leave no doubt on the subject, as we were led from circumstances, last week, to believe that a partial trade would immediately be opened at Whampoa, which as matters now stand, would have been to the exclusive benefit of neutral flags.

The mandarins in many districts near Canton are unable to protect the people against robbers, and self defence has therefore become the order of the day, and the people being plaintiff and judge, and executioner at the same time, it may be supposed that little mercy is shown to such offenders as are caught in the net. We understand that in one district alone, between Whampoa and Canton, no less than 60 thieves have been seized and killed by the people.

The letter from Sir Fleming Sennhouse reached us last Saturday after the issue of our paper. We doubt not that the gallant officer will be seconded by most of his countrymen in his sympathy in the cruel misfortunes of Mrs. Noble. Indeed, we learn that a call upon the British commercial community here has met with much success, and that a considerable sum has already been subscribed. The narrative of Mrs. Noble's sufferings, from her own pen, is now in the press, and will be published in the course of next week, and we hope its sale will add something to the fund now collecting. Subscription lists are, we understand, circulating in the fleet, and among the officers of the military force.

We have been favored by a friend with the following important news brought by the *Splendid* from the West Coast of America: "We learn that the Blockade of Buenos Ayres was raised by the French on the 20th of October. ROSAS having at last complied with their demands, when he found his government tottering; and there were later reports to the effect that he had been finally driven out of Buenos Ayres by General LAVALLE after 8 days fighting, partly in the streets of Buenos Ayres, and after much blood had been shed.

The "*Asiuro*" had arrived from China at Valparaiso, but was less successful in sales than the "*Argyle*."

POLITICAL SYSTEM OF CHINA.

After the conquest of the Mantchoos, few foreign wars have been waged, and even these only against single tribes, and never against a large nation, at once. Though the Chinese, in most instances, were inferior in bravery, the organization of their army, and the certainty of procuring supplies for their troops, gave them a very great advantage over their adversaries. The government has therefore invariably succeeded in subduing or pacifying them, and neither the roving Mongols, nor the adventurous Calmucks could withstand a power, which possessed other means than the sword for subduing nations to its sway. Even the brave Turkomans have succumbed, and bribery and treason in their camp have accomplished their ruin.

The Emperor has been equally successful in suppressing internal commotions, though often very threatening. And although the victory of his arms was generally very inglorious and bought with the shining metal, yet the end was obtained and tranquillity restored. Examine the trophies obtained over the pirates, the rebels in Formosa, Yoo san, and

Nhantung, and you will find that the means used to secure them never vary. A system of procrastination, negotiation, coaxing, threatening, promises, corruption, treachery and division has been applied in all cases with the most satisfactory result.

The garbled statements of conquests achieved by the Celestial Generals remain in the Imperial archives, are perused by the autocrat and his ministers, and serve as precedents in all future occurrences of the same nature. The opinion that China is invincible is founded on facts that cannot be disputed, and the overbearing pride which this consciousness begets has fully been exemplified in all instances where the Court of Peking has come in collision with other nations. The very thought of treating with them is rank heresy, and all the haughty monarch deigns to answer is—submit or I shall send forward my valiant host to exterminate you vile barbarians. From this position the son-of-heaven will never swerve, for it would be an overthrow of the principles upon which the whole constitution of the Empire is founded, and would dissolve the spell that keeps so many millions under one head together.

In the present instance, the approach of our fleet struck terror in the whole court, and Keshen, the first and most powerful of China's statesmen, was commissioned to remove at all risks the formidable enemy from the seat of power. He would have promised golden mountains if required to do so, but he was comparatively no easy task. To the utmost verge of the Empire our ships departed, and the weight they would otherwise have given to negotiations, was entirely neutralized. A man who could do this, could effect greater things, and he perhaps himself suggested to go as plenipotentiary to Canton. His instructions will have been: make no concessions, amuse with indefinite promises, and when hard pressed, yield to circumstances, but always with such a good grace and in such a dubious manner, that your stipulations render your acceding to their proposals void.

In the meanwhile the panic that had been occasioned by our men of war, was dispelled. The Court and cabinet perceived the disgrace it would incur, if overawed by a barbarian force, the men who had advised peace on any terms lost all influence, and the war party remained triumphant. To show to the whole nation, that the great Emperor was undaunted, a circular was addressed to all the Provincial High Officers to ascertain their opinion upon the subject, and they were all unanimous in advising the monarch to wage an exterminating war. Some of the memorials breathe a valorous spirit of hostility founded upon the certainty of victory.

The ministers that had formerly suggested the possibility of making an arrangement with the British, were now discarded, and even Keshen was in the end of December threatened with degradation, if he did not rid the Empire of the barbarians. He then himself became clamorous for war, and both in his addresses to the throne as well as letters to his fellow officers he most earnestly urged hostilities, with this proviso however, that Chusan ought first to be recovered, either by fraud or violence.

For the first time during the Tatar reign, the troops of the Central Provinces were ordered to the sea coast, and even Szechuen had to pour forth its thousands for the conquest of Ninghai and protection of Ningpo. The utmost activity prevails in the arsenals, where guns of immense calibre are cast, because these are to terrify the barbarians, and arrangements have been made for encamping in the principal seaports at least 20,000 men.

Under such circumstances no peace can be expected, and any treaty which has been concluded by a local officer, how high soever his rank might be, will be annulled as soon as placed before the Emperor. Our distant readers may rest assured, that no terms can be settled any where else, except at the Capital. The Emperor has declared war in his late manifestos, and will abide by it to the last; it is the sacred will of Heaven's Son to annihilate a rebellious race and to display the Celestial terror. No mishap in the provinces will make him change his resolution, he is eager for victory, and wishes to enjoy a triumph like his grand father Kienlung.

A RENEWED DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE ENGLISH BY THE EMPEROR.

Taoukwang 91st year, 2nd moon and 30th day, at midnight (March, 1841), dispatches were received from the great ministers of war addressed to Keshen, the Imperial high minister and acting Governor of the two Kwang provinces, the general of the army Ho, the Lieut. governor Kiang, the high admiral Kwan, the commander of the land forces Kwö, and the adjutant general Ying, stating, that on the 23th day, 1st moon, and 21st year, of Taoukwang (16th February, 1841), the Imperial commands were received as follows:—

Keshen, upon this day, has, with all speed, sent up a report that the English had gradually withdrawn to the outer offices, and he was proceeding

In person, to institute strict investigations and make an official report accordingly. The English barbarians have repeatedly created confusion and rebellion, being sickle and unstable. They gave up Shikah and the other places under the impression that they would still more confusedly seek out schemes for further grasping annoyances. Already have I clearly expressed my imperial pleasure that with the fullest determination of effort a clean extermination should be made of them. And I have also ordered Yihshan to combine his forces and advancing proclaim abroad their guilt and punish them with death: But should the great body of the troops, who have been previously ordered, be not yet assembled, it will be difficult to secure that these said rebels will not give loose rein to their piratical proceedings, and it will therefore be proper to hold Keshen responsible for arranging plans for warding off aggressions, and for posting troops so as to keep up strict and vigilant guard. But should he still continue under stupid apprehensions as to what ought to be done until he be overtaken with defeat and losses, I shall prefer my inquiries about the matter to him, and as the national punishments still all remain, most certainly will there not be the slightest leniency extended toward him.

And let Hotsing, Ho and Eleang also be sincerely obedient to my imperial pleasure previously transmitted, and with combined energies and united purpose of heart ward off aggression. Let orders (by the above general and lieutenant governor) be despatched to those under their control that both the marine and land forces may combine their rigorous exertions, and acting in accordance with their sincere duty, may keep guard with strictest vigilance. Allow of no intentions of shifting individual duty upon others, in order that not the slightest evils may arise from remissions. Proclaim also to the army and to the people for their full information that they be of one mind, and that they be not influenced by the impostures of traitorous natives, but that with trembling and attention they are to obey the orders of their superiors. Take these commands and let them be transmitted at the rate of six hundred le per day, to Keshen, Hotsing, Ho, Eleang, Kwanleou Pei, general Kwo, and Yinglung, that they may be apprised. RESPECT THEM.

Again have the imperial commands been received, as follows:—The rebellious English having returned from Chekeang to Canton, again gave loose to violence and rebellion, attacking and destroying the forts. Herewith let Yihshan become the general of the army for quelling the rebels, and let the great ministers Lungwan and Yangfang become his coadjutors, and assembling together from every quarter the officers and troops, and proclaiming abroad the crimes of the English, visit them with death.

Keshen has now sent up an authenticated report stating that the rebellious English have rested Shikah, and have also sent men with orders to Chekeang to deliver up Tinghee, and therefore he impudently solicits that those things which he has now requested may be granted, and for a time to manifest a willingness to spare their lives—and such like speech. In looking over this memorial I, the Emperor, cannot suppress the highest indignation, vexation and grief, having had no thought that Keshen was so cowardly timorous and void of ability as to advance to such an extreme as this!! These English rebels have twice given loose to their measures of violence in Chekeang & Canton, seizing upon the cities, moats and forts, wounding our great officers of divisions, pouring their bitter poisons upon our people, spreading confusion and alarms through the various regions, and their vast rebellions being contrary to all reason, it will indeed be most difficult to bear with them in any place between the vault of heaven and the face of the whole earth. It is not worth while to speak of their giving back Shikah and delivering up Tinghee, for this cannot be taken as any evidence of their good faith. Should they even retreat and go away, and also restore our former territories, still, the injuries which they have inflicted upon our officers and troops, and the distresses they have entailed upon our people, cause them to gnash their teeth with united imprecations, while both gods and men have been roused to indignation against them. If we do not with an increase of strenuous exertions make a clean extermination of them, destroying and tearing in pieces this infamous race, how can we

render efficient our patriotic troops? It is decidedly requisite to seize the leaders and each one of the criminal abettors, and also the traitorous natives who are leagued in with the barbarians, engage them, and offer them up at Peking in order that they may there undergo the extreme penalties of the laws.

Along the whole coasts of each of the maritime Provinces let the generals, governors, lieutenant governors &c. &c. become still more on the alert and cherish increased solicitude for rigorous watchfulness, that when the enemy comes, they may attack and kill, being determined not to allow a single plank of their ships to escape; and make united reports of your deeds, and great will be your merits.

As to Keshen, he has been personally entrusted with the most weighty affairs, but he has not been able clearly to explain the principles of right, and entirely setting these principles aside has sought out incoherent plans, willingly submitting to be duped by these rebellious barbarians, and has exceeded the bounds of reason. Repeatedly has my imperial will been declared that the receiving of documents from these said barbarians would not be allowed, but at present he has presumptuously dared to submit an official document in which he earnestly prefers requests in their behalf? What kind of a heart must he really possess?

And still further, according to the statements of the said memorial, the general, lieutenant general, lieutenant governor, the literary chancellor, with the judge, the superintendent of grain, the foo and been magistrates, have all held a consultation together. But how is it that in this document Hotsing Ho (the general) Eleang (the lieutenant governor) and the others have not united? It is in this the memorial manifests that there is something not right. Let Keshen therefore be degraded from his office of cabinet minister; let the flowery peacock's feather be also plucked from his cap, and let him be delivered over to the board of punishments, that rigorous investigation, may be held upon his offences. RESPECT THIS.

[Vert. J. L. S.]

By request for the Canton Press.

Macao, 18th March 1841.

From the Canton Register.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF CANTON, OFFERING REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF H. M.'S SHIPS, AND THE HEADS OF ENGLISHMEN &c.

E, lieutenant governor &c. issues the following scale of rewards.

1.—If the native traitors can repent of their crimes and quit the service of the foreigners (English), come before the magistrates and confess, their offences will be forgiven; and those who are able to seize alive the rebellious foreigners, and bring them before the magistrates, as well as those who offer up the foreigner's heads will be severally rewarded according to the following scale.

2.—The capture of one of the line of battle ships, the ship and guns will be confiscated; but all that the ship contains, as clothes, goods, and money, shall be the reward of the captors, with an additional reward of \$100,000; those who burn, or break to pieces, or bore holes through a line of battle ship's bottom, so that she sinks, upon the facts being substantiated, shall be rewarded with \$30,000; for ships of the second and third class the rewards will be proportionably decreased.

3.—The capture of one of the large steamers shall be rewarded with \$50,000, for the smaller, one half.

Those among the brave who are foremost in seizing men and ships, and who distinguish themselves by their daring courage, besides receiving the above money rewards, shall have buttons (official rank) conferred upon them, and be reported for appointments in the public service.

4.—Fifty thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize either Elliot, Morrison, or Bremer, alive; and those who bring either of their heads—on the facts being ascertained—shall get \$30,000.

5.—Ten thousand dollars shall be given to those who seize an officer alive, and \$5000 for each officer's head.

6.—Five hundred dollars shall be given for every Englishman seized alive; if any are killed and their heads brought in, three hundred dollars will be given.

7.—One hundred dollars will be given for every sepoy or lascar taken alive, and fifty for their heads.

8.—Those among you who in their efforts to seize the English rebels may lose their lives, on examination and

proof of the facts, a reward of three hundred dollars shall be given to your families.

9.—The foreigners of every other country are respectful and obedient, and do not like the English cause commotions; it is not permitted to seize and annoy them—thus will the good and virtuous remain in tranquillity. 2nd moon, 7th day, (February 27).

PROCLAMATION.

By the imperial and licit. governor of Canton.

Keshen, imperial commissioner and acting governor of the two Kwong provinces, E, lieutenant governor of Canton &c. proclaim for the full information of all the inhabitants of the provincial city and suburbs:—

It is known that the audacity and contumacy of the English rebels daily increase, until at last they have dared to enter the Tiger's gate and take possession of the forts, and they have also brought their war ships into the river: this really makes the hair stand on end with indignation. At present all the dangerous passes are perfectly well and closely watched and guarded; and of the different difficult approaches to the city there are none at which guards are not planted; and if the rebellious foreigners still dare to cause disorderly disturbances—we, the governor and lieutenant governor, will in person lead on the celestial troops, and foremost in the van of battle, with strenuous efforts, will sweep them away—and thus dissipate the anger and grief of the people. Troops are collecting from all the provinces like clouds. The imperially appointed pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, Yihshan, and his colleagues Lungwan, and Yangfang will arrive immediately in Canton, and will unite to exterminate (the English). This proclamation is issued on this account, and for the full information of you all; let each of you remain quiet and follow his occupation:—there is not the least necessity for any alarm, nor do you circulate reports causing uneasiness and doubt. Oppose not. A special proclamation. 2nd moon, 8th day. (February 28th.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—13th. Amer. *Leonidas*, Eagleston; *Joseph Peabody*, Dominis, from Manila; Brit. *Falcon*, Pike, 14th *Sylph* William; 15th *Rob Roy*, Hunt, all from Calcutta and Singapore; *Arduener*, Macintyre, from Soerabaya, Singapore and Bombay; Span. *Nuevo Cantabria*, from Manila; 16th, Amer. *Splendid*, from Valparaiso.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Sylph*, Mr. A. Durran; per *Rob Roy*, Mr. Geo Massey.

SAILED.—13th Span. *Singular*, for Manila; 15th, Brit. *Gunga*, Recalde, for Singapore; 16th, Span. *Cometa*, Pardo, for Manila; 17th *Sanderson*, Bushby, for Singapore; 19th, *Parock Hall*, Parsons, for London.

Under immediate despatch: *Falcon*, Pike, for Singapore and Bombay; *Sylph*, *Rob Roy*, and *Red Rover*, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Mor*, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Gunga*, Messrs J. Waterhouse and Michelena.

H. M. S. *Melville* it is said will be soon despatched for England, and H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* to Calcutta.

Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Amason*, *Augusta*, *Lowjee Family*, From Calcutta, *Eliza*, *Hunnah*, *Severn*, *Francis Cowanjee*, *Ariel*, *Syed Khan*, From Singapore, *Sultana*, *Elizabeth*, *Minerva*, *Susan*, *Coromandel*, *Laidman*, *William*, From England, *Fatima*, *Ivanhoe*, *Choctah*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Abies*, *Transports Portenice*, *Bomontee*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barrett Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Latin*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th December via Bombay. **UNITED STATES**, 16th October via England. **Calcutta**, 23rd January, via Singapore. **Bombay**, 10th January & *Mor*. **Singapore**, 19th February & *Mor*. **JAVA**, 30th January via Singapore. **MANILA**, 5th March & *Leonidas*.

BIRTH, Nov. 6.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Dr. Colledge, of her Majesty's establishment, Canton, China, of a daughter.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLAY, at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monté.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 26.] Macao, Saturday, 23th March, 1841.

[No. 286.]

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF NAVY BILLS.—The undersigned will cash Bills of the above description at the current rate of Exchange.

JOHN A. MERCER.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A staunch and well found Brig, under Spanish colours, of about 220 Tons burden; apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque YEASEL II; apply to

GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig Nuevo CANTABRO, of 210 Tons; apply to

GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Barque MINERVA, of 327 Tons Register; apply to

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, will sail for the above Ports early in March next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 26th February, 1841.

MERCHANDISE OR TREASURE.

WILL be taken on demurrage in a vessel in Macao Roads;—on application to

GIDEON NYE JR.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* in the Roads—English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28-oz Navy and Pilot BREAD, RORK. DUCK and TWINE, BEEF. Green PAINT in tin of 14lb. FLOUR. Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET. White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE. Manila ROPE. do. CIGARS. do. SUGAR 350 peculs. do. COFFEE 110 do. and

an Invoice, of GINCHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to GIDEON NYE, JR.

or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board.

Macao, March 24th, 1841.

THE

FOR SALE.
RUM, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
Apply at the office of

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND
For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.
Common ditto, in wood and bottle.
Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.
CHERRY CORDIAL, of very superior quality.
Holland GIN.
French CLARET, *La Rose, St. Julien &c.*
Brown and Pale SHERRY.
ANNISSETTE and DESERT WINES.
Superior old HOCK.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
CIDER, in one dozen cases.
Bass' BEER, in wood and bottle.
Superior Eau de COLOGNE.
Manila and Havannah SEGARS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
MARINE STORES:—Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 3 1/2 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Deepsea; Lead; Log; and Marliners. ANCHORS of 3, 5, 6, and 7 cwt. and two of 22 cwt. each; CHAINS, of sizes; MANILA RUM.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.
Two BRASS SIX-POUNDERS, with equipments complete BEAVER HATS.
PERFUMERY.
STATIONARY—STEEL PEN.
Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.)
A few Kegs of Tongues.

also, just received:
Patent Self Acting TAP MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet.
ELASTIC BRACES.
American BUTTER, in small Kegs.
Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes
Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.
Do. FLOUR.
Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.
MESS BEEF, in half Barrels.
BERKLEY and PINE CHEESE.
MACCAROT STUFF, &c. &c.
Apply to JNO. SMITH.
First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex *Falkstone*.
9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tiercen HAMS.
100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs. each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELLORE, Sicilian, Ragout, CONDIMENT, STRAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.
BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE
by HOOKER & LANE.

JUST ARRIVED AND ON HAND

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIN, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINESALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BUTTERS, SALTED ON-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 26th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to HOOKER & LANE

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by
October 22nd, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESCOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three „..... \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE "KITE," AND THE IMPRISONMENT AND SUFFERINGS OF HER CREW AND PASSENGERS, IN A LETTER FROM MRS. NOLAN TO A FRIEND.

Ningpo Prison, February 10th, 1841.

MY EVER DEAR FRIEND,
On Sunday the 14th I received your kind letter, containing the glad tidings of peace, and the joyful hope of a speedy release from prison; and in which you so sweetly and affectionately offer a balm to the homeless. The Almighty alone, who searcheth the heart, knows how deeply grateful I feel for all your abundant goodness towards me in my great afflictions, but, as my last letters were sent publicly, I could not express my feelings; I sincerely hope you have not thought me ungrateful. As I may now do so with safety, I will try to write to you the particulars of the dreadful wreck of the Kite, and of following events, as far as memory and the few notes I have been able to make from time to time, will enable me to do. May the Almighty in mercy strengthen me for the truly melancholy duty. Amen. And I feel sure my dear friend, you will make due allowance for the state of mind in which I write.
I shall infer, that you know all our affairs up to, I think, the 10th of Sept. when the Kite was again on her way to Chusan; all went well till the 15th, and we then hoped to reach Chusan in two days. Alas for earthly prospects, they are indeed fallacious. About 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the vessel struck on an awful quick sand, not laid down in the chart. The shock was as sudden as it was dreadful; all efforts at the moment were used, but in vain, and in a few moments, almost before we could think or speak or alas! even have time to fetch my sweet child from the cabin, the vessel went over with a tremendous crash on her broadside, and every creature on board (except my dear child) was precipitated with great violence into the sea. The moment was so dreadful I saw nothing, and; whether my beloved husband, who was giving orders till the last moment, ran to the cabin to save his darling child or whether he fell with the rest, I know not; but alas! he was never seen or heard of more; his last words to me were "hold on, Anne!" never, never shall I forget them. My sweet child must have perished in his cradle. I tremble to think of the sufferings of both. Oh! how often have I wished I had shared the

same grave, yet the will of God was otherwise, and I know it is very wicked, but when you know my almost unparalleled sufferings you will not wonder at it. To return to the wreck:—after struggling under water for some time, I caught hold of one of the iron bars that held the boat on the quarter, to which I clung, my body being still in the water, and the breakers coming over me with great force. A poor little dog saved itself on my breast for some time, but at last I was obliged to put it off; oh! had it been my darling child, I would have died rather a thousand times. Lieut. Douglas arose close by me, and although for a time he could not help me, yet I shall ever remember with the deepest gratitude the kind manner in which he stood by me, doing all in his power to avert me and, by his orders, to save the lives of all. Oh! could I picture to you the scene at this moment,—the vessel on her broadside, her masts and sails in the water, numbers of persons rising and clinging to the wreck, the horror of every countenance, and the dreadful noise of the breakers, but it is too much even to tell you I saw it all: never, never shall I forget the sight. Lieut. Douglas with Mr. Wits the chief officer, who now kindly came forward to my aid, did all in their power to save me, and they were, by the blessing of God, the means of preserving my unhappy life. These two gentlemen, with the poor cabin boys, got into the boat. I had just strength to raise my foot, of which one of the gentlemen took hold, drew the boat to, and lifted me in. The boat being nearly full of water, and the breakers still coming over it every moment, the gentlemen were obliged to cut the rope to prevent her sinking. The current immediately took her, and nothing could prevent her from leaving the wreck. The people had now got on the upper side of the vessel. I strained my eyes in vain to find those so dear to me: I saw all but them. I tore my hair in despair and called till they could hear me no longer, telling them to seek my husband and child. Hour after hour the wreck was seen; at last we lost sight of it entirely. You will fancy me weeping and screaming all this time; I assure you, no: my trouble was too overwhelming; I could not shed a tear, although my heart was fit to break; I sat more like a statue, my eyes seeking in vain for the wreck. The boat's little keel was thrown out, and the water rushing by was almost like a wall on either side of our boat. We saw many things washed from the wreck pass us. About 4 o'clock the current turned in our favour, and after some hours of anxiety we came in sight of the wreck; as we drew near, we found the vessel had sunk in the sand and only her mainmast was now in sight, to which all the poor sufferers clung for life. Efforts were made to reach the wreck, but it was impossible. Lieut. Douglas spoke to the men and told them to make a raft, hoping on the morrow to be able to render them some assistance. We now again left the wreck and night began to set in; the gentlemen lay down in the bottom of the boat, and I sat and kept watch by the stars. It was a beautiful moon light night, but I need not say it appeared very long, and often did I speak to Lieut. Douglas who slept very little.

On the 16th, we again passed the wreck early, and, as before, strove in vain to reach the poor crew. A few words were spoken, until we were carried away by the current. In the afternoon we passed the wreck for the last time; every thing possible was done to reach it but to no purpose; and after speaking a few words, once more we had to endure the trial of being carried past. What our feelings were, none but those in a like situation can conceive. It was now again night, and, as before, I kept my melancholy watch. After this we could not find the wreck, and we were obliged to come to the dreadful conclusion, that all the crew must have perished, or have been taken from the wreck by the Chinese. I now felt almost sure, that I was a widow, and all alone in the world; but yet I think I hoped even against hope, and Lieut. Douglas, who was most kind to me, rather led me to believe such happiness possible. Oh! could I only tell you all the kindness I received from that dear gentleman. One remark he made, when I felt almost heart broken, was, "depend on it, my dear Mrs. Noble, the Almighty has preserved you for a future and a better purpose." Thus did he at all times, in the most kind and soothing manner, try to cheer my truly sad heart. Picture for a moment our situation,—five of us in a small boat: with little clothing,—the gentlemen being but thinly clad, and myself in a thin morning gown, no bonnet, no shawl, and no shoes, the latter having been washed off; no food, no water, no sail, only two oars and near an enemy's country. On this day, we

went on board a fishing boat; the men were kind to us and gave us a little dry rice, some water, and an old mat to try to make a sail of. Soon after, we thought we saw a small English sail; never shall I forget the excitement we felt; but after a long time, we found we were mistaken. Towards evening we picked up a small pumpkin, of which I took a little,—the first food I had taken since the wreck. Whilst we were thus driven about from place to place, again we thought we saw a steamer, and we did all in our power to make them observe us, raising a signal of distress on one of our oars, and once more we were as before disappointed. On Wednesday night the breakers came over our little boat, with such violence, that we thought she would have sunk; it washed away one of our oars, and we were all wet through; but still the Almighty preserved us, glory be to his holy name! Lieut. Douglas and myself had a prayer together, in which we thanked God, for all his past mercies, and asked his future protection; we were very cold but felt comforted. Thursday the 17th, we boarded another boat and asked them to take us to Chusan, which they promised to do, but to which the master of the party would not accede. However, they took us up a canal and told us, that was the way. It now began to rain a little, and at night we found ourselves in a small creek, with numbers of Chinamen round us. They appeared kind and brought us a little boiled rice. Wonderful to say, although we had been so long without food, not one in the boat complained of hunger, and of the rice now brought very little was eaten; the rain now fell fast, and we all lay down in the bottom of the boat, and laid the old mat over the top. About 12 o'clock I thought I heard footsteps, and on looking up saw about twenty Chinamen round our boat, carrying gay lanterns. I awoke Lieut. Douglas in alarm; however, they still appeared kind and gave us more food. In the morning, it being very wet, we went barefooted to a Chinaman's house. After sitting a short time, they told us, that they would get us something to eat, and then take us to Chusan. We followed; they took us to a temple for shelter from the rain. One of the party now left us, and we began to suspect that all was not right, and set off to regain our boat. Alas! it was too late. We had scarcely ascended the bank, when, on looking behind, we saw a large party of soldiers, a Mandarin, and numbers of Chinese, pursuing us. We saw at once we were betrayed; flight was impossible, resistance as vain. I was leaning on Lieut. Douglas's arm; he stood boldly in my defence, but it was of no use, for they struck me several times. They then put chains around our necks, hurrying us along a path, not half a yard in breadth, to a large city, through every street of which they led us. The people thronged by thousands to stare, so that we could scarcely pass. Their savage cries were terrific. From this they led us to a temple full of soldiers, and one of the wretches stole my wedding ring from my finger, the only thing I treasure! Alas! that I was not to keep that one dear pledge of my husband's affection. They then set a table and wrote Chinese, asking whether we understood it. Never shall I forget that temple, their fierce grimaces and savage threats. Hitherto Lieut. Douglas had been my only friend, and, I think I may say, that we have been a mutual comfort to one another throughout our sufferings. But we were soon to part. The soldiers bound Lieut. Douglas's hands behind him and tied him to a post, and in this situation I was forced from him. We took an affectionate leave of one another, as friends never expecting to meet again, until we met in heaven. He gave me his black silk handkerchief to tie round my waist, which I shall ever treasure as a remembrance of that truly sad moment. We anticipated instant death in its most cruel form, and I think, I could say surely the bitterness of death is past; I now felt indeed alone. Mr. Wits, one of the boys, and myself were now again dragged through the rain, and my feet being bare slipped at every step, and they were at last obliged to bring me a pair of straw sandals. I was obliged to hang to the coat of a tall man, who held me by the chain. We must have looked wretched in the extreme, our clothes being much covered with dirt as well as drenched with rain. My hair hung dishevelled round my neck. In this state we must have walked at least 30 miles, and passed through numberless cities, all the inhabitants of which crowded around us; their hooting and savage yells were frightful. We twice passed through water nearly up to our waist. After having reached a temple, we were allowed to rest ourselves on some stones. They gave us here some prison clothes, and food. At night

they laid down some mats and a quilt, on either side of a large temple. Mr. Wits and the boy took one side, and after a short prayer to my almighty, heavenly father, I lay down but not to sleep; the chains round our necks being fastened to the wall. Would that I could describe to you the scene;—the temple beautifully lighted up with lanterns, our miserable beds and more miserable selves, all the dark faces of the frightful looking Chinese, (of whom I think there were eight,) the smoke from their long pipes; the din of the gongs and other noises which they kept up all night were indeed horrid. Long very long did this night appear. Morning at last dawned, and the keepers brought us a little water to wash with, which was a great comfort; after which they led us to an open court, to be exposed to the public gaze of numberless spectators to come throughout the day. Here they took our height, the length of our hair, and noted every feature in an exact manner, and then made us write an account of the wreck of the Kite. In the evening I was taken to see the Mandarin's wife and daughters, but although my appearance must have been wretched in the extreme, they did not evince the least feeling towards me, but rather treated me as an object of scorn. This I felt the more, as I was enabled to make them understand, that I had lost both my dear husband and child in the wreck. We remained here two days and three nights, derided and taunted by all around us.

To be continued.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 27th March 1841

CIRCULAR.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

H. M. Cutter *Louisa* at anchor off Canton, 19th March, 1841.

A flag of truce having been fired upon from a work on the left bank of the Macao Passage, near this City on the 16th inst., Capt. Herbert in command of the squadron in advance moved forward the ships and vessels named in the margin (*Modeste*, *Algerine*, *Starling*, *Hebe*, *Louisa*, *Nemesis*, *Madagascar*, *Boats of H. M. Ships*, *Calliope*, *Blonde*, *Conway*, *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Sulphur*, *Hyacinth*, *Pylades*, *Nimrod*, *Cruiser*, and *Columbine*) and a flotilla of boats under the command of Capt. Bouchier of H. M. S. *Blonde* formed into three divisions under the immediate charge of commanders Barlow and Clarke and Lieutenant Coulson of the *Blonde*.

Capt. Bethune of H. M. S. *Conway* seconded and assisting Capt. Bouchier in the general direction of this branch of the service.

H. M. S. *Hyacinth* and a division of boats under the command of commander Belcher, seconded by commander Warren, were placed at the South Entrance of a branch of the river re-communicating with the main stream at Fates. This movement being made with the purpose to cut off the retreat of a numerous flotilla which had taken part in the aggression of the 16th inst.

The necessary arrangements having been completed, the whole force was moved forward simultaneously yesterday at about noon, carrying in the course of two hours all the works in immediate advance, and before the city (the Dutch Folly inclusive) and taking, sinking or destroying the enemy's flotilla.

The Chinese defended themselves with constancy at the main point of attack, notwithstanding the excellent fire of H. M. S. *Modeste* and the other attacking vessels, some of the people standing to their guns till they were dislodged by the musketry from the seamen and marines.

H. M. S. *Herald*, brought over the flats by dint of great care and exertion, entered the reach during the engagement, and the appearance of such a reserve no doubt contributed to the success of the day.

These important and admirably conducted operations have placed Canton under the guns of the squadron, and the vessels remain at an anchorage commanding all approaches to the City, from the southern and western branches of the river.

The casualties on the side of H. M. Forces have been inconsiderable.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

CIRCULAR.

TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Canton Hall, of the British Factory, 26th March.

A Suspension of hostilities at Canton in this Pro-

vince has this day been agreed upon between the Imperial Commissioner Yang and the undersigned. It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people under the seals of the Commissioner and of the acting Governor of the Province that the Trade of the Port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants who may see fit to proceed there for the purposes of lawful commerce shall be duly protected.

No bond will be required by the Provincial government, but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liabilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or smuggling (duly proved) which would follow such offences in England, detention of the person or penal consequences of all kinds excepted.

Pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries, the undersigned has consented to the payment of the usual Port Charges and other established duties.

Ships of war will remain in the near neighbourhood of the Factories for the better protection of Her Majesty's subjects engaged in Trade at Canton.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that British and foreign Merchant vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties. Given on board the Wellesley off Wangtung, 31st March, 1841.

(Signed) J. J. GORDON BREMER.
Commodore 1st Class Commander in Chief.

From the above Public Notices, the first detailing the action the 18th, between H. M. forces and the Chinese, it will be seen that at length the foreign Factories have been, at least momentarily, occupied by the English, but that operations have again been stopped, a new convention having been entered into, probably as deceitful as any of the former treaties with the Chinese, with which they have contrived to amuse and cheat H. M. Plenipotentiary up to the present time to the great detriment of the interests of Great Britain, of the Expedition itself, and of the mercantile community not only here, but wherever it has dealings with China.

It is now more than 9 months since the Expedition arrived on the coast, yet what have been its results? Chusan was taken, and became the grave of a large proportion of the brave troops sent out for other purposes than to be killed off by insalubrity of climate and non-attendance to their wants by those whose duty it was to provide for them. Chusan, as a military position, could not have been better chosen, but it was abandoned on the representations of Keshen. A part of the fleet, it is true, went to the Peiho; but instead of H. M. Plenipotentiaries insisting on their demands being taken into consideration by the Government itself, not to shock the vanity of the Chinese too much, their request to remove the scene of negotiation 1500 miles from the coast was complied with, and what might have been foreseen, happened. After another 6 months had been lost, the arrangement entered into between Capt. Elliot and Keshen, who acted under full powers from the Imperial Court, was by the Emperor declared void, and the Chinese having by that time been able to prepare their defences, thought that they had no longer anything to fear from the attacks of the barbarians, and on a sudden, avowed their real sentiments, which were those of unmitigated hatred towards the intruders. When H. M. Plenipotentiary at last became aware that he had been most egregiously duped, and that too by an "eminent person" whom he only a few days before in a public document had declared to have acted "with scrupulous good faith," even he thought that it might be as well to show the Chinese what English ships and soldiers really could do, and the Bogue forts were taken, and the force pushed up beyond Whampoa with an intention apparently of taking Canton. The military ardour of the Plenipotentiary ever ready on the spur of the moment, to incur responsibility, had by this time cooled, and he seems to have repented of having gone too far—for on the Kwangchowfoo and Howqua making their appearance at Whampoa a truce was, after a conference with Capt. Elliot, declared, and the force which had already pushed up to within a very few miles of Canton was recalled. For what purpose this armistice was granted, we have not learnt, but we can only suppose that H. M. Plenipotentiary agreed to it with no other view, but to give time to the Chinese to remove everything valuable from Canton, should he, in another moment of indignation at the double-dealing of the Chinese, order an attack, and that such subsequent taking of the Provincial City, might not too powerfully affect the interests of the enemy. The armistice at an end, and the Chinese failing in their promises, for that they must have made some it is but fair to presume, nothing in this world being generally done for nothing, the force approached

Canton very slowly, and on the 7th of March took possession of the works in immediate advance of Howqua's fort, a distance of about five miles from the town. A proclamation was then issued by Captain Elliot to the people of Canton, assuring them of the protection of the Queen of England; and having thus done enough, for the time, in war, we once more saw H. M. Plenipotentiary return to Macao, where, we are told, he attempted to enter into correspondence with the Taotais at Heangshan; but his "Chop" was refused acceptance. Although immediately fond of "Chop," as our Singapore cotemporary has it, this propensity was not to be indulged, and tired of inactivity, on the 13th March H. M. Plenipotentiary started in the *Nemato* steamer on an expedition to Whampoa by the inner passage, which would give him an opportunity of frightening the Taotais at Heangshan and thus punish him for not answering to his misdeeds. The result of that expedition we gave in our last, and was highly satisfactory, to the, for the time being, warlike Plenipotentiary, although it does not appear that it had any other very important consequences. A day after Captain Elliot's return to Whampoa, a flag of truce, we are officially informed, was fired on near Canton—another "Chop" therefore had been refused—these repeated slights were not to be endured, and the force was therefore ordered to move upon Canton, and after some fighting, the enemy were driven back, his works destroyed, and vessels blown up, and Capt. Elliot again enabled to visit the scene of his imprisonment, under to him more gratifying circumstances. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the 18th March on which the British factory was taken should be the date on which two years ago, Lie-tsun his famous Edicts demanding the surrender of the Opium, and ordering the foreign community at Canton to be detained.

The whole of Canton might now easily have been taken, but H. M. Plenipotentiary, who has ever shown singular moderation in the moment of victory, contents himself again with a new arrangement entered into with the assistant Commissioner Yang and the Foo-yuen, to the effect that vessels of all nations may come to trade at Whampoa without obstruction for the present—and we are told that "ships of war will remain in the near neighbourhood of the Factories for the better protection of H. M. subjects engaged in trade at Canton."

It is something of an anomaly that for 8 months the naval force has been employed in a blockade to prevent all trade, and of which as Capt. Elliot expresses himself "the chief purpose was to press the government by the loss of the heavy shipping duties," and that this same naval force should now be employed to force that trade open again, and be the means of preventing upon the unwilling manufacturers the receipt of shipping dues and duties on goods. Are we already become such friends of the Chinese, that means of annoying their government are no longer to be resorted to? And if such be the case, how have they deserved such friendly acts? By the outrages committed two years since, and not atoned for? By the murder of the Crew of Black Joke? By poisoning the water at Hongkong? By ordering Englishmen to be killed like wild beasts wherever found? By treating an undefending and defenceless woman in the most barbarous manner? By breaking all, and every of their promises and engagements? By offering rewards for the head of the Plenipotentiary, with whom, at the time, they were carrying on amicable negotiations, and for those of the commodore, Mr. Morrison, and in fact every other Englishman, be he sailor soldier or merchant? If not upon any of these considerations, we are at a loss to understand why the forces of the Expedition are now to be employed in compelling the Chinese to allow their exhausted coffers to be filled. One thing, from the Plenipotentiary's Circular seems to be quite clear; he has found that the Blockade did not answer the purpose; had it not been for the Chinese themselves, there would have been no blockade at all; and, like an unskilful physician whose patient does not improve under strict diet, kills him by trying what generous fare will do, so also the Plenipotentiary has changed his tactics, but we fear the experiment will recoil upon himself and upon his country, and far from establishing even a miserable trade by the means now proposed, nothing but disgrace will be reaped.

Let us for a moment contemplate the present state of affairs, and let us calmly consider, whether, even by a total disregard of all other considerations of national honor, and of sound Policy, it is likely that a trade can be carried on; or even whether, if a few commercial transactions should actually be concluded, these will not be to the exclusive benefit of neutral flags, and the consequent injury of the interests of British merchants. By a series of small enterprises the English have, ever since the affair at Kowloon in September 1839, and the destruction of the flotilla at Chuenpee in November the same year, by the attack on Amoy last year, by the taking of Chusan, by threatening the Emperor with their ships in the neighbourhood of the capital; by ultimately taking the small forts of Chuenpee and Tycocktow, roused the indignation of the Court to the extent, so much so that Yih-shan, a cousin of the Emperor, is now on his way to Canton with a large body of men, with the explicit Imperial orders to exterminate the barbarians. Can it be expected that, when the Emperor

receives the news of the destruction of the Bogue-forts, and of the English being in possession of the Cholling river up to the gates of Canton, the feelings towards the English will become more friendly? We should think not, nor do we flatter ourselves that near enough has yet been achieved by the arms of the British to cause the Chinese government at Peking to yield from fear that which it would be ridiculous to expect from their good will. It is true Canton is now under the guns of British ships of war, and if H. M. Plenipotentiary should, as he has hitherto invariably been, again and himself deceived by the Chinese, the City will be taken; but the time when this event would have been seriously felt by the Chinese is passed away; nothing but empty houses, and a few wretched inhabitants would be met with by the conqueror, and the Chinese will laugh in their sleeves at how preciously they have by their promises again galled the British Commissioner, whose confidence in them seems to be without bounds, and all experience lost upon him. It is true, the Chinese have placarded a proclamation, (which see in a subsequent column) saying that in consideration of the hardships which Americans and other neutrals have suffered, they will allow the trade, as usual, to go on Whampoa, on condition however, of the British ships of war leaving the river. That this condition cannot be fulfilled under the present aspect of affairs is apparent to every one, even if we had not the direct assurance to the contrary from H. M. Plenipotentiary. It is however somewhat singular that Capt. Elliot should have caused a translation of this same proclamation to be circulated among the British community, containing this promise of the Chinese, without offering any comment. The document of which we have been favored with a translation was placarded in Macao on Tuesday last, and is the same in spirit as that published in the *Register* and the one circulated from the Superintendent's office. We foresee, therefore, that the non-departure of the ships of war will be the pretext for delay, and that although nominally Chinese merchants will be permitted to have dealings with the English, they will be given to understand, that doing so will cost them their property or lives. How can it be expected that inferior local authorities, for such are the assistant commissioner Yang, and Deputy Governor Li, pending the arrival of the real Imperial Commissioner Yih-shan, seen expected, can have the power to enter into an, even temporary, arrangement with the rebellious English, whom their Emperor has ordered to exterminate; and is it not more natural to suppose that all their apparent concessions at this moment, are only to gain time until the arrival of Yih-shan with a large Tartar-force, with which they again may flatter themselves to be able to overcome the invaders. This, we confess, appears to us the only motive under which the above named officers have acted, when making a sort of convention with Capt. Elliot, nor will they scruple to break it whenever it suits their convenience, or whenever their superior officers should otherwise dispose. With merchants under neutral flags the same objections do not obtain, and as of course Americans and other vessels will be among the first to go to Whampoa, it is possible that some of the tea which had been sent away from Canton to Peking and other places, to place it in safety from the English, should the town be taken, will find their way on board of those very ships; but surely, although we are far from wishing to see the interests of neutrals injured, the expedition cannot have been fitted out by England at vast expense, for the benefit of other nations, and the utter ruin of her own children! That however the small portion of the trade that is likely to be carried under the guns of the British ships of war will belong to neutral flags, we entertain little doubt, if any; that H. M. Plenipotentiary has been fully warned that such would be the case, we also know; that he persists in his disregard of the complaints of his countrymen is equally apparent; and we cannot explain the policy he pursues at the present moment otherwise than by supposing that he has pledged himself to his government to come during this season, to be shipped home the usual quantity of Tea, and that to redeem this pledge every other consideration is sacrificed. But his measures have not been such as to ensure the fulfilment of his proposed end; he will find even at the eleventh hour the object of all his efforts elude his grasp, for from the sums above stated we cannot expect that any considerable quantities of tea will find their way into English ships unless indeed the assistance of neutrals is again had recourse to. But how 'intensely humiliating,' to use the Superintendent's own words, would this be! With a fleet and army at his command sufficient, if properly applied, to effect almost anything, yet the state of things is now exactly as it was after the expulsion of the British from Canton, with the exception, it is true, that under protection of their country's guns, their persons may possibly be safe at Canton, but of what use, is a commercial point of view, will their stay there be to them at present?

We consider the present attempt to force a trade altogether premature, and as if judged to any of the measures which have yet emanated from H. M. Plenipotentiary, and which have gone very far already to neutralize the effect which the splendid armament, if led by a wise head and firm hand, must have had. From the very arrival of the Expedition to the present me-

ment no regular plan has been followed; the intentions of one day have given place to new resolves on the next, and the Chinese were sufficiently astute to take measure of the Plenipotentiary's capabilities, and to counteract his timid and vacillating policy. We cannot better close these remarks than by quoting a paragraph from a dispatch which Capt. Elliot addressed in June 1859, when the memory of the insults suffered at Canton were still fresh upon him; to the Imperial Commissioner Lin, and we leave to our readers to judge in what manner the present ill-judged attempt to reopen the trade accords with the former solemn threats of the Agent of Great Britain.

"The merchants and ships of the English nation do not proceed to Canton and Whampoa, because the gracious commands of the emperor for their protection are set at naught; because the truth is concealed from His Imperial Majesty's knowledge; because there is not safety for a band of defenceless men in the grasp of the government at Canton; because it would be derogatory from the dignity of their sovereign and nation to forget all the insults and wrongs which have been perpetrated, till full justice be done, and till the whole trade and intercourse be placed upon a footing honorable and secure to this empire, and to England. That time is at hand: The gracious sovereign of the English nation will cause the truth to be made known to the wise and august Prince on the throne of this empire, and all things will be adjusted agreeably to the principles of pure reason."

Has full justice been done? Is the trade now attempted upon an honorable footing? And is the time when all things will be adjusted upon the principle of pure reason, at hand? No! to obtain the chance of shipping home a few pounds of tea, the principles of pure reason are violated! No justice has been done; nor can trade be conducted upon an honorable footing!—"Eheu! quam erubus perant ingentia caula!"

Already some of the obstacles which will be thrown into the way of a free and equal trade begin to show themselves. It is said that the Hong merchants have requested one of H. M. interpreters to inform H. M. Plenipotentiary, that there would be much difficulty in getting the tea and silk merchants to deal, as long as the ships of war remained so near Canton, they being too much afraid of their great guns. From the before mentioned circumstance of Capt. Elliot having circulated the Proclamation of Yang, in which the opening of the trade is made conditional upon the withdrawing of the ships, without any comment, we almost fear that H. M. Plenipotentiary contemplates complying with the desires of the Chinese, in which case we would not give much for the safety of the persons of British merchants who should be foolhardy enough to venture into Canton.

CAPTURE OF THREE ENGLISHMEN.—Just when the arrangement for an opening of the trade has been made, a painful circumstance has occurred which threatens to put a speedy end to the present armistice. On Thursday night Messrs Bligh and Toole, mates of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, and Mr. Field, formerly chief officer of the Schooner *Swipe*, left Macao in a very small passage schooner, with the intention, the former to join their ship, and the latter to proceed to the Bogue. When near the Nine Islands, at night they were run aboard by a large China boat, and the Tindal of the passage boat, we have heard, reports, that the gentlemen, fearing that their own boat would sink, jumped on board the Chinese boat, which then went off with the prize, worth by proclamation about £10,000. The running foul of the passage-boat seems to have been intentional, there being at the time four other Chinese boats near, which, we are told, gave chase to the passage boat, which however escaped. The Chinese boats are said to have been well manned, and to have had the appearance of Mandarin boats. One of the gentlemen we heard last night, has been taken to Casa Branca, and a pilot was sent thither with a demand from Capt. Elliot for his immediate release. We have not yet heard the fate of this application, but we suppose Sir Fleming Sennhouse will find means to force the Chinese to give up their prisoners, should the demand made not be complied with. This is not a very peaceful state of things!

After on Monday last H. M. Plenipotentiary had issued the above published Public Notices from himself and the Commodore, a deputation of British merchants called upon Capt. Elliot, to be informed whether the permission given by the Commodore for merchant ships of all nations to proceed to Whampoa, would be in force immediately; as, if that were the case, a great advantage would be given to neutral over British ships, the former having had no difficulties to obtain pilots, while to the latter they had been denied. We understand that Capt. Elliot's answer to this enquiry was that no ships would be allowed to proceed beyond the fort at Wantung, until British ships, as far as the Chinese authorities were concerned, were placed upon an equal footing with neutral flags, that is, until Pilots had been allowed to them also. Until the

day before yesterday however, no pilots were allowed to go on board English ships; and yet in the face of the explanation given by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and contrary to the most unequivocally expressed intention of the Commodore, that no ships should be allowed to proceed beyond Wantung, until merchant ships of all nations were alike admitted by the Chinese, have several American ships with cargoes well known to be on Chinese account, been allowed to proceed to Whampoa, long before any pilot chop was granted to a single English ship. A strong remonstrance has, we learn, most justly been addressed to H. M. Plenipotentiary on this violation of previous promises, but we are unaware whether a satisfactory answer has been given to this serious complaint. On Thursday evening we understand some pilot chops were granted to English ships, and several more were received yesterday; a good many British ships are by this time therefore on their way to Whampoa, accompanied thither by their consignees, in order to give the arrangement entered into between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese assistant Commissioner a fair trial. We wish them every success, although we think their chance of doing business to any considerable extent but small.

Mrs. Noble's narrative of her imprisonment and sufferings was published at our office yesterday. Price 50 cents per Copy.

NEWS.—A considerable number of influential people on the banks of the Sechoo have organized societies and established fraternities, to put government at defiance. According to our latest accounts, the Mandarins had not yet succeeded in suppressing the conspirators; and the insurrection was looked upon in a very serious light.

Several places in Keangnan have greatly suffered from drought and inundation, and the people driven to despair by starvation, have risen against their rulers, but it was expected that the anarchy thus occasioned, would soon give way to peace and quietness, when its causes had been removed.

Another rebellion has broken out near the Capital, of which no particulars are stated.

The utmost activity prevails in all the arsenals and foundries. It is the express desire of the Great Emperor and the war party now in power to cast as many guns of the largest calibre, weighing from 8,000, 20,000 and even 30,000 catties, as the state can afford. The principal object of these colossal missiles is to sink several ships with one shot, and to annihilate a whole detachment with one ball. These immense masses of iron are not only put at the landing places to strike alarm into the approaching barbarians, but at conspicuous spots on the city walls. In the trial however several pieces have burst and killed the gunners, so that the men who discharge them in future must be of undaunted courage. To insure success, the instruments of death and destruction are laid on a bed of stone or sand, so that the ball may fly straightway, without any elevation or depression, and completely demolish every object in its progress. Thus the gracious intentions of the great Emperor to extirpate a whole rebellious race will be carried into effect. Since the invasion of the Tartars there has never been such a clangour of arms, from one part of the maritime Provinces to the other. Junks have been built on a new model to carry destruction with the rapidity of lightning to the barbarian men of war. Divers are assembled to bore holes in the bottoms of the vessels; vessels have been sunk at the entrances of rivers, and stakes been driven across the channels. Even the coasts of Manchouria that have never been thought of, are to be put into a state of defence. The expenses thus incurred are really immense, and when all works will be ready, the cost will far exceed the sum demanded by treaty, so that the Great Emperor in this speculation is likely to be the loser. How he is after all to manage matters, in these bad times, when the finances are in the most wretched condition, we are unable to divine.

LOCAL.—The Hoonan soldiers have committed so many depredations upon the defenceless inhabitants, that the Hengshan brigade has resolved to kill them all as soon as they can get near them, which is not to happen so very soon. Our good old General Yang, who has fought the battles of Turkestan and often obtained a glorious victory over the enemies of the Celestial Empire, showed his indignation by threatening the Hoonan legion to stop both their pay as well as allowance of rice if they went on in this way. Starvation in the camp is not likely to teach the heroes of the henroost and larder, orderly habits.

We must still speak a few words about the veteran Yang. He is a hoary headed warrior of 73, rather paralytic and decrepit on account of long service. Still he possesses great military talent, and as age brings wisdom, so has he also by degrees, stored up a fund of military knowledge, that constitutes him one of the most renowned generals in the Celestial Empire. As his instructions explicitly directed him to exterminate the barbarian English, he would indeed have done so if he had caught them, which did unfortunately not happen. But when the Celestial fire was opened upon the presuming barbarians, which in times of yore has repeatedly melted the very diamonds, it was found out that this obstreperous race fought quite in a different

fashion from what he had been accustomed to see, and he therefore imitated the Great Emperor and showed compassion. Still the 30,000 men with whom he was going forward to destroy them utterly are in store, the banners are unfurled and the terrific host ready at every moment to execute vengeance.

The militia which had been assembled from the Eastern part of the Province has been sent back as useless in the present struggle. For once the detachment fled with extreme haste at the battle of the barrier, and on another occasion when the Bogue forts were on the eve of being attacked, the men unanimously withdrew beyond the range of cannon shot and thereby showed great discretion. They were therefore told to hasten home and plough their fields.

Yihshan, the Emperor's nephew, is said to have arrived at Canton, but he must live incognito, for neither his public nor private acts are known.

A pirate boat with 15 men in it, has been taken by the Taenahan soldiers, and the ruffians have been immediately put on their trial.

The heads of two natives of Heangshan, accused of having served on board a ship, were struck off and stuck up at Canton, on a pike.

OPENING OF THE FOREIGN TRADE WITH CANTON.

YANG, Assistant Commissioner and high minister, and E, acting Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, proclaim their commands in relation to the usual Trade.

It appears, on the 27th day of the present moon (19th March 1841), that according to the written declarations of the English nation's Commissioner he cherishes no other than a decided wish for peace, and desires us to grant permission for the operations of the usual Trade to go on. Upon examining into the commercial intercourse of each nation with our Empire, it is plainly evident that the Celestial dynasty cherishes kindness, and benevolent feelings toward the men from afar.

Now the English nation's Commissioner declares that he wishes to obtain nothing else but trade.

The American, with the merchant ships of the various other nations, have been subjected to detentions in consequence of the war, and therefore, their cargoes continuing unsold, the period of their homeward voyage remains wholly indefinite. Most certainly must there be a change in this state of things, and we therefore allow them (the English), equally with others, to trade in order to manifest our genuine compassion.

Besides fully memorializing the Court, we now make known our special commands, and accordingly issue this Proclamation for the full information of the native merchants, the army and the people.

After this the whole of them (the foreigners) will be allowed equally to enter Whampoa for purposes of trade; and while these points are proclaimed in relation to the usual commercial intercourse, let there be, in going and coming, no detentions or disturbance. After the ships of war of the English nation shall have come out and withdrawn, those merchant vessels which remain at Whampoa, and the native merchants also shall most certainly be fully secured and protected, whilst increased kindness shall be afforded to foreigners.

Let each tremblingly obey.

Taoukwang, 21st year, 2nd moon, and 27th day.
(17th March 1841.)

Vert. J. L. S.

By request for the Canton Press.

ARRIVED.—11th Brit. *Columbine*, Major, and *Fannah*, Gardine, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Sp. Lingayen*, from Manila; 20th Brit. *Augusta*, Vaulking, from Singapore and Bombay; *Hartequa*, Lonsdale, from Manila; 21st *Aden*, Ponsonby, from Manila and Liverpool; 22nd *Adventure*, Cumberland, from Manila and Sydney; 23rd *Louisa*, Mason, from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED.—24th Brit. *Mor*, Young, for Bombay; 25th H. M. S. *Mcville*, Captain the Hon. R. S. Dundas, for the Cape and England; *Falcon*, Pike, for Singapore and Bombay; 27th *Syph*, Williams, and *Rob Roy*, Hunt, for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGER.—per *Syph*, Mr. R. Oswald. Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Amson*, Low-fee Family. From Calcutta, *Severn*, *Francis Cowasjee*, *Ariel*, *Syed Khan*, *Sea Queen*, *Regina*, *Clown*, *Hartequa*, *Antares*. From Singapore, *Sultana*, *Elizabeth*, *Emma*, *Minerva*, *Susan*, *Coremandel*, *Laidmans*, *William*. From England, *Falmes*, *Ivanhoe*, *Checlak*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Albion*, *Transporta* *Pentoojee* *Bomenjee*, *Patwara*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Linlin*, *Madras*. **LATEST DATES.** from ENGLAND, 4th December via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 16th October via England. CALUTTA, 23rd January, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 10th January & *Mor*, SINGAPORE, 19th February & *Mor*. JAVA, 30th January via Singapore. MANILA, 5th March & *Leonidas*.

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[No. 287.]

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, add the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN'S; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque LADY HAYES, 313½ Tons. Capt. STRACHAN, to have early dispatch.

This Barque can be sold in the event of a suitable price being offered. She was built by Kyd at Calcutta of the best materials about eleven years ago. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 2d April, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A staunch and well found Brig. under Spanish colours, of about 220 Tons burden; apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque YABEL II; apply to

GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig. NUEVO CANTABRO, of 210 Tons: apply to

GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Barque MINERVA, of 327 Tons Register; apply to

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE Portuguese Barque MARGARIDA, will sail for the above Ports early in March next. For freight or passage apply to

J. T. DE AQUINO.

Macao, 26th February, 1841.

COPPER, BRAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* in the Roads—English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz Navy and Pilot BRAD, PORK. DUCK and TWINE, BEEF. Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR. Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET. White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE. Manila ROPE. do. CIGARS. do. SUGAR 350 peculs. do. COFFER 110 do. and an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to GIDEON NYE, Jr. on Capt. WOODBERRY on board. Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, ex Falcon Hodgson's BEER in Wood Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$30 per Hhd. do. do. STOUT \$25 do. PORT WINE \$8 to 10 per dozen SHERRY \$6 to 14 do. CLARET \$9 do. BUCCELLAS \$8 do. PALE BRANDY \$5 do. CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$16 do. Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 3s. & 4s.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

RUM, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each. Spanish BRANDY, of 38deg., in barrels containing 80 SHERRY of very good quality in bottles. CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases. Apply at the office of

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND

For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY. Common ditto, in wood and bottle. Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead. CHERRY CORDON, of very superior quality. Holland Gin. French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c. Brown and Pale SHERRY. ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES. Superior old HOCK. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE. CIDER, in one dozen cases. BARS' BEER, in wood and bottle. Superior EAU DE COLOGNE. Manila and Havannah SEGARS. OILMAN'S STORES. MARINE STORES:—Canvas, Nos. 1 @ 6; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 3½ inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Deepsea Lead; Log; and Marliners. ANCHORS of 3, 5, 6, and 7, cwt. and two of 22 cwt. each; CHAINS, of sizes; MANILA RUM.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.

TWO BRASS SIX-POUNDERs with equipments complete

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PERFUMERY.

STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.

Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost).

A few Kegs of TONGUES.

also, just received:

Patent Self Acting TAP MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet.

ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kegs.

Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes

Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.

Do. FLOUR.

Do. BEER and PORK, in barrels.

Mess BEEF, in half Barrels.

BERKLEY and PINE CHEESE.

MACCABOY SNUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned: the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex Folklstone.

9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each. 20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each. 4 do. extra dried BACON do. 3 sides each. 8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each. 2 do. Fines HAMS. 100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.

A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Napprell, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

37 " do. do. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to

23rd September, 1840.

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed.

ALL sorts of Preserved MEATS, HADDIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINERALLED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTRES, SALTED OR-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, CORNED, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINEs, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELTS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

October 23rd, 1840 JAMES P. STURGIS.

MERCHANDISE OR TREASURE.

WILL be taken on demurrage in a vessel in Macao Roads;—on application to

GIDEON NYE JR.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press. For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12 For six Months..... \$ 7 For three..... \$ 4 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE "KITH," AND THE IMPRISONMENT AND SUFFERINGS OF HER CREW AND PASSENGERS, IN A LETTER FROM MRS. NOBLE TO A FRIEND.

Continued from last week.

On the morning of Monday the 21st they took the end of our chains, and bade us follow them. They put our coats and quilts into small cages, just such as we should think a proper place to confine a wild beast in; mine was scarcely a yard high, a little more than ½ of a yard long, and a little more than half a yard broad. The door opened from the top. Into these we were lifted, the chain round our necks being locked to the cover. They put a long piece of bamboo through the middle, a man took either end, and in this manner we were jolted from city to city, to suffer insults from the rabble, the cries of whom were awful; but my God had not forsaken me; and even then, although a widow and in the hands of such bitter enemies, and expecting death at every moment, I could remember with delight, that Christ my Saviour had said—"I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth on me, though he were dead yet shall he live;" and through the blessing of the Almighty, I was enabled to sing praises to God aloud. I need not tell you, my dear and much loved friend, how much I thought of my sweet and once happy home, and my dear fatherless child, and how fervently I prayed to that God of mercy and goodness, who had so wonderfully upheld

me in all my sufferings, to blame her also. Death was nothing to me: I longed to be with my Saviour to praise him for ever, and to meet again my affectionate husband and sweet child, who were more than life to me. Oh my dear friend! how often do my feelings at this and many other times of my suffering shame me, when I feel myself cold in my duty towards my Redeemer. In body I was now very weak, having scarcely eaten any thing since the wreck, but my spirit was strong in the Lord. We again stopped at another city and were taken out of our cages, having heavy irons put on our legs, with a chain half a yard long. Mr. Witts and the boy had also irons on their wrists; although I saw mine, they did not put them on at that time. The former were carried on board one boat, and I myself put into another, and thus we proceeded two days and three nights on a canal, during which time I did not taste any food, as they would not permit me to get out of my little cage on any account. You may judge what my sufferings were. I believe it was Wednesday the 23d, that we arrived at Ningpo. You may imagine my happiness in finding my dear friend Lieut. Douglas, and my delight to hear that he had been treated rather better than myself and had arrived here a short time before. I also heard with gratitude and joy, that all the Kite's crew had been taken from the wreck by the Chinese and were prisoners in the city. But alas, alas! with all this good news my worst fears were confirmed, that all I treasured lay buried in the ocean. What can I say, my dear child could not have lived in an open boat and suffered as I had done, and my devoted husband, being of a warm and most affectionate temper would not, could not, have lived to have seen me suffer as I have suffered, and how would it have torn my heart to have seen those ten thousand times dearer to me than my own life, endure so much! I humbly pray to be enabled to say, "thy will be done!" God has I believe in goodness and mercy taken my treasures, who was able to do for them more than I could even ask or think. And although I am left destitute and alone and far from home, yet in his mercy he has raised you up, my truly christian friend, with many many others for my comfort, on account of which I shall praise the Saviour both in time and eternity; and want whatever I may, may I ever possess a thankful heart.

At Ningpo I was sorry to find another prisoner, Captain Anstruther of the Madras artillery, who has since proved to me a most kind and true friend; there was also the Comrade, whom I think you have some knowledge of. My most cruel sufferings were now at an end, and of course I felt more deeply my sad loss; yet I knew, that I still enjoyed many blessings. Captain A's prison was next door to mine, and I had the pleasure of seeing him often. The Mandarins gave me some Chinese clothes of the gayest colors; distressing as it was to my feelings, I was obliged to wear them, and I was put into, what the keeper styled, a clean prison with a woman to attend on me in my captivity. After breakfasting with Lieut. Douglas at the Mandarin's, I went to my lonely cell, a small dirty room, two sides of which were a mere grating, in many places day light appeared through the rafters, and it was scarcely fit to live in, its only furniture being my cage (in which I still slept at night, and into which I was put whenever I went to any of the Mandarins;) a lamp, an old table, and a stool. For the first time after the wreck, I was enabled to undress myself and arrange my hair. I could not but rejoice when a large room was prepared for the three gentlemen to reside together in, Lieut. Douglas having been hitherto obliged to endure all the discomforts of the common prison, although it deprived me of the company of my friend. Subsequently we met only when we visited and dined at the Mandarin's, which we did at first frequently, but after their curiosity was satisfied I seldom saw them. When at their house, they amused themselves by questioning us about H. B. Majesty and her government, the number of her navy and army, and the rank and income of the officers. Often I had to repeat my sad tale, particularly on the arrival of other officers; this I thought a great trial, especially when alone. Their inquiries about our respective families, were most minute: particularly what relatives we were to Queen Victoria, and whether I myself was not her sister, which, notwithstanding what was said to the contrary, I was declared to be. But it would be endless to repeat all the foolish questions they asked; however, they made notes of all our replies. Captain A was generally employed drawing, and I am sure his great talent as well as the patience he exhibited

often ensured his kindness: I dwell with gratification on those bright shades of my then dreary life. It was always with deep regret I saw the arrival of my little cage. I had the pleasure of receiving from the gentlemen's prison a note almost daily. The comrade lived near me, and shewed me many and great acts of kindness.

Two days after the removal of the gentlemen from the common prison, all the remaining captives were taken to a far distant jail under the pretence of better accommodations, excepting two who were sick. I had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing them passing my door, but was not allowed to speak to them; it made my heart bleed to observe their distressed looks and haggard countenances.

It was October the 8th that Captain Anstruther received some supplies from Chusan, with letters that held out hopes of release. He kindly sent me a large share of his clothes. The Comrade was now taken away from us, which distressed me greatly, as I had now not a creature to whom to speak. They now gave me a bedstead, which I found a great luxury, having hitherto lain on a dirty floor. I was sometimes allowed to see and converse with the sick prisoners, and I almost felt a consolation in dwelling upon the dreadful past. Frequently my heart was sadly torn, on account of different reports about my late dearly beloved husband and child. I was once told, that he was seen going to his cabin to rescue his child, and was afterwards seen dead with the baby on his bosom. Many were the sleepless nights that such accounts gave me, but I found subsequently, when meeting all the prisoners at the Mandarin's, and minutely examining into the fact, that this rumour was unfounded, for they had never seen the Captain after the ship had heeled over.

On the 8th of October I was far from well; two days afterwards I suffered much from violent pain, and was not able to lie down during the whole night, on account of the pain. This I felt deeply, not being able to speak to a creature and being threatened to have irons put on my wrists; they had let them off only one night on account of my being so ill. On the 9th I was only too glad to see the comrade return, who had been sent to Chinhae in order to ascertain, whether the British delegate was really Capt. Elliot, and, if this was not the case, the individual who dared to appear under an assumed name was to be taken.

To be continued.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Shipping List, Cape Town, 1st December.

PIRATES IN THE ATLANTIC.—In our last number we gave some particulars respecting the piratical attack on the *Wanderer*, quoted from *Lloyd's List*. The following are further particulars contained in a letter received per *Johanna Line*, and addressed to us by Capt. D. Shirling, dated brig *Packet*, off Portsmouth, Aug. 25:—

"August 6, in lat. 22° 40' N. long. 35° W., spoke the *Wanderer*, Brown, from Calcutta 4th April, St. Helena 8th July, bound to Liverpool, which had been boarded, in lat. 5° N. long. 23° W, by 30 men from a Spanish brig, apparently Baltimore build, with her head and stern covered with cloths, manned with about 100 men, and armed with six 18-pounders, and one long 32-pounder on a swivel before the foremast. The 30 men came on board in a large launch, all covered with flannel frocks, which at a sign from their officer they took off, and appeared armed each with 4 pistols and a sword. The officer told the Captain that he had lost his bowsprit, and must have his; with that they drove every one below, and cut away the bowsprit, rigging, and everything that came in their way. At eight p.m. they left the ship, taking away with them the bowsprit and jib-boom, a quantity of rope and canvas, together with the Captain's watch and shirts, the people's clothes, stock, and sundry other things; they told the Captain not to proceed until they hoisted a light, which they did shortly after getting on board; they then steered to the westward, and were out of sight next morning. The vessel is supposed to be about 300 tons, and sails very fast. They asked several times if there were any ladies on board."

In the course of the preceding week, and in addition to the foregoing communication, *Freese's Rio de Janeiro Circular* for October has been received, from which we make the following extract:—

"Arrived Oct. 2, the U. S. schooner *Enterprise*, from Bahia, bringing with her the *Malck Adhel*, detained on suspicion of piracy."

On the 29th Sept., in lat. 25° 48' N. long. 20° 22' W., the *Protestant Benarjes*, now in Table Bay, fell in with a suspicious-looking vessel, barque rigged, which, on coming within hail, stated herself to be Brazilian, bound to Montevideo; but from her manœuvres she was taken to be a pirate, and seeing them fully prepared for ac-

tion, the stranger sheered off, and was finally lost sight of on the 2d Oct., in lat. 20° 19' N. long. 24° 18' W.

H. M. S. *Southampton*, Capt. Hillyar, Rear-Admiral Sir E. D. King, Kt., K. C. H., Commander-in-Chief on the Cape and West African station, was to sail from Plymouth Sound, October 8th, for Rio de Janeiro and Simon's Bay.—H. M. S. *Cygnar* sailed from Portsmouth, Sept. 17, for Simon's Bay.—

The *Mochezuma* from Manila, arrived at the Cape on the 26th, and sailed again for New York on the 26th November. She spoke the *Likherland*, from China to Liverpool, on the 23d August.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 3rd April, 1841.

We stated last week at full length our opinion of the arrangement entered into between H. M. Plenipotentiary and Assistant Commissioner Yamp, for the temporary carrying on of this season's trade. If we then saw little hope of its actually taking effect, we confess that the Emperor's Edict in answer to the news of the taking of the Bogue forts, which we published in an Extra on Wednesday last, and recopy below, confirms the view we entertained, the edict expresses uncompromising hostility, to the extinction of one of the contending parties; moreover Keshen, it can no longer be doubted, has for his apparently conciliating measures been degraded, and even carried a prisoner to Peking, where all his family is to share his fate; the cession of Hongkong, as will be seen from another very interesting edict, a translation of which we have been favored with, is considered by the Emperor a very great offence; yet Hongkong will on no account be again given up by the English, and no fulminating edicts demanding the restoration of that Island will have the slightest effect on the rebellious barbarians. The feelings of hostility that are entertained by the Chinese government are therefore likely by late events to have become more exasperated, yet the last accounts from Canton state that an expectation is entertained that business to some extent may be carried on. At a meeting of merchants held at Canton on Monday last, at the request of the Hongmerchants, to take into consideration the securing of the ships, Howqua at first proposed the former bond, of forfeiting life and property in case of any Opium being found on board a ship. This proposal was of course not attended to, but it was proposed that the former certificate, usual on securing ships, should be given. This certificate is merely to the effect that the ship has no Opium and no Women on board, unattended by any penalty. After some demur to this proposition, the Hongmerchants agreed to it, and we are told that one or two English ships have already been secured. There is no difficulty in obtaining Pilots for English ships, and the merchant fleet at Whampoa must at this moment already consist of about 30 sail. The British merchants meanwhile have taken possession again of their factories, and have been to see the Hongmerchants, nor have they up to the last advices, 30th March, been in any way molested. The Hongmerchants we understand, promise to ship the teas, but we have not heard whether they are willing to take British manufactures in exchange.

The English ships of war have removed to some distance below the City; H. M. S. *Modeste* only remaining in the Macao Passage. Every day a guard of 50 marines is landed at the Factories, who reembarc in the evening. Some of the shops in the town are open, but all their property has been removed.

It remains now to be seen whether the expectations entertained by some, of really carrying on business, will be realized;—we confess that we have no faith in the professions of the local government; nor can it be supposed that they would be willing to risk their existence by conniving with the English in a trade, when they are witness of the severe punishment suffered by one of their highest officers, Keshen, for having merely recommended conciliatory measures. We therefore fear that under the fair appearances of the present day, the Chinese hide dark and treacherous designs, and would warn all such British merchants as have gone to Canton, to use the greatest circumspection, not only in not risking their property more than they can help, but in not affording the Chinese an opportunity of seizing on their persons. In the crowded streets of Canton, a ship of war in the Macao passage, is but an unavailing defence against any sudden attack; and should the Chinese succeed in getting several British merchants into their power, it may be a matter of the utmost difficulty to obtain their liberty. It is true, we have been told by H. M. Plenipotentiary, that the Provincial Government will be held responsible, for any such act of aggression, but is H. M. Plenipotentiary prepared to enforce that responsibility? We again recommend the utmost caution to all British merchants now at or proceeding to Canton, nor must they forget that their stay there, they have been officially informed, is on their own responsibility.

Another week or fortnight will show how far the Chinese on this occasion are inclined to be sincere; until we have full proof of their good faith, we cannot believe in it.

We stated last week that Messrs Bligh and Toole, mates of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, and Mr. Field, late chief officer of the schooner *Sage*, were near the Nine Islands, when on their way to the *Blenheim* in a very small cutter, the *Luna*, run a board by a large Chinese boat, and that according to the story of the boatmen, these gentlemen, fearing that their boat would sink, jumped on board the Chinese boat, which carried them off. It is now our painful duty to state that the body of Mr. Field, was washed on shore in Cassin bay on Thursday last, on examination two deep cuts were found on the head, and another near the ear, by which part of the left ear was cut off; one of the hands was also much wounded. From the fate Mr. Field met with, the most melancholy forebodings as to that of the two officers of H. M. S. *Blenheim* suggest themselves, and there appears to us to be some mystery as to who the perpetrators of this murder may have been. We understand that the story told by the lascars, of which there were four in the *Luna*, is in some manner contradictory; are these men not to be judicially examined, so as to arrive at least at the greatest possible portion of truth? No such examination has as yet taken place, but we think it is high time it should. By some it is suspected that the noted Wang-chung may again have been guilty of this murder; it is said that he at present is commander of several junks and fishing boats, and that his usual station is the Cum-sing-moon, only about 14 miles from Macao, where also he commands one or two small forts; others say that the son of the Chinese Admiral, lately killed at the taking of Anunghoy, has vowed vengeance for the death of his father, and that on having been refused the command of 200 men which he demanded from his government, he has on his own account enlisted a number of partisans, and that he has been the perpetrator of this murder. The report of one of the gentlemen having been taken to Cassa branca has not been confirmed, nor that of their both being at Canton.

The Hon. Co.'s Steamer *Queen* has sailed for Bengal, without previously communicating with Macao, and without any Notice to the British community. She will not therefore carry any letters but the despatches from the Plenipotentiary, and may possibly reach Calcutta a good many days before the Madagascar. H. E. Sir Gordon Bremer proceeds to Bengal in her, and the command of the Naval force has devolved on the Senior Officer Sir Fleming Senhouse. Nothing, as far as we have learnt, has transpired in public, as to the cause of Sir Gordon Bremer's departure.

From natives arrived from Canton last night, we learn that the Mandarins there are removing their goods and chattels from that city with the greatest despatch; the property from the pawnbrokers shops is also being removed. These are not indications of any sincere desire for peace by the local government.

Keshen.—News has reached us yesterday that Keshen, on his way to the Capital, was met by an Imperial messenger with a bowstring, and strangled. If this should be confirmed, it proves to us that Keshen has all along acted according to the orders from the Court, knowingly deceiving the English in his negotiations for peace, but is now victimized, being able, most probably, to make most inconvenient disclosures.

Several villages near Whampoa have been attacked and partly burned by Ladrones.

H. M. S. *Columbine*, Capt. Clarke, is, we understand, about proceeding to Chusan, to give warning we suppose, to such transports as are still expected to arrive there.

The following letter from Sir Fleming Senhouse was circulated last Wednesday, and contains the satisfactory assurance that the interests of the commercial community will not be neglected by the gallant officer, who we understand is about proceeding up the river, to take such measures as may be best suited to the protection of such British merchants as are now at Canton with a view of availing themselves of the temporary arrangement entered into by Capt. Elliot.

H. M. Ship *Blenheim*,
Macao Roads, 31st March, 1861.

Gentlemen.—The Commander in Chief, Sir Gordon Bremer, having taken his departure for Calcutta, his duties have devolved on me, for the time being, as Senior officer on the Chinese coast. I have

the honor to acquaint you therewith; and considering that the protection, and the promotion of one of the main bulwarks of the Empire, the Commerce of the country, is one of the principal duties of the profession to which I have the honor to belong, I beg to express my readiness, at all times, to communicate freely with the commercial community on this important station, on matters relating thereto; and to assure them, that I shall be most willing to attend to any representation they may feel it necessary to make to the Senior officer, in relation to general interests, collectively; or individually in respect to more private concerns; giving them the best consideration in my power.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE,

Capt. of H. M. S. *Blenheim*,

and Senior Officer on the China Coast.

To the Respective Members of the British Commercial Community, connected with the British Trade on the China Coast.

THE FENTONIAN ROMANEE.—This vessel with provisions and stores for the expedition, arrived here on Sunday last, from Chusan, whither she had gone direct from England, and we understand that during the first one or two days, her crew when going on shore met with friendly treatment. When however her commander Lieut. Stead, R. N. went on shore, unarmed, and in a small boat, he was attacked by the Chinese; and, it is supposed, murdered; for although his body has not been found by the men sent ashore after this event became known on board, a large quantity of blood gave but too melancholy evidence of his death. We understand that some vengeance was taken by the ship's crew, under command of Lieut. Crawford, R. N. but have not yet heard particulars. This is another item of the long account with the Chinese that remains to be settled.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Every Empire ruled by despotism establishes the will of the executive as the law of the land. In China, however, there exists an anomaly which has deceived many and given rise to wonderful conjectures and theories. The minuteness of its code provides for all possible cases, the law is quoted in all instances, and strict conformity thereto the basis of all measures. Yet, notwithstanding this apparent regularity, lawless proceedings are the order of the day, and illegal encroachments upon the rights of citizens the very essence of government. There is no one has any power but the Emperor, but subdivided among all those who execute his orders monarch. We find these little despots in all circles, from the governor general to the head man of a village; from the minister of state to the jailor; each of them is actuated by the same impulse of playing the autocrat and executor of his supreme will. Still they bear a heavy responsibility, the slightest error in judgment, or even in the absence of all delinquency, merely the whim of the superior may bring upon them destruction, when they are least aware of it. Few officers, however, are exposed to such great vicissitudes as the ministers of the cabinet. The majority consists of veterans, well versed in intrigues, who have passed through all the grades of official life and have now arrived at the acmé of ambition. However they move in the tainted atmosphere of the court, where the breath of eunuchs, women or sycophants may prove fatal to their political existence. The only men that are able to escape the dreadful doom, that always hangs over them, are decrepit statesmen, who have ceased to take an interest in subinary affairs, and no longer take a share in the petty jealousies of ordinary mortals. But active men like Keshen are constantly exposed to disgrace, and it requires the utmost cunning and a strong party in the harem to keep in office. Such ministers are responsible for every event, whether probable or improbable; their assiduity in managing affairs avails nothing, their real patriotism is a mere sound without meaning, and the highest statesman-like talents are neutralized by the narrow mindedness of a minion. As soon as the worthless satellites of the Court perceive that the favor of the master towards his servant has ceased, they procure accusations against the minister; he is denounced in the severest terms and banished from his high station with deep disgrace. But never loath to climb up again from whence he had fallen, the humbled grandee, though impoverished and shunned by the servile crowd, tries again to ingratiate himself; frequently he succeeds, and clothed with higher authority than at any time previous, he executes condign punish-

ment upon his enemies with no sparing hand. The best of China's ministers have gone twice or thrice through the process of exaltation and degradation, until they have died surfeited with the honors they so much coveted.

Keshen possesses the highest accomplishments. Born and educated at the court, and personally known to Tsoukwang before he held office, his success in life was rapid. We do not however know the intermediate stations he held, before he arrived at the pinnacle of power. Gifted with a mind always active, constantly plotting and scheming, soaring above his contemporaries, he has been fertile in suggestions, and the great memorialist of the commonwealth. No branch of administration has escaped his vigilance; he would talk about the finances of the country, the ceremonies of the court, the worship at the tombs, and the state of the army and navy, as if he had been a gentleman usher, a banker, priest, and general at the same time. With men and things he found invariably fault; more than two thirds of his addresses to the throne, are accusations against fellow officers, containing requests either for their dismissal or severe punishment. Yet, notwithstanding this censoriousness, good sense and depth of thought are perceptible even in the most trivial papers; whatever he handles, is done masterly, and if he is as good an actor as a writer, he deserves to be the prime minister of this great Empire, for there is no other equal to him. On the other hand, he has made many enemies by his great and unappearing severity. At once hated and feared by all those who come in close contact with him, he has in his turn been denounced, and even fined, and censured openly in the Peking Gazette. All this however only tended to increase his fame; he was able to clear himself before his sovereign and to resume with greater vigour the duties of office. To put the army in an effective state, has been his constant endeavour, though he has been little seconded by others. He wishes all the troops to have fire arms, which is rank heresy at the court; since China was subdued with bows and arrows, and the ancients used the same weapons, and always proved victorious. Moreover, it is his earnest desire to protect treasure of the state against the depredations of its officers, but this task is still more difficult. In the opium question he took a decided part, but from the very first suspected that Lin had committed aggressions, when he announced his triumph.

Keshen was naturally not desirous of peace, but on the contrary anxious for war. Yet he was a statesman, he knew the helpless state of his country, he reflected upon the dangers to which the reigning dynasty would be exposed, he foresaw the anarchy that must ensue, he felt for his countrymen the Mantchoos, and therefore made a virtue of necessity, and advised peace,—peace on any terms. In this he was supported by an overwhelming majority in the cabinet and by the peaceful Tsoukwang, because the danger was at hand, and the person and property of every individual, on account of the neighbourhood of the British force, at stake. We do not doubt but on his departure from the Capital, he had determined in his heart to act the part of a Fabius and to delay matters to an indefinite period. His talent he displayed to great advantage; any other man would have provoked hostilities long before January, but he never lost the suavity of his manners and did not change his gentlemanlike language. The very Tsoukwang at Macao might learn from him how to address foreigners. For this great success in diplomacy he has been ill rewarded. But should he on his arrival at Peking be allowed to open his mouth, he may point out to his enemies, that it was he who procured respite for arming the maritime provinces, who preserved the integrity of the Empire, who recovered Chusan, and who removed war from these coasts. It was an egregious folly to remove him, he would have been able to negotiate for the next ten years, foil every effort by timely concession, which might have been as frequently annulled as it pleased the Great Emperor, and in fact have carried every point by delay.

Notwithstanding this conduct, he sided soon with the war party, and this he did like a true courtier. In his numerous addresses to the Emperor, he speaks as eloquently about extermination (laponpoo) as the most hot-headed censor, the expression has become fashionable, and why should he not adopt it? But he went farther, he sent his instructions to the various officers stationed along the coast, to prepare themselves and commence hostilities, and thus hoped to save his fame for patriotism, and keep in the meanwhile the English at bay. How-

once he was mistaken for once, the doom was pronounced, he was looked upon by his own colleagues as a traitor to his country, and even the Emperor who had been his friend, has declared against him. His career however is not yet run, the man who is now to enter the capital as a common criminal, may again rapidly rise to importance, and assume the honorable distinction of a negotiator. His policy will then again be the same, for it is the best he can adopt, and he will gain immortal renown for having achieved what neither bows nor arrows could ever have effected.

A second Edition of Mrs. Noble's Narrative has been issued, and is now for sale at the CANTON Press Office, price 80 cents.

THE EMPEROR HOSTILELY DISCLAIMS THE CESSION OF HONGKONG TO THE ENGLISH; INCREASES KE SHEN AND ORDERS HIM TO BE LED IN CHAINS TO THE CAPITAL.

On the 6th day of the 2d moon (Feb'y 26th 1841), the imperial commands were received by the inner Council as follows:

On former occasions in consequence of the English having rebelled, and daily giving loose rein to their piratical proceedings, the Imperial will was handed down ordering Keshen and his colleagues to keep up rigorous guard and watchfulness, as there was the highest necessity for the adoption of measures for attacking and exterminating the enemy, and that there should be no protracted delay nor impeding of affairs. After these said rebels therefore had attacked and seized our fortresses, we specially ordered Keshen to be taken by the board of punishments and his conduct rigorously investigated; but, as formerly, commanded him, with aroused energies, to exterminate and end the rebels in order to redeem his lost honours. But the said Keshen, after he had arrived at Canton, willingly allowed himself to be duped by these rebel barbarians.

We had previously pressed our incuigations upon him, and definitely warned him; but with pertinacious stupidity he himself assumed the sole management of the barbarian affairs, not allowing general Ho and Lieut. Governor E to be apprised of his intentions. Of the various points of the proceedings which he reported to the Court, he made no development of the rebellious designs of the English, but forthwith in their behalf besought our favour and indulgence, while the whole business of preparation, watchfulness, prevention, & extermination which was really his duty to attend to, he put far from him without inquiry.—All this too in consequence of the words of the said rebels that they would deliver up Tinghae. Keshen received a dispatch from Elliot to this effect, and he sent it up to Eleopoo; and the said barbarian Eyo also gave a barbarian letter in charge to his chief officer who remained at Chékang, to be for him despatched in haste to Eleopoo that he might attend, believe and wait with expectation of their return.

To day it appears by a speedy dispatch from Eleang, the Lieut. Governor, that these English rebels had sent in a rebellious document, and stating that they were all remaining at Hongkong, and that they had issued a false proclamation to the people. Now, Hongkong is a place of very great importance, and Keshen has on a former occasion memorialized in relation to it (that it be ceded to the English), but should we be willing to give it to them, most certainly would they have bodies of troops stationed there, would collect together quantities of provisions, erect forts and place their great guns upon them, and, after a while they would become inordinate in their desires for Kwangtung Province; and of the disastrous consequences which would ensue, we cannot find words to express.

More recently Keshen has sent up a memorial requesting that the English be allowed to carry on commercial dealings at Canton, and also to give them Hongkong for an anchorage and for a temporary place of residence; and thus by his former and after representations he perfectly contradicts himself, and has entirely exceeded the bounds of all reason.

And, moreover, this business was proceeded with all prior to the reception of the imperial will; whereas then could the said Governor (Keshen) allow the rebel English to take Hongkong with impunity? It now appears evident from the duly prepared report of Eleang, that numbers of the English barbarians have already settled down at Hongkong, and they really declare that Keshen has agreed to cede it to them, and produce his written document as evidence of the fact; and that they have also issued

a proclamation setting forth that the people of the said place are the subjects of the British Crown! In looking over this report, I am aroused to deepest and most wrathful indignation. I, the Emperor, am the legitimate sovereign of all the Empire, and there is not a foot of ground nor a single native but which is the full possession of our realm. Keshen has taken it upon himself to give them Hongkong, he has of his own accord granted them permission to carry on commercial dealings, and has daringly presumed to ask our imperial favour and extraordinary indulgence, exhibiting his solicitations for compassion in direct behalf of these rebels. Keshen has been influenced by the fears of others, and has reported to the Court concerning the various affairs of Kwangtung Province, incoherently stating, that of the advantageous positions there were none of the important ones that could be guarded, that the military weapons were in a condition too unfit to be relied upon, that the power of the troops lacked firmness, and that the dispositions of the people were fluctuating; such are the several kinds of words of surmised danger which he grasps hold of and renders prominent, wishing us to coincide with him. We do not know what kind of nerve he must really possess (to be thus easily alarmed). Thus our favour renders nugatory, and seduces his country, having lost every spark of the principle implanted in him by heaven! Let Keshen, therefore, be disgraced from his office and be put in irons; and we appoint the Adjutant General Ying with a Foo and a Chow magistrate, to be selected and appointed by Eleang, to unite and escort Keshen under arrest to the Capital, that rigorous investigations may be instituted upon his conduct. And let all his property be immediately seized and confiscated. REPORT THIS.

Vert. J. L. S.
By request for the Canton Press.
Macao, April 1st, 1841.

THE EMPEROR AND THE FALL OF THE BOCCA TIGRIS.

At five o'clock on the 28th day of the 2nd moon (20th March 1841) the Imperial commands arrived in this Province, as follows:

The English rebelling on a former occasion, and having seized upon the fortresses of Shikuh and Taekuh, wounding our high and subordinate officers and troops, have caused us to gnash our teeth with combined imprecations. We therefore specially deputed Yihshan, Lungwan and Yangfang to assemble from every quarter the efficient troops, and to advance and exterminate the enemy. But now they have attacked and destroyed the fortress of Foomun (Bocca Tigris), and have even recklessly dared to approach near to the confines of the city (Canton), creating vast confusion, being destitute of all reason. Contemptuously regarding our Celestial dynasty, they have carried their unsubmissable rebellions to this extreme, and I, the Emperor, now swear that both powers shall not stand (one or the other must conquer or perish). Let Yihshan, Lungwan and Yangfang, at the time reckoned upon for their arrival, forthwith put in order our patriotic troops, and with undivided effort seize the English barbarians and make an entire extermination and end of the whole of them. Then will subside our wrathful indignation. If the whole number of them be not thus effectually destroyed, how shall I, the Emperor, be able to answer to the gods of the heaven and the earth, and cherish the hopes of our people? REPORT THIS.

Again have the imperial commands been received as follows:

The rebellious barbarians having formerly seized upon the forts of Shikuh and Taekuh wounding our high and subordinate officers and troops, was cause for still more increased attentions to rigorous means of defence. But on the 28th day of the 2nd moon (February 28th, 1841) these rebellious barbarians destroyed our position of Foomun, evincing that all the great officers of the said region were entirely in a state of utter unpreparedness, and that the military affairs of Kwangtung Province were in a ruinous and unfit condition. Let the generals of the army, therefore, of this region, together with the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Assistant generals, Literary Chancellor, the Judge, Intendant of Circuit (Taotae) with the Foo, Chow and Heen magistrates be all disgraced from their rank, but retained in office until they make up their delinquencies by efficiency of effort. REPORT THIS.

Vert. J. L. S.
By request for the Canton Press.
Macao, March 30th, 1841.

From the Canton Register 30th March.
Report from the board of punishments.

On the 10th of the 2nd moon (March 2) the criminal board received the imperial will (as follows).—
“Keshen, the governor general of the two Kwang provinces, has trifled with the laws, and brought in the rebellious barbarians; his conduct involving the heavy crime of deceiving and being a traitor (to his prince and country). When the exterminators—the deputed great ministers,—arrive in Canton, let them immediately seize from him the seals; and place under control and examination all his family and nearest relations; let the matter be instantly forwarded to the capital for strict trial, and, as they are sentenced, be delivered over to the criminal board for punishment.

Those who have received the wealth and goods of the rebellious barbarians, and secretly transmitted them to their families; let the said fooyuen steal up the goods &c., and send in a report and list.

The deputed great officers must not be guilty of any connivance, in opposition to the laws and ungrateful forgetfulness of my imperial favours. As to the officers who are able to be victorious, they shall be distinguished. All may rely on my imperial intentions. Respect this.
By J. S. KD. C. R.

The Keunminfoo, &c. on account of strict prohibitions against blackguards and vagabonds, annoying people and causing disturbances, issues this proclamation.

It is known that the superior officers have issued perspicuous orders for the full information of the military and the people.

“All the barbarian merchants are now permitted to trade on an equal footing; and it is ordered that the native merchants, frequenting Canton, treat the barbarian merchants, when going or coming, with protection, compassion, and increased indulgence; and so forth.”

Hence is manifested the virtuous intentions of the substantial compassion of the superior officers for merchants from afar; and the said military and people should, therefore, implicitly obey the orders, and as about protecting, compassionating and indulgently treating (the barbarian merchants) with sincerity; but apprehending that there is a class of lawless vagabonds, who surreptitiously engage fishing boats, and cruise in them, about in the offing, and when they fall in with single, weak, small boats, at once attack and violently plunder them; which will bring great calamities on the class of native traders; therefore, besides issuing strict orders to make seizures and severe examinations, it is proper to send forth a strictly prohibitory proclamation; and hereby it is proclaimed to the military and people, for their full information:—“All of ye must remain quiet in your different occupations and tread not in your former evil ways; but if ye dare, as of old, to oppose (the orders), when once ye are seized, you shall be forthwith subjected to the heaviest punishments. I shall not be tardy in making good my words. Let all implicitly obey; oppose not.—A special proclamation. 3rd moon, 4th day (March 26th.) By said.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—27th, Port. *Gennova*, Silva, from Timor; 28th, Brit. *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, from Chusan and England; Brit. *Lowjee Emily*, Rowland, from Bombay.

SAILED.—29th, March: H. M. S. *Sowarajah*, Capt. James Scott, for Cape and England; H. C. Steamer *Madagascar*, Dicey, for Singapore and Calcutta; 30th H. C. Steamer *Queen*, Warden, for Calcutta; 31st, *Leonidas*, Eagleston, for New York; Spanish, *Linggen*, for Manila; Brit. *Fansittari*, Lemon, for Singapore and Malacca.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Fansittari*: Mrs. Brown and Child, and Mrs. Patterson; Revd Messrs Abeel and Brown; Mr. J. A. Mercer, Capt. Joo Burd.

Vessels expected.—From Bombay: *Amazon*, From Calcutta, *Severn*, *Frankie Cowasjee*, *Arrol*, *Syed Khan*, *Sea Queen*, *Regina*, *Clown*, *Harlequin*, *Antares*. From Singapore, *Sullawa*, *Ellisabeth*, *Emma*, *Minerva*, *Susan*, *Coromandel*, *Laidmore*, *William*. From England, *Fatima*, *Ismael*, *Cheriah*, *Benang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Albion*, *Transports Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Linin*, *Madras*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th December via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 16th October via England. CALOUTTA, 23rd January, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 10th January & Mor. SINGAPORE, 19th February & Mor. JAVA, 30th January via Singapore. MANILA, 12th March.

BIRTH.—In Macao on the 2nd April 1841, the Lady of the Rev. J. Lewis SNUCK of a daughter.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLES, at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 28.]

Macao, Saturday, 10th April, 1841.

[No. 288.]

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE new teak built Ship AUGUSTA, Capt. VAULKING, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight &c. apply to

MACVICAR & CO.

Macao, 10th April, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque LADY HAYES, 313½ Tons. Capt. STRACHAN, to have early dispatch.

This Barque can be sold in the event of a suitable price being offered. She was built by Kyd at Calcutta of the best materials about eleven years ago.

Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 2d April, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A staunch and well found Brig, under Spanish colours, of about 220 Tons burden; apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 28th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque YSABEL II; apply to

GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CANTABRO, of 210 Tons: apply to

GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE Barque MINERVA, of 327 Tons Register; apply to

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

October 22nd, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.

BILLS ON LONDON, at six months sight for sale by C. V. GILLESPIE.

Macao, 8th April 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* in the Roads—

English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz

Navy and Pilot BREAD, FLOUR.

DUCK and TWINE, BEEF.

Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.

Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.

White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.

Manila ROPE.

do. CIGARS.

do. SUGAR 350 pounds.

do. COFFEE 110 do. and

an INVOICE, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board.

Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED. Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, ex Falcon

Hodgson's BEER in Wood

Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$30 per Hhd.

do. do. STOUT \$25 do.

PORT WINE \$8 to 10 per dozen

SHERRY \$6 to 14 do.

CLARET \$10 do.

BUCKLES \$8 do.

PALE BRANDY \$8 do.

CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$16 do.

Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 3s & 4s.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY.

Common ditto, in wood and bottle.

Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.

CHERRY CORDIAL, of very superior quality.

Holland GIN.

French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c.

Brown and Pale SHERRY.

ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES.

Superior old HOCK.

Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

CIDER, in one dozen cases.

Base BEER, in wood and bottle.

Superior Eau de COLOGNE.

Manila and Havana SUGARS.

OLIVIAN'S STORES.

MARINE STORES.—CANVASES, Nos. 1 & 6; Roping and

Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint;

Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm

and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1

to 3½ inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch;

Deepsea Lead; Log; and Marling. ANCHORS

of 3, 5, 6, and 7, cwt., and two of 20 cwt. each;

CHAINS, of sizes; MANILA RUM.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.

TWO BRASS SIX-POUNDER, with equipments complete

BEAVER HATS.

PERFUMERY.

STATIONARY—STEEL PRYS.

Pump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the

original English cost)

A few Kegs of TONGUES.

also, just received:

Patent Self Acting TAPE MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet.

ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kegs.

Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.

Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.

Do. FLOUR.

Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

Meas BEEF, in half Barrels.

BERKLEY and FINE CHEESE.

MACCARDY SNUFF, &c. &c.

Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

Rum, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each]

Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 50

SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.

CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.

Apply at the office of

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Stores in the original packages, just landed on

Falkstone.

9 cases BRICK CHEESE contg. 8 dozen each.

20 do. CHEDDAR do. do. 8 cheeses each.

4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.

8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.

2 do. TIERCE HAMS.

100 Kegs BUTTER do. 26 lbs each.

A large assortment of SPICES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELLOTT, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, add for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2

27 White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to

23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight apply to RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHINER SALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAX CANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERY STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

MERCHANDISE OR TREASURE.

WILL be taken on demurrage in a vessel in Macao Roads,—on application to

GIDEON NYE JR.

Macao, 5th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S

FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$12

For six Months..... \$6

For three..... \$3

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office—Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

NARRATIVE OF THE DEATH OF THE "EURE," AND THE IMPRISONMENT AND SUFFERINGS OF HER CREW AND PASSENGERS, IN A LETTER FROM MRS. NOBLE to a FRIEND.

Continued from last week.

On the 14th, they sent another woman to wait on me, with a little cross boy about four years old, who cried the whole day long. This I felt a great trial, as I could not have a moment to myself, and what distressed me most, my communion with God was interrupted. The other old woman brought along her girl, so that there were now four dirty creatures in my dirty bowl. This was scarcely endurable, but after many entreaties and the lapse of a considerable time, both the children were removed. On Sunday the 16th, I heard the melancholy tidings of

one of our sailors being removed by the hand of death. I had seen the poor boy several times, and as I felt sure he could never recover, the few moments we were allowed to speak, were spent in dwelling upon solemn subjects. Though he was a mere skeleton and weak as a child, still he wore his iron to the last. A day or two before his death, he told me he knew that he would never be well again, but his mind was calm, and I fervently hope that the Saviour was present with him. As we parted for the last time, he said with much earnestness "God bless you, Mistress," these words I still remember, they have been fulfilled and God has remembered me. The two sick marines were much distressed at the death of the poor boy, and I was delighted to afford them some comfort, temporal as well as spiritual.

On the 26th, we were all summoned by the superior Mandarin. I felt much grieved on my way being entirely alone, little thinking what joy was in store for me. Clothes and letters had arrived from Chusan, clothes in abundance for myself and also for my dear boy, which I had not the least reason to expect, but for which, as I subsequently heard, I was indebted to dear Mrs. Proudfoot. The sight of clothes, intended for my dear lost one, was overwhelming. May the Almighty reward the kind donor and, by his gracious and merciful providence, ever protect her from requiring such a comfort, as she bestowed upon me. Among the above, I received a very kind note, with an acceptable present of shoes, from my friend Captain Bally. The gentlemen received large supplies of clothes, wine, ale, and other articles, with 300 dollars from Admiral Elliot; and all the prisoners had clothes given to them. All the Englishmen, except the two sick, were present, and to our great satisfaction our fetters were struck off; we were also informed, that we should be free within five or six days for a certainty. Gladness then pervaded every breast, but, as usual, mine was mixed with bitter grief,—to think how short a time since a happy wife and a joyful mother, and that I must now return desolate and alone. However, I could but be thankful to be freed from my fetters, having worn them, as I imagine aright, for 33 days; and on our way home,—if our wretched prisons deserve such a name,—our hearts were much lighter and we began to put confidence in the glad tidings. Little did I then think, that we should be obliged still to drag on four long months of our existence in the dreary abode. I now worked very diligently to provide myself with comfortable clothing, which I was soon enabled to do. On the arrival of letters, &c., I was usually the first person sent for by the Mandarin, to make known their contents. The gentlemen supplied me liberally with money, to provide myself with mourning and other necessities, as also with comforts for the sick.

About the 1st of Nov., it was reported publicly that I should be sent to Chusan alone, and that the gentlemen would be sent to Canton. On the strength of this account, they wrote letters for their friends, which I was to have taken, but, like the many rumors we had before heard, this also proved groundless. Sometime afterwards the two Marines, already mentioned, were removed to the other prison. I felt sure, that one of them was then dying, and I greatly feared that he would never reach the prison. His weakness was so excessive, that he once fell down on his way, though supported by a Chinaman; after a few days, the news of his death was brought to me. Notwithstanding all the representations of Lieutenant Douglas, the irons were not taken off this poor man, until he breathed his last. The prison was so excessively small that they could not turn around, without squeezing each other, and though their commander remonstrated and insisted upon their being allowed to walk about and enjoy the fresh air, they were never permitted to take any exercise in the court. I frequently wrote a few lines to the lads, for whom I felt much deeply, as well as for the crew in general. Lieut. Douglas was now able to provide them with money, and once only, during the four months' imprisonment, was he permitted to visit his men; for, on seeing the deep interest he took in their welfare, and his great anxiety to better their condition, they never permitted him to see them any more. I was delighted to observe the noble feelings, evinced by Lieut. Douglas toward the crew of the Kite, who suffered great hardships.

Our joy was inexpressible, when a channel of private communication with our friends, at Chusan, was opened, and when I received from you, my dear friend, the first letter, (Dec. 29th,) which afforded me very great consolation. Before this we heard of the death of another marine, which affected us all

deeply, and especially his master. Death has made sad havoc amongst us, and the Almighty alone knows the reason why he afflicted us, and I fervently hope that these many solemn warnings may be sanctified to us.

January the 9th, I had again the unspeakable happiness of receiving two letters from you, from one of which I learnt our then contemplated rescue, which at that time gave me great uneasiness, as I trembled at the idea of any of my dear countrymen running the risk of such sufferings, as I myself had undergone.

Your first letter was accompanied by a copy of the holy Bible, an inestimable treasure for which I had so long and earnestly prayed; but, to avoid discovery, I had to read it during the night, so that it was in truth a secret treasure and henceforth my constant companion. It is wonderful how often we heard of our speedy release and were as often disappointed, still for the time being our spirits were kept up by these good news. On Tuesday the 2d of February, I heard that the gentlemen had been summoned by the Mandarin to receive clothes and letters, and with an anxious heart I watched the whole afternoon, expecting every moment a visit from them. However, I was obliged to continue in suspense till the next day, when I was called to appear before the Mandarin to obtain another most affectionate letter from you, my dear friend, with an abundant store of clothes and every comfort I could desire. Grateful and thankful as I felt for them, my spirits became deeply affected, inferring as I did, that so many things would not have been sent, if my captivity was not to be prolonged; yet the linguist cheered me by the assurance, that I should be free within three weeks or a month. At this time they treated me with great kindness and I went to see the Mandarin's lady, who gave me some fruit and artificial flowers, the first mark of kindness I had received from a lady. They allowed me to remain until the evening, and I was once more gladdened in meeting my dear countrymen, and, after staying some time, we all went to my prison to write answers to our letters.

February the 8th, I had the pleasure of a visit from some Chinese naval officers, who told me, that we were to leave Ningpo within a fortnight. We thought there was truth in the news, but we were not certain till the 14th, when I received the glad tidings from yourself. It would be impossible to describe, what our feelings were on that occasion. I had thought that the Gentlemen had known it the day before, so that our meeting at the first moment, was not so joyful as it otherwise would have been, but they had no sooner read my letter, than our mutual congratulations were warm and most sincere, and I again had the happiness of welcoming them to my poor prison, where we wrote answers to our friends.

ON BOARD SHIP BLUNDELL, MARCH 1st 1841.

On the 22nd of February, before I arose, my attendant came to my bedside, saying, "Chin-hae, Chusan, get up!" and immediately the compradore called to me, saying that we were indeed to go to Chin-hae. Alas! poor fellow, he little thought that he was not to form one of the party. I am sure, you will believe me, when I tell you, that I knew not which thing to do first. Numbers of people came round my prison, and I was obliged to shut the door to keep them out. After my morning devotions, with the compradore's aid I got all my boxes packed. While thus engaged, he was sent for by the Mandarin, who told him, that he was not like the other English prisoners, they would therefore not allow him to accompany them but send him down to Canton. This threw an immediate gloom over my spirits, and I felt deeply when, a few minutes afterwards, I saw him locked up in his prison,—as he had long been my friend in adversity. I now with difficulty got through the crowd to the Gentlemen's prison, where I received a hearty welcome and the warmest congratulations, and was forbidden to speak of past troubles. Captain Anstruther now insisted upon seeing the compradore to give him money, and, after many entreaties made to the Mandarin, whom he had greatly offended by withholding a picture for some unkindness shewn, he at last succeeded in beating his way through the crowd. We walked a great while in the prison yard until, by dint of perseverance and much pushing among the immense crowd, we got into our palanquins. We had a guard to escort us, and, having crossed the river in our conveyances, I looked back and was astounded at the dense mass of spectators. Mandarin of every grade were in attendance. Indeed the ex-

citement at Ningpo was indescribable. Our road to Chin-hae led principally along the river side, and our travelling was anything but comfortable, the pass being so bad, that I feared our palanquins bearers would slip. When near Chin-hae, one of my bearers tumbled, and the palanquin thumped on the ground. I struck my head, but the alarm was more than the injury. I thought my troubles would not be at an end, until I reached Chin-hae. On the road we met several emissaries urging on the bearers to use all speed, to the mutual gratification of both parties. At last we arrived safely at Chin-hae, where we were received with due honor by the Mandarin. We had not breakfasted, and when the gentlemen asked for food, a filthy fellow came in with an apron-full of cakes. Afterwards they brought us each a basin of meat. Captain Anstruther was now taken to see Commissioner E, and, after remaining a little while, he returned telling us, that we should soon be sent for to hear the same story told him,—namely, that we should not have come to China if the Admiral had not sent us, and that we must now return and tell the commanding officer, he must get the ships away with all speed, and, with his compliments say, that a great many soldiers were waiting to enter Chusan as soon as the English evacuated it, but, at the same time, he entreated us to labour under no apprehension, for they had no hostile intentions.—At first it was concluded, that Lieut. Douglas was to accompany me to Chusan, while Captain Anstruther should remain and see all the men embark; but, when we were with E, Lieutenant Douglas told him, that Captain Anstruther had nothing to do with the people, and begged that he might be allowed to remain with his crew, and that Captain Anstruther might accompany me. It was at length determined, that both the gentlemen should stay behind and only Mr. Witts accompany me. I made every inquiry for my only bonnet and other things, which the Mandarin had previously sent for to in spect, but in vain, as the officer kept them and would not restore the same. Soon after, I took leave of the gentlemen and re-entered my palanquin which conveyed me to the waterside, where the linguist presented me with a fan. On the Mandarin's premises I had the pleasure of meeting all my fellow prisoners, which relieved my mind, as I was not before aware that they had come down from Ningpo, and had not seen them for several months. I spoke a few words to them as my sedan passed. On our way we were taken to the soldiers' tents; it being a late hour and quite dark, I could see but little of them, but they appeared to be numerous and occupied a very large space. Every attention was now shewn me; they carried me close to the boatside and fixed a chair in the sampan for my comfort. The Mandarin who accompanied me, shewed me every attention. For some hours our boat lay at anchor, to enable the other prisoners to embark, and during the night proceeded on her way to Chusan. About seven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, I was once more gladdened by the sight of an English vessel. Soon after we were boarded by two naval officers and Mr. Johnson was the first to welcome me to freedom. In a short space of time, we saw several other vessels which lay at the outer anchorage; a few moments more, and the whole fleet was before us. I thought I saw as great a change on Chusan as on myself; the tents were no longer on the hills and to me, at least, all things looked strange, but perhaps the alteration was in me alone. As the boat drew near, Captain Bourchier of the Blonde sent his gig to convey me on board, and glad in deed was I to step into it, and thus quit for ever a people, at whose hands I had received such bitter wrongs. When safely arrived on the deck of the Blonde, I received the warmest congratulations of Captain Bourchier and the many friends to whom I was then introduced. What my feelings were at that moment none but one so long in captivity can conceive. Every one seemed a participator in my enjoyment and each countenance wore the smile of heartfelt sympathy. I once more sat down to a comfortable breakfast, but my joy was too exquisite to allow me to partake. I remained on board the Blonde until the arrival of my fellow prisoners, whom I was most anxious to see once more. Lieutenant Douglas and Captain Anstruther soon joined us, and it heightened my pleasure greatly to see those, I so much esteemed, restored to their usual comforts and warm friends. Ere long, the European part of the crew came safely on board. I was much distressed at seeing their wasted frames and pale countenances, yet it was a cheering certainty that every kindness would now

be shown them. 'It is to be hoped that, by the blessing of God, they will soon regain their wonted strength, and, I trust, the sad lesson they so dearly learned will never be erased from their memories. Being most anxious to see you, my dear friend, and, Dr. Lockhart being in waiting to accompany me, I lost no time in hastening to the ship *Blundell*, where you had so carefully provided for my comfort. My dear friend Lieut. Douglas did not leave me, until I was safely on board; and, no sooner had I reached the deck, than I received the loud and hearty cheers of the whole crew, which not being anticipated was completely overwhelming, combined as it was with the cordial welcome of Captain Trail and his officers. To describe our meeting would be needless, — it is too indelibly engraven on the heart of each ever to be forgotten; but I would not conclude without a sincere, solemn, and heartfelt ascription of praise and thanks to the Almighty Father, the Gracious Saviour and the all-sustaining Spirit, who has so truly fulfilled his promise "I will not leave thee, nor forsake thee."

ANNE NOBLE.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(From the *Launceston Advertiser*, Dec. 13.)

There is indeed a tide in the affairs of emigration! The '*Minerva*' arrived from South Australia yesterday with eighty-five emigrants on board, principally agricultural labourers, and a similar importation may be daily expected. These men (for there is only one female in the whole number) were engaged by Mr. J. Pitcher, who left this port a few weeks since for that purpose.

The '*Lord Sidmouth*' will leave Hobart Town for New Zealand in a few days, on the return of which vessel we may expect a large importation of emigrants.

The recent intelligence from New Zealand, is of a painful but not unexpected nature. The emigrants are universally dissatisfied, and we are creditably informed, that there would not be the least difficulty in procuring from two to three hundred farm servants and mechanics, if a vessel were despatched for that purpose. Our informant (a passenger by the '*Essington*'), also states, that when he left the island, there were some who actually, with tears in their eyes, implored him as he valued his own life, upon his arrival here, to use his utmost exertions to make known their distressing situation. Sir John Franklin however, has certain scruples of conscience about the propriety of his interfering, because the emigrants were transported to New Zealand, at the expense of the Company. But let us ask in the name of humanity, are we to see our fellow-beings in a state of destitution and distress, and yet not extend to them the hand of succour? are we to see our deluded countrymen perishing from want and despair, and yet not fly to their assistance, and all this because, forsooth, a few grasping selfish speculators have thought proper thus to sport with their interests, and even with their lives, in the hopes of aggrandizing themselves, and building a tower of wealth upon the destruction of their fellow-men? Is it because these unfortunate people have been cheated into the idea, that their emigration would be crowned with riches, and that wealth would surely be their recompense for sacrificing the comforts and enjoyments of their native homes, for the inhospitable shores of New Zealand—is it because these people have been transported without cost to the place of starvation, and therefore we have no right to induce them to leave without remunerating those to whose generosity they are indebted for the miseries of their situation? Shame upon such an idea! It is the duty of Englishmen to haste to the assistance of their countrymen wherever they may be in distress, and instead of consulting the interests and inclinations of the disgraceful originators of their misery, they ought to look upon them as offering an indignant insult to themselves, by thus basely entrapping a recompense for their inhumanity. We consider therefore, that it is the duty of Sir John Franklin to adopt some means to rescue the unfortunate emigrants from their perilous situation. The interests of the Company ought surely not to outweigh the dictates of conscience and humanity? and do not conscience and humanity both say that it is the duty of one man to assist his fellow being in misfortune and distress? Shame, then, upon such silly scruples of propriety as hesitating upon a point of this importance, because "a Company" has paid the passages of these deluded beings!

The bounty regulations now in force, for obtaining labourers from England, ought to be at once extended to New Zealand, and not only would this Colony be benefited by the importations, but the Emigrants themselves would be freed from the miserable life which they are now drawing out at Port Nicholson, and be placed in the midst of abundance and comfort.

We hear that Mr. Wakefield, the Company's managing man, has written to Sir John on the subject, but we should look upon any statement coming from such a quarter as an authority not exactly to be relied upon. Self-interest naturally blinds us to our own faults, and he who has so deep an interest in the settlement, would naturally see prosperity, even though nothing but distress should prevail, and would think the Colony in a flourishing condition, though starvation were staring him in the face.

PRIVATEERING.—A fine opportunity is now open for the speculator, war having been declared by Great Britain against China. The Lieutenant Governor has power to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and a schooner or brig from 150 to 200 tons would answer the purpose admirably, a long eighteen would be a sufficient equipment; and three or four score of dare devils, with quantum suff. of fire arms and steel would, with a judicious commander, make very pretty pickings in the China seas. There would not be the slightest occasion to approach the seat of war, where the more legalised crafts are feathering their nests, but the coast of the Celestial Empire is of a boundless extent, from the numerous ports in which fleets of junk sail monthly to Japan and the Malay coast; and are also to be met with on their return; the cargoes are generally of very considerable value, are easily to be obtained, the risk in a contest with such imbeciles being nought. A speculation of this kind, well carried, would place all parties concerned in an independent position.—*Cornwall Chronicle*.—*Sydney Monitor*.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu, Oahu.

SILK BUSINESS AT WAIOLI, KAUAI.

It gives us great pleasure to notice the flourishing state of Mr. C. Titcomb's silk plantation at Waioli, Kauai. He commenced operations less than a year ago, and has now eighty acres under cultivation, and nearly 100,000 trees growing; 10,000 of these are the *Morus-muticaulis*, the remainder, White, Canton and native Mulberry. So well adapted is the soil to their growth, that cuttings set out last November, are now from eleven to fourteen feet high, and of two inches thick, but trees cut down in May last are now nine feet high. *Morus-muticaulis* slips planted in November last of but two buds each, are now from seven to ten feet high. Leaves of the Canton cutting measure thirteen inches in length by ten in breadth. Those of the *Muticaulis* eleven by nine; the average may be a little less, but some leaves are fourteen in length by eleven wide.

He is now feeding all the worms he has accommodations for. They are principally of the mixed Chinese and American breed, with some pure American. Within two months, he will be ready to feed 500,000 at once. The cocoons average about 3,200 to a pound of raw silk. There is now no reason to doubt that the soil and climate of the Islands is very favorable to the culture of the mulberry and production of silk, and it will probably become one of the most important branches of its domestic industry. We shall endeavor at some future time to lay before our readers more information upon this subject.—*Polytechnist*, Aug. 29.

ARCHIMEDES SCREW.

Our readers may remember our having noticed some time ago a very large iron steamer building at Bristol for the Great Western steam ship Company, and we now learn that this enterprising Company have determined to put Smith's patent steam-propeller in this magnificent and immense floating palace, which will register nearly 3,000 tons, and be propelled with engines of 1000 horse power. This is by far the largest steam-ship ever yet attempted, and being entirely of iron, and having the screw instead of the paddle-boxes will completely test the comparative utility of both.—*Glasgow paper*.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 10th April, 1841.

Hitherto the arrangements entered into between H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Imperial assistant commissioner have not been interrupted, and preparations for the trade are actively making, whilst many merchants, British and American, are now at Canton, the factories of which are, since the command of the Naval forces has devolved on Sir Fleming Senhouse, guarded by a detachment of about 100 marines, and the personal safety of the merchants thus better secured. That however this pacific state of things is to last for any length of

time, even only sufficiently long to allow of any great portion of the Teas being shipped, there seem to us many reasons to doubt. The insincerity of the Chinese in all their former transactions has become too manifest; and we do not see on what account they deserve to be believed now; the Court is decidedly hostile to any friendly arrangement, and it is said new fulminating edicts for the extermination of the barbarian rebels have been received; under such circumstances the local high officers, having the fate of Keelien before their eyes, would stake their own existence by real concessions to the hated foreigners, and the chief objects we suspect them to have had in view when they agreed to this arrangement, was first to save the City of Canton for the time being; next, to gain time for the concentration of the troops in and near the Provincial City, they flattering themselves that numbers must at last prevail, and that they will still be able to overcome the English. From all we can learn very considerable bodies of troops are daily arriving at Canton, and numerous encampments of troops are seen from the tops of the factories commanding an extensive view, in the neighbourhood of the City. If the intentions of the local authorities were sincerely pacific, there would be no cause for these large preparations. The Chinese may also think that by allowing the ships to discharge a large amount of property will fall into their hands which will be an additional check against any new warlike enterprise by the English, and they may have flattered themselves that by assumed friendliness the British merchants would soon lose all caution while engaged in their commercial pursuits, and that they might thus easily possess themselves of their persons, for whose liberation afterward, they hope to be able to make their own terms. We again warn all merchants at present at Canton to use the utmost caution in not exposing themselves beyond the protection of their countrymen. We have no confidence in the faith of the Chinese and suspect them of intending treachery. We may be wrong in our apprehensions; we hope so; but we really fear that the present arrangement will not be in force many days longer.

THE CANTON MARKET.—The Hong and Tea-merchants will deal for Cash only, and insist on being paid for the Teas before they are shipped; this caution probably arises from the distrust in the present state of affairs, and from the want of credit the Hong-merchants have with the Tea-merchants, the latter being unwilling to trust them with their property. No sales of manufactures have yet been made as far as we have heard—nobody will even look at them, and in consequence several ships laden with them have not applied to be secured by the Hong merchants, in order not uselessly to incur the duty. The prices of teas are full 30 per cent higher than last season; for the lowest Congous 25 Taels are asked and 36 @ 38 Taels for the best; of green teas very few, or almost none are in the market, most of them not having come down from the country, and many having been sent away from Canton when the British approached it. For Twankays 26 Taels are asked; we cannot quote other descriptions. A good many Chopboats have been sent to Whampoa, and several ships are discharging; we have not, however, yet heard of any ship being actually loading.

P. S. *Saturday noon, 10th April*.—The holidays having delayed the issue of our paper, we are still enabled to add to the above some further particulars from letters received last night from Canton dated the 7th. H. M. Plenipotentiary had had an interview with the Kwangchow foo at the British hall, but we know not what passed there. Capt. Elliot is endeavoring to obtain a reduction of about one Tael per Picul on the Export duty of Tea, and has had some correspondence and interviews with the Hong merchants on the subject; we have not heard whether he is likely to be successful. The discharging of ships was being proceeded with, and some chop boats had been granted for shipping tea; the green teas it was said were not coming down on account of Government having embargoed all the boats for the transport of troops. We only hear of one sale of manufactured goods, namely of 20,000 Pa Long-cloths at the low price of 2. 5s. The unwillingness to buy continues, and without making offers Hong-merchants talk of very low prices—10 T. for Cotton, 8 for Congella, 1.35 for Spanish Stripes &c.

We have a few weeks since received a file of a new Sandwich Island paper to the end of December,

the *Polignesian*, the first number of which appeared on the 12th June. The paper appears very creditably got up, and we have made a few selections from it.

Nothing further has been heard of Messrs Bligh and Toole, mates of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, and we much fear they met the same fate as the unfortunate Mr. Field, whose dead body was washed on shore at Castilha-bay, as we stated last week. Sir Fleming Senhouse, at present in command of H. M. naval forces, proceeded to Canton on Saturday last, and we are glad to see from the following Circular, issued on Wednesday by Capt. Belcher that the protection of British merchants and property may now be considered as duly attended to. After the British forces had been pushed up to Canton, and after the British Factory had been taken possession of, and an arrangement entered into for the carrying on of the trade, for several days a number of marines were landed daily, and withdrawn again at night, the ships of war remaining anchored opposite Canton. But these precautionary measures were soon relaxed, and with a view, we suppose, of creating confidence in the pacific intentions of H. M. Plenipotentiary, the ships of war retired to Howqua's fort about five miles below the factories, with the exception of H. M. S. *Modeste* anchored in the Macao Passage, and the guard of Marines was discontinued. The merchants therefore that had, at the invitation of Capt. Elliot, gone to Canton were insufficiently protected, and the Chinese might, if they intended treachery, have possessed themselves of their persons whenever they chose, and possibly they waited, to do this, only for a sufficient number collecting at Canton, in order to render the capture more important. The fears we entertained for their safety are now, through the assurance given by Sir Fleming Senhouse, much lessened, and we have been told that a detachment of marines is to be quartered in the British Factory for the present; some of the ships have been moved nearer Canton, and the *Modeste* also has anchored nearer to the Factories on the other side.

H. M. S. Sulphur,
Macao Roads, 7th April, 1841.

I am commanded by Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, Senior officer &c. &c. to communicate to the British Merchants at Macao, that he found everything at Canton satisfactory in relation to the trade, and all going on in harmony with trifling exception. That he has left a strong force, and made the most cautious arrangements to rescue our countrymen from the Factory, and our ships at Whampoa from any attempt unexpectedly made by the Chinese.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant.
— EDWARD BELCHER.
Commander H. M. S. *Sulphur*,
and Senior Officer present.

To the Commercial Community.—Macao.

H. M. S. *Columbine*, Capt. Clarke, has during the week sailed for the northward, probably for Chusan, to look after, it is supposed, the other transports that may be expected there, and to prevent their meeting with a fate similar to what befell the *Pestonjee Bomanjee*. Mr. Gutzlaff has gone in her as interpreter.

It is said that the different warlike operations of the British since the taking of Chuenpee and Ty-cowtow, have thinned the ranks of Chinese soldiers by 6000 men, of whom about one third may have lost their lives; but the other two thirds have deserted, thinking it no doubt safer to contemplate the war from a distance.

It is said that Yih-shan, the Emperor's relative and Chief Imperial Commissioner has really arrived in Canton about two weeks since, and that he has given notice of his arrival to the Chinese authorities in this neighbourhood. Yangfang, the assistant Commissioner, a Tartar general, is said to have distinguished himself in former wars against Cochinchina, and also against rebellious tartars; but treachery seems to have contributed fully as much to his successes, as fair fighting. When sent against the Cochinchinese, and finding that his men would not stand to their guns, he had 13 soldiers chained together and to each gun, so as to render their running away impossible, and their serving the guns their only means of safety from the enemy. After some ineffectual skirmishing with the enemy, Yangfang at last prevailed upon a number of Cochinchinese officers to accompany him to court, assuring them that they would be well received by his Imperial master, and the dispute might there be amicably

settled without more shedding of blood; but after his dupes had been treated like ambassadors to within a few stages from Peking, their heads were struck off, and presented to the Emperor as the trophies of Yangfang's victories after the Cochinchinese.

Robberies in and about Macao are again occurring. On Tuesday morning last, a gentleman when just outside the Campo gate, had his arms suddenly seized from behind, and five or six Chinamen set upon him, threw him down, and whilst he was thus unable to make resistance, rifled his pockets of a valuable gold watch and chain, and made off with the booty. Another gentleman had a few days since his pocket picked in one of the streets of the town, but luckily observed the thief in time, and punished him on the spot with a sound thrashing.

A village on the outskirts of Macao, called Mong-ha was on Wednesday last attacked by some 50 or 60 soldiers with a view to plunder. The inhabitants however made a spirited resistance and beat the scoundrels off, making four prisoners.

KESHEN.—The rumour we gave last week of Keshen having been executed by order of the Emperor while on his way to the Capital has not yet received the necessary confirmation, although we can see many reasons why the removal of that officer from the scene may be very desirable to many of his enemies at Peking. We publish below an act of accusation or impeachment drawn up by the Lieut. Governor of Canton, under eight different heads. Many of these accusations are puerile in the last degree and others altogether false. What can be more unjust than to visit on Keshen the punishment due to the cowardice of the troops, or more puerile than to make a crime of his having invited to an interview at second bar the British Plenipotentiary, who had already at the Peiho personally treated with him; there this deviation from long established usage was not considered blameable; on the contrary, Keshen, after that interview, was appointed High Imperial Commissioner, to settle matters with the English. It is indeed crying injustice to punish Keshen for the defeat of the Imperial troops, he having done his utmost to prevent collision, and the taking of the Bogue was certainly hastened on only by the warlike party in the Cabinet at Peking, and by the discontent of all the high local mandarins, and ought not to be laid to his account. We still believe that from the very first Keshen in treating with the English in the manner he has done only followed out the instructions and intentions of his government with a view to gain time to prepare for defence—that his apparent friendliness to the English, and desire to settle matters in dispute, were put on only, with the full approbation of his government, the better to gain this object. Having been successful, and it being no longer possible of desirable to prevent a rupture, Keshen is victimized, the better to conceal the treachery with which the court has acted. Besides the eight accusations sent to Court by the Lieut. Governor, Keshen is also accused of having received large bribes from H. M. Plenipotentiary; that the Chinese can believe their highest officers capable of such baseness speaks little in favor of them generally, and we are inclined to think that those who cry out the loudest against Keshen's venality envy him at heart the golden opportunity.

RIGHT ACCUSATIONS AGAINST KESHEN, PRESENTED AT COURT BY E. THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG.

FIRST. He held interviews with and received documents from Elliot on equal terms.

SECOND. After his arrival at Canton he did not choose out and depute either literary or military Mandarins to go to Elliot to speak about affairs, but only employed in his office a traitorous Han (Chinese) named Panpang.

THIRD. The Admiral (Kwan) took the troops and proceeded out to sea to guard and watch the public interests, but nothing whatever would Keshen communicate to him, and when he (the Admiral) requested definite instructions he was forthwith met with angry railing, and it became impossible for the Admiral himself to adjust these affairs of more or less importance.

FOURTH. He issued orders to each of the forts that it would not be allowed to those who might be covetous of merit to ruin matters by opening fire with their musketry and great guns of their own accord, and consequently these forts and the military stations were all lost on the same day.

FIFTH. He constrained Lekeen, the Adjutant General, to prepare an official dispatch for him acknowledging his (Keshen's) offences, forcing him to

affix his (Lekeen's) seals to the same and to present it to Elliot.

SIXTH. He changed every measure for the worse, made vague and incoherent representations to the Court, and brought disaster upon the Admiral (who fell at the taking of the Bocca Tigris).

SEVENTH. At the office of Sze-tsee (on the river above the Bocca Tigris) he fired salutes and went to receive Elliot, and also dispatched messengers to deliver his commands to each of the forts that they were to observe the same arrangement and receive Elliot in like manner.

EIGHTH. He affixed his seals to a document dismembering a portion of our territory, and delivering it over to these barbarian men for a place of residence.

I E, the Lieut. Governor (of Kwangtung) lay these accusations before the Court.

Vert J. L. S.

By request for the Canton Press.

Macao, April 8th, 1841.

ARRIVED.—April 5th. *Enza*, M'Carthy, from Calcutta and Singapore; 7th. *Laidmann*, from Singapore; 8th. *Amer. Sumatra*, Silver, from Manila; 9th. *Amazon*, Campbell, from Bombay.

SAILED.—4th. H. M. S. *Jupiter*, troopship, Fulton, for Ceylon; Brit. 7th. *Agnes*, ———, and Port. *Margarida*, Aquino, for Singapore; 6th. H. M. S. *Columbine*, Capt. Clarke, for Chusan; 7th. *Harlequin*, Cheyne, for Mazatlan.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Margarida*, Mr. Michelena; per *Harlequin*, Mr. Geo. Penny.

The *Ivanhoe*, from Liverpool had arrived at Manila, her letters were brought on by the *Sumatra*.

Vessels expected.—From Calcutta. *Severn*, *Framjee Cowanjee*, *Ariel*, *Syed Khan*, *Sea Queen*, *Regina*, *Clown*, *Harlequin*, *Antares*; From Singapore. *Saltana*, *Elizabeth*, *Emma*, *Minerva*, *Susan*, *Coromandel*, *William*. From England, *Falma*, *Ivanhoe*, *Cheetah*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Abion*, *Transports Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Burrell Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Linlin*, *Malra*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND. 4th December via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 16th October via England. CALOUTRA, 23rd January, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 10th January & Mor. SINGAPORE, 19th February & Mor. JAVA, 30th January via Singapore. MANILA, ———.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

	BRITISH	
Westbrook,	366 Linnington, Jardine M. & Co.	
Julius Cesar,	610 Mitchell,	"
Nimrod,	— Moore,	"
Herald,	277 Watt,	"
Giraffe,	— Wright,	"
Fort William,	1214 Hogg,	"
Earl of Clare,	910 Scott,	"
Aden,	— Dent & Co.	"
Lowjee Family,	— Rowland,	"
Jean,	381 Grimes,	"
Mellish,	424 Jones,	"
Ann Gales,	303 Giles,	"
Francis Smith,	— Edmond,	Macvicar & Co.
Java,	— Pickering,	"
Mary Catherine,	385 Galloway,	"
Chebar,	400 Renner,	Turner & Co.
Kingston,	431 Maclean,	"
Orleans,	649 Cameron,	H. Rustonjee.
Seabey Castle,	1274 Johnston,	"
Duch Clarence,	270 Birch, W & T. Gemmell & Co.	"
Scotland,	398 Cunningham,	"
Premier,	561 Were, Gribble Hughes & Co.	"
Bella Marina,	564 Wickham,	Bell & Co.
Clifford,	481 Sharpe,	Lindsay & Co.
Eliza,	682 McCarthy,	"
Monarch,	480 Robertson,	R. Webster.
	AMERICAN.	
Akbar,	Dumaresq, Russell & Co.	
Eben Preble,	Hallet,	"
Lowell,	Lemonds,	"
Narraganset,	Crocker,	"
Lema,	Endicott,	"
Hamilton,	Kilham,	"
Argyle,	Codman,	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio,	Howland,	G. Nye jr.
Splendid,	Swift,	"
Sumatra,	Silver,	"
	FAMMOH.	
La Lydie,	Mechee,	J. Stevens.

BIRTH.—At Macao, on the 8th April, the lady of T. H. LEIGHTON, Esq. of a Son.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

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[No. 289.]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

1841-43.

THE following will be the rates of Premium in the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the 20th Instant.

To Great Britain or France, one Port ..	3	per cent.
United States of America, do. ..	3	"
Holland or Hamburg, do. ..	3 1/2	"
Spain or Portugal, do. ..	3 1/2	"
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, do. ..	3 1/2	"
Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America, do. ..	3	"
The Australian Colonies, do. ..	3	"

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications for Insurance can be noted at the office of the Underwritten in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance, will please give timely notice to the Underwritten at Macao, or Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped, may be surveyed, (free of Expense) before they commence their lading.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Macao, 13th April, 1841

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE held this day to take into consideration the increased risk arising from the Season's Teas going home at a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on vessels going to Sea after the 20th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows—

	Premium.
To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to 3 p. ct.	3
United States of America, do. ..	3
Holland or Hamburg, do. ..	3 1/2
Spain or Portugal, do. ..	3 1/2
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, do. ..	3 1/2
Other ports on the East Coast, of British North America, do. ..	3
Australian Colonies, do. ..	3

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only, for the present.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

General Agents Canton Insurance Office
Canton, 10th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sierra Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sierra Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Demurrage on moderate terms. The anchorage until June being in Macao Roads—In the Typhoon months at Hongkong.

For particulars enquire of Captain HACKETT on board the British Brig "ADVENTURE," or to Capt. SAN JUAN on board the Spanish Brig "ENSAYO, or to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 17th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLES FORBES, Capt. WILLS, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE COWASSEE FAMILY, Capt. DUNHAM, will have immediate despatch; for freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 16th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE new leak built Ship AUGUSTA, Capt. VAULKING, will meet with quick despatch.—For freight &c. apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 10th April, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque LADY HAYES, 313 1/2 Tons. Capt. STRACHAN, to have early despatch.

This Barque can be sold in the event of a suitable price being offered. She was built by Kyd at Calcutta of the best materials about eleven years ago. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Macao, 2d April, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A staunch and well found Brig, under Spanish colours, of about 220 Tons burden; apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Barque YAABEL II; apply to

GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig NUEVO CANTABRO, of 210 Tons: apply to

GABRIEL DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by

October 22nd, 1840 JAMES P. STURGIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND

For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY. Common ditto, in wood and bottle. Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead.

CHERRY CORDON, of very superior quality. HOLLAND GIN.

French CLARET, La Rose, St. Julien &c. BROWN and PALE SHERRY.

ANNISSETTE and DESSERT WINES. Superior old HOCK.

Sparkling CHAMPAGNE. CIDER, in one dozen cases.

Bass' BEER, in wood and bottle. Superior Eau de COLOGNE.

Manila and Havannah SEGARS. OILMAN'S STORES.

MARINE STORES:—Canvas, Nos. 1 & 6; Roping and Sewing Twine; Black, White and Green Paint; Linseed Oil; Turpentine; Pitch; Stockholm and Coal Tar; Coir and Manila Rope, from 1 to 3 1/2 inch; Europe Rope, from 2 to 7 inch; Deepsea; Lead; Log; and Mariner. ANCHORS of 3, 5, 6, and 7, cwt, and two of 22 cwt. each; CHAINS, of sizes; MANILA RUM.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE. TWO BRASS SIX-FOUNDERS, with equipments complete.

BEAVER HATS. PERPUMERY.

STATIONARY—STEEL PENS. PLUMP YORK and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost)

A new Kegs of TONGUES.

also, just received: Patent Self Acting TAPE MEASURES, from 3 to 6 feet.

ELASTIC BRACES. American BUTTER, in small Kegs.

Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes. Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.

Do. FLOUR. Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

Meat BEEF, in half Barrels. BERRLEY and PINE CHEESE.

MACCABOY SNUFF, &c. &c. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

First A. E. house on the Praga Grande.

Macao, 6th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMLETS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the undersigned; the following stores just landed ex Black Swan, viz. Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY.

PITMAN and HULLOCK'S PORT, English BRANDY, Castillon's old COGNAC, CLARET, Chateau Lafite and Paulian Medoc, SAUTERNE, BALSAM, CHERRY BRANDY, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, JAMS and JELLIES, Bottled FRUITS, Fresh SALMON in 4 lb canisters.

Macao, 13th April, 1841. C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED. Calcutta BEER in bottle 84 per dozen, or Falcon

Hodgson's BEER in Wood Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE 8 30 per Hhd.

do. do. STOUT 8 25 do.

PORT WINE 8 10 per dozen

SHERRY 6 to 14 do.

CLARET 9 do.

BUCELLAS 8 do.

PALE BRANDY 8 do.

CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases 8 16 do.

Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 5s. & 4s.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

BILLS ON LONDON, at six months sight for sale by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Macao, 8th April, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig Jane in the Roads—English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 on

Navy and Pilot BREAD, PORK. DUCK and TWINE, BEER.

Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLUOR. Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.

White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE. Manila ROPE.

do. CIGARS. do. SUGAR 350 lbs. cwt.

do. COFFEE 110 do, and an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board. Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

RUM, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each. Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 60

SHERRY of very good quality in bottles. CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.

Apply at the office of G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the undersigned the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex

Falktons: 9 cases BRICK CHEESSE contg. 8 dozen each.

20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.

4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.

8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.

2 do. Tierces HAMS. 100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.

A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucestershire, Nonpareil, MATLOTT, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CONDIMENT, SPARK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 1/2 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails, 1

37 " do. do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to

23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.
BILLS on LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE
by **HOOKE & LANE.**
just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIES, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINGALTED HERRINGS,
VARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESE, COFFEES, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.
Macao, 20th November, 1846.

MERCHANDISE OR TREASURE.
Will be taken on demurrage in a vessel in Macao
Roads;—on application to
GIDEON NYE JR.
Macao, 5th March, 1841.

JAPAN. AMERICAN INTERCOURSE.

From the Chinese Repository for March,

The first aggression upon the Japanese prohibitory code was made by the Americans, and originated in the war between England and Holland, during the subjection of the latter to France. It has already been intimated,* that the Dutch authorities at Batavia, when they durst not expose their own merchants, to capture by British cruisers in the Indian seas, engaged neutrals to carry on their trade with Japan. The first North-American ship thus hired was the *Eliza* of New York, captain Stewart, in 1791; and her appearance at once aroused Japanese suspicion.†

A vessel, bearing the Dutch flag, but of which the crew spoke English, not Dutch, was an anomaly that struck the Nagasaki authorities with consternation. It cost the president of the factory some trouble to convince the governor of Nagasaki that these English were not the real English, but English living in a distant country, and governed by a different king. All this, however, even when believed, was of no avail; the main point was, to prove that the Americans had nothing to do with the trade, being only employed by the Dutch as carriers, on account of the war. The governor was at length satisfied that the American was no interloper, the employment of neutrals being, under existing circumstances, unavoidable; and he consented to consider the *Eliza* as a Dutch ship.

Upon his second voyage; the following year, capt. Stewart met with the accident mentioned in the last paper; and it seems not unlikely that his increased intercourse with the Japanese, during the attempt to raise his ship and he repairs, gave birth to his project of establishing a connection with them, independent of his employers, the Dutch. His scheme and his measures do not, however, very distinctly appear in Doeff's narrative, either because the Dutch factory president is perplexed by his eagerness to identify them with English encroachment, or because the successful felling of captain Stewart's hopes prevented the clear development of his intended proceedings.

When repaired and reloaded, the *Eliza* sailed, but was dashed in a storm, and returned again to sea. All this occasioned such delay, that the American substitute for the Dutchman of 1799 arrived, and had nearly completed her loading for Batavia, when captain Stewart was at length ready to prosecute the voyage that should have been completed in the preceding year, 1799. For his consort he obstinately refused to wait, and sailed early in Nov., 1799. The following year captain Stewart again made his appearance, but in a different vessel and under a different character. He had still not reached Batavia, and told a piteous tale of shipwreck, of the loss of his own all, as well as of his whole Dutch cargo, ending with his having been kindly enabled by a friend at Manila to buy and freight the brig, in which he was now come for the purpose of discharging, by the sale of her cargo, his own property, his debt to the Dutch factory, incurred on account of the *Eliza*'s repairs.

But in the interval, an able and energetic president had succeeded to a very inefficient one. Her Wardenaar saw, in this visit of the American, an insidious attempt to gain a commercial footing, for himself individually, if not for his country, at Nagasaki; and his suspicions of the veracity of Capt. Stewart's story were further awakened by the recognition in the Manila brig of some article that had belonged to the *Eliza*, from the wreck of which it was averred that nothing whatever had been saved.

He took his measures accordingly. He caused captain Stewart's cargo to be sold in the usual manner, and his debts to be paid from the proceeds; but he procured no return cargo for the brig, and sent the captain in the Dutch ships of that year to Batavia, to be there tried for the loss of the *Eliza*'s cargo.

Pending the investigation of his conduct at Batavia, capt. Stewart made his escape from the Dutch settlement, and for a year or two was not heard of. But in 1803, he again appeared in Nagasaki bay, this time more openly declaring his purpose: He now presented himself under the American flag, brought a cargo, avowedly American property, from Bengal and Canton, and solicited permission to trade, as also to supply himself with fresh water and with oil. The first request was positively refused, the second granted; and when his wants were gratuitously supplied, he was compelled to depart. Capt. Stewart now gave up his interloping scheme as hopeless; he returned no more, and the only American ship subsequently mentioned is one in 1807, which professedly in distress between Canton and the western coast of America, prayed for wood and water, with which, at Doeff's solicitation, she was supplied, and, as Capt. Stewart had been, gratuitously. Whether she was really in distress, or was thus prevented from endeavoring to trade, the factory did not ascertain.

One very recent attempt of a mixed commercial and missionary character has, however, been made by American merchants from Macao. A vessel, with a missionary at once clerical and medical, and that able oriental linguist, the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, sailed from Macao in July, 1837, professedly to carry home some shipwrecked Japanese sailors. She steered for the bay of Yedo, and after a short intercourse with boats which the missionaries thought promising, the ship was fired upon. She made her escape to sea, and next anchored in the bay of Kagosima, in the principality of Satsuma, where she experienced a precisely similar repulse. And now, indignant at what the reverend physician, Doctor Parker in his Narrative, calls the treachery of the Japanese, the missionary adventurers determined to return to Macao, without visiting the only port—to wit, Nagasaki—where they had a chance of being permitted even to land their Japanese proteges. Whether this blunder or omission were the consequence of ignorance, or of their ascribing to Dutch intrigue the uniform repulse of all their predecessors, does not appear. The shipwrecked Japanese accompanied their back to Macao.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Bengal Hurkaru, 22d February.

The King of Denmark has given orders for the disposal by sale of Serampore and Tranquebar. His Danish Majesty following the example of the King of Holland, is endeavoring to set his house in order, more especially as his subjects have demanded a Constitution.

The *Weinminster* and *Claudine*, on shore Margate, have been got off.

The tender offered by the East India Company, for the conveyance of troops to Bombay, has been taken up by the owners of the following vessels:—*Ingals*, *Ann*, *Lady East*, *Florist*, the *Tory*, the *Margaret* and the *Guisachen*. The rate given per head is from 14 l. to 15 l.

The eminent house of Fox and Co., wire-drawers, of Birmingham, has stopped payment. Their liabilities are said to exceed 130,000 l.; but it is hoped immediately here will be 20s. in the pound for all the creditors. By this unlooked for event upwards of five hundred pair of hands will be thrown out of employment in Birmingham alone, besides a great number in Wales.

The last link in the chain of rail way communication between the great sea-ports of Liverpool and Hull will, it is stated, be completed on the 21st instant, by the opening throughout of the Manchester and Leeds Railway on that day.

Commander George Byng, of the *Racer*, 16, was drowned in the rollers of Vera Cruz on the 14th of Sept. The deceased left the *Racer* in a gig, on that day, accompanied by Mr. J. Byng, his cousin, son of the Hon. Captain Byng. When crossing the bar of the river, the surf was so high that the gig was upset; the captain and coxswain regained the boat, and remained clinging to it an hour; during the interval the midshipman and the seamen reached the shore and then, much exhausted, endeavoured to procure assistance, but no one could be induced to cross the bar. Capt. Byng and the coxswain were at last washed from the gig by a tremendous sea, and the coxswain alone succeeded in reaching the shore alive; the captain swam a long distance before his strength failed him, and when observed from the shore he was making no progress. Two of his boat's crew went out to assist him; but they only found his corpse, which they brought on shore.

The *Globe*, in a paragraph headed "Royal Self-possession," gives the following report of what passed be-

tween the Queen and Prince Albert immediately after the birth of the Princess Royal. "During the first interview that Prince Albert had with the Queen immediately after her Majesty's accouchement, his Royal Highness, with great delicacy of feeling, expressed a fear lest the nation might experience some disappointment when it should become known that the Royal infant was not a Prince. Her Majesty, notwithstanding the necessary exhaustion under which she must have laboured, replied, with great vivacity, 'Never mind, Albert, the next shall be a boy!'"

Dec. 15.—The meeting of Parliament is fixed for the twenty-ninth of January, a few days earlier than usual, probably to allow for the time which must be consumed by the trial of the Earl of Cardigan by the Peers.

Dec. 23.—LORD CARDIGAN.—Public opinion appears to be what subsided in its indignation against Lord Cardigan. He was recognized last night at the concert at Drury-lane Theatre, and there was very soon a crowd under the box that he occupied, expressing their disapprobation in no very moderate terms. The first audible indication of his presence was a cry if "The black bottle," which appeared to be the signal for a general hiss, followed by cries of "Turn him out!" "Shame!" &c. This state of things lasted for some time, his lordship apparently not noticing the excited state of the pit. The hisses and other significant sounds, however, at last increased to such violence, it was impossible for any one present to feign ignorance of the "row." His lordship therefore advancing very deliberately to the front of the box, put on his great-coat, and then, making a bow, retired amid one universal shout of disapprobation. Though his lordship acted with great coolness, it must have cost him some pains, as he certainly appeared much disconcerted at the conduct of his audience. Several officers were present, but they took no part in the proceedings.

Dec. 27.—Three very large dark spots may now be seen traversing the sun's face, one of which is rather of extraordinary magnitude, and is situate a little below the centre of the disc, moving rapidly to the right. The largest may be distinctly seen without the aid of a telescope, by only the eye screened with a piece of coloured glass.

SPAIN.

The Regency has issued a general amnesty for political offences committed from the 19th of July 1837, to the date of the decree, 30th Nov., with the exception only of those offences, the intention of which was to favour the Pretender's cause, and which were not comprised in the treaty of Bergara.

The ex-Queen-Regent of Spain has left Paris, and will visit the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and then go on to Rome to have an interview with the Pope, the Queen Dowager of Naples, her mother, and the Queen Dowager of Sardinia, her aunt.

The Portuguese Cortes having closed without settling the question of the Douro, Spain has expressed a strong feeling of hostility, and even threatens Portugal with war. This is the point in dispute. A convention for the navigation of the Douro through Portugal by Spanish vessels was executed in 1835; that treaty stipulated that certain Commissioners, consisting of Spaniards and Portuguese should fix a tariff of duties and regulations to be observed, the arrangements first agreed to by the Commissioners were rejected by the Portuguese Government; the matter was re-considered, and terms were finally settled; a report was presented to the Portuguese Cortes last session, but no conclusion was arrived at; the Queen, in closing the session, stated that the question would be one of the first brought forward when the Cortes re-assembled, which will be on the 2d day of next month. The Spanish Regency, however, though the question had been thus pending more than five years, has all at once taken fire, and issued a manifesto which declares that unless the convention agreed to by the Commissioners be carried into effect within twenty-five days, an army of 50,000 Spaniards shall immediately enter Portugal. The ultimatum was also accompanied by expressions insulting to the Portuguese nation; and the Spanish *Chargé d'Affaires* has been recalled. In this abrupt mode of settling a long disputed question, Espartaco seems to be acting altogether in opposition to his usual procrastinating tactics. Portugal is preparing for the worst; and both powers have appealed to England. Our interference may therefore be promptly required in the Peninsula to arbitrate or mediate between our two allies.

PORTUGAL.

At a Council of State on the 14th Dec. the determination came to was to resist the demand of Spain for the navigation of the Douro, "that effect should be given to the treaty without waiting for the meeting of the Cortes," and to take instant measures for rousing the whole country to arms.

AMERICA.

Our accounts from New York are to the 10th Dec., at which date the President's Message had not been received, in consequence of the state of the roads, as there had been a most violent snow storm in the States, which had obstructed the routes to New York. The Hudson

was partially clothed with ice, and the latest date from Washington was the 8th December.

The defeat of Mr. Van Buren has been most signal. Although not officially proclaimed until February, yet it is well known that the votes will stand for General Harrison, 234; for Mr. Van Buren, 64. General Harrison is, therefore, elected President by four-fifths of all the votes. The President elect does not assume office until the 4th of March.

General Harrison is pledged to serve for only one term of four years. This is to prevent corrupt traffic in appointing to official situations without due regard to personal fitness, and merely to augment party strength on the approach of a new election.

The Commissioners appointed for the North Eastern Boundary have finished their survey for this season, and Mr. Broughton is about to return to England, Mr. Featherstonehaugh being left at Quebec to prepare the report.

Hostilities against the unfortunate Indian tribes, who have been for so many years the victims of a savage persecution, are to be again immediately resumed as the season affords additional advantages to the regular troops. The pretext for this new war of extermination is a breach of treaty upon the part of the Indians, but it is said that the fault rests rather with the American Government, whose demands, it seems, are most extortionate. The bloodhounds hitherto employed to hunt down the fugitives having proved in many instances inefficient, another species of hound, similar to those formerly used for the same purpose in St. Domingo, is to be imported from Cuba, which it is expected will answer every anticipation.

EGYPT.

Foreign-office, Nov. 14th, 1840.

Mr. LORNS.—The Four Powers, who, together with the Porte, signed the treaty of the 15th of July, have decided to recommend to the Porte, through their representatives at Constantinople, that if Mehemet Ali will submit promptly to the Sultan, and consent to restore the Turkish fleet and cause his troops to evacuate all Syria, the district of Adana, the Island of Candia, Arabia, and the Holy Cities, notwithstanding the decrees by which the Sultan has declared Mehemet Ali deposed from the Government of Egypt, he will be re-established in that pashalic.

In execution of this resolution, it is decided by the representatives of the Four Powers in London, that their intentions shall be made known to Mehemet Ali through the Admiral commanding in the Mediterranean.

I must therefore signify to your Lordships, that Her Majesty orders that instructions be given to Sir Robert Stopford, ordering him to send immediately to Alexandria an officer competent to make the following communication to Mehemet Ali:—

The officer encharged therewith will ask upon his arrival in Alexandria a conference with Mehemet Ali, in the presence of Boghos Bey, in order to make to Mehemet Ali a communication on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

When admitted, he shall make known to Mehemet Ali that the British Government has ordered him to inform him that if he submits immediately to the Sultan, and delivers into the hands of the officer encharged with the above, a written obligation to restore, without further delay, the Turkish fleet, and to recall immediately his troops from Syria, from the district of Adana, from the Island of Candia, from Arabia, and from the Holy Cities, the Four Powers will recommend the Sultan to re-establish Mehemet Ali in the pashalic of Egypt.

The officer will further explain that this recommendation on the part of the Four Powers will be given in case of Mehemet Ali's submitting promptly, and that the officer has received orders to remain three days in Alexandria to receive the decision of Mehemet Ali and convey it to Constantinople.

The officer in charge must put in writing the preceding communication, and after having read it to Mehemet Ali, must deliver to him the sheet upon which it is written.

If at the expiration of the three days, Mehemet Ali should consign to the officer the above mentioned written obligation, the officer will immediately leave for Constantinople, taking it with him. But the officer must demand that the document in writing on the part of Mehemet Ali be delivered to him open, in order that he may inform himself of its contents, and must refuse to take it to Constantinople unless he find that it does not contain the said obligation.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

CAIRO 22nd January, 1841.—The mails arrived

this morning overland from Alexandria. The passengers arrived last night on the Pacha's steamer, which unfortunately broke down about half way between this and Alexandria, or would have been here two days since. Mr. Anderson, one of the directors of the Oriental Company, is here, and is going to Suez.

From Alexandria 20th instant, I learn all the ships of the Sultan, with the exception of two, have left; and when these two are off, the Commodore (Napier) is to visit Cairo—the Pacha's steamer is placed at his disposal; he gave it up to the passengers, and will wait its return, which will be before he has got rid of the two fine-of-battle ships.

Every thing is a l'Anglaise now in Egypt—France is still very warlike.

Upwards of 50 passengers arrived by the Oriental.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

(From the Overland Mail, Jan. 4.)

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bolice, Canton	1	9	to	2 0
Congou, " Good ord. & midd. mixed	2	0	"	2 0 1/2
leaf, coarse and new				
Do. rather blackish leaf,				
and rather strong, &c.	2	1	"	2 1 1/2
Do. blackish leaf, rather				
coarse, & blackish leaf	2	2	"	2 4
Do. black. lf. rather strong	2	2	"	2 4
Do. blackish leaf strong	2	2	"	2 9
Do. do. Pekoe flavour	2	1	"	2 2
Souchong, mixed leaf	2	1	"	2 2
black. lf. Souchong flavor	2	10	"	2 0
Pouchong	2	2	"	2 5
Caper	2	2	"	2 6
Orange Pekoe	2	11	"	3 4
Blackish leaf Pekoe	2	8	"	2 9
Flower Pekoe	3	5	"	3 6
Twankay	2	0 1/2	"	2 2
Hyson	2	5	"	4 2
Young Hyson	3	8	"	3 6
Imperial	3	1 1/2	"	3 4
Gungowder	3	2	"	4 10

THE TEA MARKET DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The following circular of the house of Brodribb and Lloyd, of Liverpool and London, will be found to contain some important statements connected with the article of Tea:—

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1840.—At the close of the year, and after the many fluctuations which have occurred in our Tea Market, it may not be so useful to refer to the causes which have occasionally operated upon it, as to calmly and correctly as practicable show its present state with regard to stocks now on hand, the consumption, and the quantity exported during the past year. We have taken every pains to ascertain, as nearly as possible, at each of the principal outports, the amount of stocks, consumption &c. and we trust, with a degree of exactitude which will not materially vary from the official accounts when published; premising, however, only so far, that we are fully satisfied the quantity assumed as 'duty paid' at 'all other ports' in the United Kingdom, will prove somewhat less than the actual deliveries; thereby further decreasing the stock estimated by us; a stock very much less, we believe, than has been generally reported as the total quantity on hand at this period, and which may be being still further actively operated on, by the generally admitted fact among the dealers, that the quantity held by them, 'duty paid,' is about one half less than at this time of the last year. In exhibiting to our friends the annexed details we think well to draw their attention, in addition thereto, to the striking feature, in the last official returns of exports from China, of the present season, viz., that the amount of the staple tea of consumption (Congou) is therein stated to be, from the 1st July, 1839, to the 1st July, 1840, 10,134,891 lbs. including teas at Singapore, against 20,292,610 lbs. up to the same period the previous season. Without predicting how far prices may be affected by the turn our political relations may take with China, we think it fair to assume, from the experience of the past year, that should the imports of the next season not exceed those of this year, prices cannot recede below the present currency, while events may occur, from numberless causes, materially to enhance them.

Stock in the United Kingdom on 1st Jan. 1841. Ascertained Stock, London Dec. 1840.. 33,397,129
Total Imports in London since .. 2,080,774

Deduct consumption in Dec. at the average rate of the last eleven months.. 2,080,774

Stock in London, Jan. 1, 1841..	25,366,984
Liverpool ..	3,644,671
Bristol, estimated ..	2,700,000
Dublin ..	380,000
Clyde ..	1,350,000
Belfast and Cork ..	100,000

Total Stock in the United Kingdom on the 1st January.. 43,540,765

Stock in the United Kingdom, Jan. 1, 1841.. 32,625,000

Imported in the United Kingdom in 1840.. 24,884,940

77,509,940

Consumption and Exports of 1840, as specified below .. 33,657,000

Total stock in the United Kingdom, Jan. 1, 1841. 43,859,049

Statement of Imports in the United Kingdom, from 1st January to the 31st December, 1840.

London ..	18,171,890
Liverpool ..	4,554,820
Bristol ..	3,145,300
Clyde and Leith ..	1,658,890

24,884,940

RAW SILK.—Since our last a tolerably good business has been done in Bengal at about the previous quotations, a few parcels of China have been sold at rather lower rates. The shipments of silks at Calcutta have been large, and there are about 3,000 bales on the way. The arrivals of China have exceeded the quantity expected, and there are several vessels to come in. The importations for the month were about 700 Chinas and 750 Bengals.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
China Tsatlee ..	30.	0.	23.	6.
Yunnan ..	18.	0.	23.	0. none
Taysam ..	30.	0.	21.	0. none
Yellow China ..	18.	0.	15.	2. none
Canton ..	12.	0.	15.	0.
Chin Chew ..	12.	0.	15.	0.
Cassia Lignea ..	16.	0.	90.	0. cwt.

ARRIVALS.

December 8.	Arabian, Brown, from China.
9.	Gulachen, Every from China.
January 1.	Wm. Baras, from China.
2.	Blackly, from China.
4.	Glenck, from China.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.	Greyhound, Hutchinson, for China.
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MADRAS.

Death of General Sir S. F. Whittingham.

GARRISON MORNING ORDER.

FORT ST. GEORGES, 20th January 1841.—It is with extreme regret the Right Honorable the Governor announces to the Garrison the Death of Lieutenant General Sir S. F. Whittingham, K. C. B. & K. C. H. Commander in Chief of all the Forces on this Establishment, which melancholy event occurred about half past 7 o'clock last night. In testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, His Lordship directs that the Colours of the Fort be immediately hoisted half-staff high, and to continue so until after the interment has taken place, and minute guns 15 corresponding with the rank of the deceased be fired from the Saluting Battery on the arrival of the Procession at the Government Bridge.

A Sergeant, Corporal, and 18 Privates from the Light Company of H. M.'s 87th Regiment to be sent immediately to the residence of the late Commander in Chief as a Guard of Honor over his remains.

F. L. DOVETON, Town Major.

GARRISON AFTER ORDER.

A Funeral Party for the interment of the late Lieut. General Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B. & K. C. H. to be formed at half past 5 o'clock this evening on the road leading from His Excellency's Garden towards the Fort by the Mount road, near the Dispensary. The Party to consist of the whole of the Effective Troops in Garrison with the Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard and a proportion of Artillery from St. Thomas's Mount.

Detailed instructions respecting its order of formation will be issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 17th April, 1841.

By the *Cowasjee Family* the Overland Mail from England 4th January, has in part been brought, and we have made such extracts from the papers as are likely to be of most interest, altho' few monthly mails have lately arrived that were so altogether barren of news. At Singapore the letter-bags for *ex Cowasjee Family* were ordered by Mr. Church, the Resident Councillor, to be landed, probably to take out the letters for the officers of the transports just arrived there from Chusan, and although the vessel remained there two days, were not sent back; in consequence of which but very few Calcutta and English letters have been received. This seems to be most culpable negligence, for it has caused great disappointment to parties here, nor does there seem to have been any reason for detaining the mail on shore, beyond taking out the letters addressed to the parties arrived in the transports.

The *Enterprise Steamer* arrived in Calcutta on the 15th February, and, as might have been expected, every body is disappointed at the treaty entered into between Capt. Elliot and Keshen. All the papers we have seen take up the subject most warmly, and it is also said that the Bengal Government disapproves strongly of the Plenipotentiary's measures. When it becomes known in Bengal that this precious treaty was only entered into by the Chinese as another blind to the Plenipotentiary, in order to gain time, the indignation now felt will not be lessened. We sincerely hope, for the future success of British measures that the home government will be of the same opinion, and that the conduct of affairs will soon be entrusted to competent hands. With out such change, no good can ever be done.

Our limits, and the circumstance of all the papers having come upon us at the last moment, do not permit us giving such ample extracts as we wished, particularly from the Calcutta papers, to show the spirit of the press there with regard to China.

Our last accounts from Canton are to the 14th and until then every thing was quiet. Vessels were discharging, and others were taking in cargoes of Tea, two American vessels having already proceeded to sea with full cargoes. It must however be remembered that most of the shipments now made are of tea contracted for long since, and which had been warehoused in Canton at the shippers' risk. No purchases can be made except for cash and at very high prices. Beyond the one transaction in Longcloths we noticed last week, we have not heard of any sale of manufactured goods, and as will be seen from the letter from our correspondent Loo-chow, when offers for them have been made, they were so low that no sales could be thought of. Three or four vessels will be laden, we are told, in a few days, but we still entertain great doubts that the present quiet will last many days longer. It will be seen from Yikshan's proclamation, published below, that that officer professes to breathe nothing but war, and from the Emperor's Edict ordering the execution of Keshen, and the whole of his family, it is natural to suppose that none of the great Chinese Mandarines, seeing the fate that talented officer has met with, merely for not concealing the truth from the Emperor, and for having justly estimated the enemy's strength, will, by new concessions to the English, expose themselves to the same fate. Moreover the last accounts from Canton are to the effect that preparations for war are being made every where in the neighbourhood. A very large body of troops is said to be posted between Canton and Fah-shan, and the streets even of the former are being barricaded and fortified. The premature opening of the trade by Captain Elliot is likely to entail great loss upon merchants, for from the nature of the trade in Canton they could not avoid giving into keeping of the Chinese an immense amount of property, which, in case of hostilities being renewed must be in the greatest danger.

Saturday noon 17th April.—The *St. Herbert* (compton from Bombay with the January overland mail) has just come in. From Canton there are no later dates than the 11th, and a letter of that date says: "Lots of Chinese soldiers strolling about.

"and it is said there is some hubbub in the City," but people do not generally seem apprehensive of "an outbreak." Capt. Elliot has, we learn, had several interviews with the Kwang chow foo, who, it is understood, has assured him that the Chinese entertained no hostile intentions; that the trade would be allowed to go on quietly; and that the Imperial Commissioners would not disturb the present arrangement but, wait till the difference could be arranged at Peking. We hope that these professions will cause no relaxation of watchfulness for the safety of British subjects and property, which is we believe all they are intended to effect.

Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur,
Macao Roads, 11th April, 1841.

The Senior Officer has directed me to make known to the merchants at Macao, that the trade is going on well at Canton; the Minister thinks one third of the Teas for the season will now be shipped, and there is a report that the Emperor has left his Commissioners at liberty to adopt pacific measures if they think best.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,

E. BELCHER.

Commanding H. M. S. Sulphur, and Senior officer.
To the Commercial Community, —Macao.

Communicated.
THE NEMESIS.

The brief description given by *Sempriere* of the classical "Nemesis" meets with some correspondence in the "Nemesis" of present notoriety. *Sempriere* says:—

"Nemesis, one of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance, always prepared to punish impiety, and at the same time liberally to reward the virtuous. She is represented with a helm and a wheel. The people of Smyrna were the first who made her statues with wings, to shew with what celerity she is prepared, to punish the crimes of the wicked both by sea and land, as the helm and the wheel intimate."

We have been favored by Mr. Thom with a translation of a very important document, which will be found below, being a memorial from Keshen to the throne explaining and justifying the measures he has taken. This document, of the genuineness of which there can be no doubt, proves fully that the negotiations entered into here were chiefly with a view to gain time to prepare for defence, and that the treaty which was afterwards signed by Keshen was another pretext for procrastination, and it appears that although Keshen represented himself to Capt. Elliot as having full powers to treat with him, that in fact he had no such powers, but that he had to consult about every step he took with the Peking government, nor could he conclude anything without the Emperor's special approbation. One thing is very plain from this document, which is that the Peking government has been fully and correctly informed of everything going on, and it can no longer be pleaded in its favor that the conduct the British have to complain of, were the acts of the high Mandarines of which the Emperor was ignorant. The Emperor's reply to Keshen's Memorial betrays the vexation the attack has caused him, and he vents it upon his Minister, because he is bold enough to tell him the truth. The memorial, though without date, must have been written immediately after his interview with Capt. Elliot at second bar, but he proves himself to have correctly appreciated the weakness of the Bogue forts, and the disinclination of the soldiers to fight. He also expresses great distrust in the loyalty of the people of the province of Kwangtung; this hint may be useful in future operations. Poor Keshen! his career seems to be at an end, for although the report of his execution which we mentioned a fortnight since, has not been confirmed, yet it will be seen from the Imperial Edict below that he and the whole of his family are ordered for execution immediately on his arrival at Peking. The crime of which he is accused by the Emperor is the having received bribes from the English; and a bare suspicion of disloyalty of which he is probably perfectly guiltless, is sufficient with this cowardly yet bloodthirsty government to take not only his life but to exterminate the whole of his innocent family! Other officers who may entertain an equally just estimate of the strength of their country, and therefore desirous of conciliating the

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

A Salute of 15 Guns to be fired from the Saluting Battery immediately after the Infantry have ceased firing.

The Right Honorable the Governor directs that all Officers belonging to the Garrison not on duty with the Troops will attend, and that every Officer will wear a piece of black crape on his left arm and have this ornaments on Hat or Cap, also the Sword-knot covered with the same material.

When the Troops halt to form a street no Carriages or other Conveyance will be permitted to enter it, with the exception of those belonging to the Right Honorable the Governor, the Members of Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Mourners.

Twelve Privates from the Light Company to be selected as under bearers.

E. L. DOVETON, Town Major.

With deep regret the Right Honorable the Governor in Council announces the demise of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samford Whittingham, K. C. B. and K. C. H. and requests the attendance of all Officers, Civil and Military of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Services and of all other Gentlemen at the Presidency at His Excellency's funeral this evening. The procession will move from his residence to Fort St. George at five o'clock P. M.

Fort St. George, 20th January, 1841.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

H. CHAMIER, Chief Secretary.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 20th January, 1841.—With great grief the Right Honorable the Governor in Council announces to the Army the demise of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samford Whittingham, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath and of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Commander in chief at this Presidency, which event took place at Madras on the 19th Instant.

On this melancholy occasion, the Flag of the Fort will be hoisted half mast high, and 15 minute guns, corresponding with the rank of the late Commander-in-chief, will be fired at each of the principal Military Stations under this Government. The Governor in Council further directs, that the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Army will wear mourning for a fortnight from the present date.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

H. CHAMIER, Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Canton, April 14, 1841.

Sir,—Having recently observed one or two circulars from the Naval Commander in Chief in which it is stated that the trade in Canton is going on in a satisfactory manner, and that there is every probability that a considerable portion of the season's teas may be exported within a short period, I beg leave respectfully to differ from H. E., particularly with regard to the former point, and to inform your distant readers (for those on the spot must be fully aware of it) that there is no satisfaction whatever in the present position of the trade. The British merchants have again placed their persons and property within the grasp of this treacherous government; their goods which are deposited here to an enormous amount, are perfectly unsaleable, while the only business now practicable is the purchase of Teas for cash at most extravagant prices, by which the Chinese merchants are enriched, and their Government furnished with the means for carrying on the war (which must be renewed) with fresh vigour. The prices now paid for Teas are 93 per cent above those of the last few years. If H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Naval Commander in Chief can see any cause for congratulation in this state of things beyond the paltry consideration that the Chancellor of Exchequer may derive a little revenue by the importation of the Tea into England, their organs of vision must be perverted indeed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
LONG CLOTH.

P. S. A leading merchant has just insulted me by an offer of \$ 3.10, for my best HOKKOCKS.

English, would be obnoxious to the same suspicious, and further hostilities have therefore become indispensable. When or where they will begin a very little time, in our opinion, will show.

A gallant officer of H. M. navy was the other day, when taking a walk on the Penha, unexpectedly set up by several Chinese, who threw him down and rifled his pockets, where fortunately they found no more than four dollars with which the thieves got off.

We see from the papers that the E. I. Company's Directors have lowered their Exchanges on Bengal to 1s 1d and on Bombay and Madras to 1s 11d.

We learn that the *Sir Herbert Compton* spoke the *Queen Steamer* on the 6th, at noon, in the China sea a day and a half from Singapore; the Commodore went on board for his despatches; same evening saw the *Madagascar*; on the 7th signalled the *Morr*; the *Cawojee Family* spoke H. M. S. *Samarang* on the 6th, and *Leonidas* on the 7th; the *Haratio* on the 14th.

We have been requested to state, that Petitions are now in preparation to be addressed by the Merchants generally of Bombay, European and Native, to the two Houses of Parliament, praying them to take under their immediate consideration, the present state of our relations with China, in order that vigorous, firm and decided measures may be adopted for the speedy, honorable and permanent settlement of our commercial intercourse with that Country, from the continued interruption of which the interests of this Presidency are now so severely suffering.

The Petitions will be placed for signature at the Exchange Room on Friday morning the 29th instant, and are intended to be transmitted to London by the Steamer to sail on the 1st February.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 27.

PROCLAMATION BY YIHSHAN AND HIS COLLEAGUES REVOKING THEIR HOSTILE DETERMINATIONS.

Yih, by imperial command, the rebel quelling general, and great Minister governing the inner Council, Luno imperial assistant commissioner, and high Minister, a Director of the Board of Revenue, and Manager of the affairs of encampments and military weapons, and Yasa by imperial command assistant Commissioner and high Minister and member of the truly brave How rank of nobility.

It appears that of the Province of Canton, Foomun was a formidable and important position, placing entire dependence upon its forts, but the rebel barbarians seeking occasion for war attacked and captured it. His Imperial Majesty summoning the troops from every department has commanded us to combine and lead forth the grand army, and to attack and to exterminate the enemy; and we have now come forward with all possible despatch.

It may be that these rebel barbarians may, with deceptive aspect, either show desires of submission, or through dread and alarm covertly run away—both of which, however, remains yet undetermined.

These rebel barbarians are vacillating to the last degree, and his Imperial Majesty aroused to highest anger, and quaking with wrath has commanded the generals to advance with the troops, and most decidedly not again to allow any reasoning whatever with them on subjects of making peace.

If there be those connected with the encampment and military stations who may wish to shift their duties upon their superior officers, and do not forthwith attend to the necessary preparations, only, such parties shall be held responsible for any evils that may arise through remissness.

And moreover the imperial will has been previously received that the Chief of the said rebel barbarians should be seized, engaged, and presented up at Peking, there to undergo the extreme penalty of the law. If the important positions be not invested and strictly guarded, and the English be thus allowed to escape far out, for this also will the various encampments and military stations be held responsible. The martial laws still all exist and most decidedly will there be no leniency shown.

We issue this general Proclamation in accordance with the late arrangements, and it is also proper to common the sailors who are brave and resolute forthwith to assemble. Those who distinguish themselves shall be presented to the Court, for extensive favours. Important rewards and rigorous punishments are therefore within your individual reach—Tremble and attend! Oppose not! A DEED FOR PROCLAMATION. Third moon 15th day, (6th April, 1841).

Vert. J. L. S.

By request for the Canton Press.

Macao, 16th April, 1841.

THE EMPEROR JEWEL KESHEN'S DEATH WARRANT RESTORES LIN TO FAYON, AND APPOINTS KAKENG GOVERNOR OF THE TWO KWANG PROVINCES.

On the 4th of the 3rd moon (26th March 1841), the imperial commands were received as follows:

It is represented in Keshen's official report that Chinleen shing, the officer of the three Keang divisions, (who defended Chuenpee) having erred in his manoeuvres the troops were slain and he himself committed suicide. But it has also been represented by Ho, the general, and E, the Lient Governor that Chinleen shing of the three Keang divisions was patriotic, brave, and skilled in stratagem, and that he had besought the governor Keshen to block up the river, and also to issue out five thousand catties of powder; but Keshen would not allow the river to be blocked up, and only issued out one thousand catties of powder, and with which moreover was mixed up a vast deal of sand and dirt which rendered it perfectly inefficient.—Therefore perished in the ranks both farther (Chinleen Shing) and son, which is cause of profoundest sorrow.

It has been previously verified by the report of E, that on the 6th of the 2nd moon (26th Feb. 1841) our position of Foomoon was lost inevitably (Shih hēen), which has caused our imperial heart to be riven with direst grief! It was not for a moment supposed that Keshen possessed such low capacity as to part with his country for money—a crime for which he is unworthy to live. Let the imperial body guard therefore forthwith seal up Keshen's ancestral temple, and also rigorously put the whole of his family in irons; and let Wokli proceed to Canton, arrest Keshen, and bring him to the capital, and upon the very day that this rebel minister arrives, let him and all his family at the same time be put to death together.

And since the fall of the Bocca Tigris the Provincial city must certainly occupy a dangerous position, and you Ekeang with the imperial commissioner (Kin chae) Yangfang and others should, with desperate energies, protect and guard the city.

In relation to Lin Tsh Sen, who was formerly Governor of the two Kwang provinces, and of whom the rebellious barbarians stood in awe, I, the Emperor, being deceived by the false representations of the rebel minister Keshen thereupon deprived him of his offices. At present various high officers have handed up a document requesting that Lin be rein; stated in his original official position (as governor &c.); but as a governor has already been fixed upon, Kekung, by imperial command (who was Lient governor of Kwang tung seven years ago), there need be no occasion of further change. And we also allow Lin to become the Chief of the second degree of official rank, and let him too advise together with Ekeang and others in relation to the affairs of the army. Resent this.

Vert. J. L. S.

By request for the Canton Press.

Macao, 16th April, 1841.

IMPORTANT MEMORIAL FROM KESHEN TO THE EMPEROR, AND THE IMPERIAL REPLY.

The Slave Keshen, a high minister of state, and acting Governor of the Two Kwang provinces, kneeling presents before the Throne of the Great Emperor a statement, relating how that the English foreigners have sent a messenger to Ché keang (to restore Tinghai) how that they have already restored in the forts of Sha lok (Chuenpee) and Takok, and the cruising vessels and salt junks which they had previously captured, all of which have been duly received, and how that the ships of war of the said foreigners have already retired to the outer ocean;—the said slave respectfully takes all these circumstances, and along with his most attentive observations on the military position of the country, the material of war, and the disposition of the people offers them up, begging that a Sacred glance may be bestowed upon the same.

Whereas your slave with a view to the defence of the country and protection of the people, previously to the receipt of your Majesty's Commands, foolishly and confusedly begged for a display of Imperial clemency in favor of the English foreigners;—at the same time (seeing that such was opposed to your Majesty's wishes) your slave repeatedly begged that his crime might be visited with the heaviest punishment, as is duly recorded.

On the 29th day of the 12th moon of last year (20th January 1841) I received a dispatch from the privy Council to the following effect. "We have received the following Imperial Edict:—"Whereas Keshen has reported to us the measures he has taken in reference to the circumstances of the English foreigners, that as these rebellious foreigners are without reason and refuse to listen to our commands, a dreadful example of severity ought immediately to be made in their regard."

"Already has a flying dispatch been sent to the different provinces of Hoonan, Szechuen and Kwei-

ching, that 4000 soldiers be immediately got ready and sent with all haste to Canton, there to await orders;—cause therefore that Keshen in concert with Lin Tshsen and Fong Tingchung take the necessary steps for settling this business. If the rebellious foreigners dare to approach our inner shores, let them be immediately exterminated."

And successively on the 4th day of the present moon (26th January 1841) I received the following Imperial Edict from the Court direct, "Whereas Keshen has addressed to us a document in reference to the present circumstances of the English foreigners, which on glancing over was completely understood, cause that our previous Edict be not in effect with implicit submission,—let our military force be plentifully assembled together, and a complete display of heavenly Majesty made (in the utter extermination of the rebels.)" As far as regards the expense necessary for these military operations, we must consider whether it be the duties arising from foreign commerce, or the land tax, you are hereby permitted to consult as to ways and means, and make true account of the expenditure of such revenues. Should these not be sufficient you can report the same to us and wait our further orders &c. &c. &c. Respect this."

Your slave while kneeling and hearing these Commands read, reflected that tho' he had conditionally granted the several claims (of the foreigners' demands) yet he but barely promised to make a representation of them to your Majesty in their behalf. Thus in reference to one article, vizt the opening of the Trade, altho' it appears that they (the foreigners) had requested that this might take place during the first decade of the present moon (23rd January till 1st February) yet up till now I have not dared to permit it, and they have already sent me in a foreign letter in which they restore us the forts of Sha lok and Takok and every one of the cruising vessels and saltjunks which they had previously captured, and still in fact, they at one and the same time dispatched a foreign officer by sea to Ché keang to order the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and wrote a foreign document which they handed up to me and which your slave transmitted to me by an express of 600 li a day in order that he might receive back Tinghai, which conduct on their part looked more mild and submissive than had previously been the case.

But your slave is a man of confused and dull understanding, what he has done, has unhappily not met the views of His Sacred Majesty;—fearing and trembling as I am, how shall I find words to give expression to my feelings! Humbly remembering that your slave's person has received marks of Imperial goodness, his conscience is not hardened! how should I dare, while engaged on the important duty of curbing these outside foreigners, and straining amid danger and difficulty, to strive after forbidden repose! from the moment that I came down to Canton have I been the victim of the craft and wiles of these presuming foreigners, in every instance are they quite ungenerable, until that my head aches and my heart is rent, and my morning meal comes to me without relish! Thus for example on one occasion we gave the foreigners battle, but our men showed little firmness;—we then requested that a manifestation of divine Majesty might be made in their annihilation. But also! the circumstances of the case and the wishes of my heart are andly opposed! all these facts have I offered up to your Majesty in repeated statements praying that your Majesty would bestow thereon a Holy glance. Now it appears that after these mild foreigners had sent a person to Ché keang to deliver up Tinghai, and had restored all that they had captured in Kwangtung and withdrawn their ships of war to the outer ocean, Elliot requested a personal interview with me, and as your slave had not yet in person inspected the Bocca Tigris, and as the troops ordered from the several provinces had not yet arrived, it did not seem prudent to show any symptoms (of dislike to his proposal) which would have given rise to suspicion on his part and thus prematurely brought on a collision; so your slave took advantage of the opportunity to visit and inspect the Bocca Tigris and on the 3rd day (25th January 1841) left the City, and embarking on ship board approached Sze yang (Lin's ocean) on the Canton river, whither Elliot soon came in a wheeled fire ship, and begged for an interview. He scarcely brought several tens of persons in his train, and on that day his language and demeanor were exceedingly respectful. But he handed up to me rough draught of several regulations which he had planned, the most of which regarded the troublesome maritime commerce, and at the same time he agreed that afterwards, in relation to the shipping of Opium, the taking out of sycee, or smuggling, he was quite willing that ship and cargo should be confiscated.—But among (the articles he proposed) there were some items quite impossible to be granted, your slave at the time pointed them out and rebuked him, when the foreigner immediately begged that they might after them, but (told him) he must wait till they had been maturely canvassed and handed up to your Majesty for examination (and approval).

Your slave after having parted with Elliot found that the Sze tai yang (2nd bar) is distant from the Bocca Tigris about 60 li (20 miles) but even there the sea is vast, the billows boiling and the wind fierce; suddenly we came on the outer ocean in all it's majesty! no inland river can in any measure be compared to it! your

slave immediately changed his boat for a vessel capable of navigating the high seas, and having arrived at the Bocca Tigris, made a most careful inspection of all the forts round about. If they may not be said to be utterly isolated on the four sides, and rising up alone in the midst of the ocean, yet are they situated beyond the extremity of our hills and quite approachable from the sea; supposing them to be surrounded and blockaded, even so much as provisions for the troops it would be found difficult to introduce. Your slave then proceeded to measure the depth of the water, beginning at the Bocca Tigris and sounding till he came to Canton, and found it at high water to be from one chang (two fathoms) and upwards to three and four chang, varying continually. Now we all know that the principal cause of these forts being erected, was as a barrier to merchant ships which draw more water, and which in time of peace when they submit to constraint dare not to pass the bounds or to go round-about; but if they were to bring troops with intention to rebel, they may sneak in clandestinely thro' every hole and corner, there is no necessity for their passing before the forts, and thus may they proceed straight up to the provincial city itself. Moreover after having passed the Bocca Tigris, tho' we may add obstruction to obstruction, yet such is the nature of the country that there is no important point by which we may hold it.

In reference to the guns mounted on these said forts, their whole number hardly exceeds 200, barely adequate to defend their fronts, while their sides are left quite unprotected. Moreover, among their number those which may be used at a moment's notice are not many, for in point of endurance as well as make they are alike defective. The bodies of the guns are immensely large, but the bore is very small and the sea in those parts is extremely wide, so that they scarce carry to the middle; thus, as regards their number, they are fewer than those mounted on the foreign ships, and if we speak of their power they are not equal to those which the foreign ships carry. Moreover the embarses on the forts are as wide as doors, almost large enough to allow people to creep out and in by; if we had to maintain a broadside, they would offer no protection to our people, and may be said in a word to be wholly without strength. Just now we are making enquiries after a cannon-founder to see if he can cast guns upon an improved model, when we shall have such cast; but if we can in very deed get them cast according to this plan, that will only do as a preventive against the future, and not at all be in time for the present emergency; thus there is nothing good in our military weapons that we may place reliance on them.

Again in reference to the strength of our soldiers, I find that the keeping off the foreigners must be done by sea fights, and to fight well at sea we must have good marine troops. I have now to feel grateful to your majesty for specially sending land troops from the different provinces; this shows the great and sacred anxiety your Majesty feels in the matter. But then these troops must go on board our sea going ships before that they can give battle to the foreigners, and if they were not firm, or if they were not accustomed to the winds and waves, it might entail on us the calamities of a defeat. Now they are not accustomed to go on board ships and handle them, so that we cannot but use marine soldiers. The marine troops of Canton province are drawn by invitation from the sea side, and their quality is irregular and uncertain. I had previously heard a rumor that on the 15th day of the 12th moon, (7th January 1841) after the battle the whole of these soldiers went to their Te tuh or general, and under false pretences extorted money from him, otherwise they threatened to disband. And lately I went to the said Te tuh and asked him face to face concerning it, when he said that it was quite true, and that he (the Te tuh) having no remedy was obliged to pawn his clothes and things by which means he was enabled to give a bonus of a couple of dollars to each of his Canton soldiers and thus got them to remain at their posts until now. If then the disposition of these soldiers as it is, is greatly to be lamented, supposing at the most critical moment when we had actually joined battle, these marine forces were to be found weak and without energy, it might lead to the most fatal consequences! And altho' we might have veteran troops among them, yet there would be no means of inspiring them with a portion of their skill and steadiness. Moreover our war-ships are neither large nor strong, they are not capable of sustaining large guns, so that they are unable to repulse the foreigners, and these are the remarks I have to offer on the weakness of our soldiery.

I have also found by careful examination that the characteristics of the people of Canton province, are falsehood, ingratitude and greediness, putting out of the question those who are already actual traitors and whom there is no occasion to speak about, the rest have all been born and dwell in the same place mixed up with the foreigners, they are constantly accustomed to see them, and for many years have been as intimate with them as very brothers; they are not at all like the people of Ting hoo who having never been accustomed to hold intercourse with foreigners immediately discovered them to be a distinct species. But if we suppose that what they did there they had done here, if these said foreigners had deceitfully distributed their paltry presents, and set

the machinery of their tricks to work, I really fear that the whole people (of the province) would have been seduced by them; they would certainly not have shown the unbending firmness of the Ting hoo people; such are the observations I have got to offer on the flexible disposition of the Canton people, which circumstance gives us still more cause for anxiety!

On looking over the records of the past I find in reference to the putting down of the *ladrones*, that these were but so many thieves and robbers, the ships they were embarked in were native ships, and the guns they made use of were native cast guns, and yet this affair was spun out for many years and only put an end to by inviting them to surrender under promise of pardon; and under the present circumstances it is to be feared that the wasp's sting is much more deadly!

Your slave has again and again revolved the matter in his anxious mind! In so far as it regards *his own person* it is unworthy of notice, but the consequences touching the vital interests of the country and the lives of the people involved in it, are vast and extending to posterity! But alas! your slave has sinned in giving battle when he could not command destiny to give him the victory, and he has no less sinned in being unable to settle matters in union with your sacred Majesty's wishes! Both of these are crimes which affect his poor life, but what is there in this worthy of pity or consideration! Still your slave, tho' he has sinned in not being able to settle matters in union with your sacred Majesty's wishes, yet the territory and people of Canton still exist and look up to your most sacred majesty for his gracious support and protection; while your slave by having sinned in giving battle when fate denied him the victory, has soiled the glory of his master and poured out the lives of his people, and still more left himself without a sensible plan to put in operation! Therefore it is that after having duly consulted with the Tartar General of the garrison and his Adjutants, the Lieut. Governor, the Literary Chancellor, the Judge and Treasurer, the Intendants of Circuit, the Chief Magistrates of larger and lesser districts, and the ex Governors Lin Tui ten and Tang Ting ching &c. &c. we have unanimously come to the conclusion that our defences are not to be relied upon, and that in the tug of battle our troops will not stand their ground. Moreover in regard to the troops which have been ordered by your majesty from the different provinces, time is still necessary for that object, nor can they all arrive at once, and the assembling of a large body of troops in not a thing that can be done quietly, the native traitors are sure to give timely notice of it, and the foreigners would in the first instance give loose to their madness and extravagance.

Your slave is vexed to death thinking of these things even till he loathes his food and till sleep has forsaken his eyelids, forasmuch, he does not shrink from the heavy guilt he is incurring in taking all these facts, the result of his diligent enquiries, and annoying with them the ears of Heaven's Son, and at the same time he takes every thing connected with the foreigners and all the foreigners letters, and hands them up for Imperial inspection. He humbly hopes that the Holy one will look down with pity and compassion on the black-haired race, and shower upon them an extra measure of clemency, in granting what is therein requested, so that the people of the land may not be turned to ashes. In times of difficulty is seen good government, victory is but a transient thing; in restraining the ruin that is before our eyes, we ought carefully to eradicate the cause of it for after ages!

In reference to all the circumstances, contained in this, whether the result of my conference with the high provincial officers, or of my own diligent investigation, I only hope that your sacred majesty will condescend to enquire regarding them, and I beg that your majesty will specially appoint a High Officer to come here to ascertain their truth. Your slave has been actuated by a desire to save the country and the people from first to last, and not swayed by the smallest atom of fear, and still more he dare not make use of the least glossing or deception.

In as much therefore this respectful memorial is forwarded at the rate of 600 in a day, humbly hoping that the Emperor's Holy glance may be bestowed thereon.

A respectful memorial.

EMPEROR'S REPLY.

On the 25th day of the first moon of the 21st year of Taoukwang (16th February 1841) the following remarks written with the Vermillion pencil were received in reply.

We can on no account calmly put up with the insults and befooing of these rebellious foreigners as you have done. Blinded and unwilling to see as you are, dare you still have the hardihood to turn your back, on our commands; to continue receiving the foreigner's documents, and even to beg favors in their behalf! Such proceedings pass the bounds of reason! Impotent and worthless that you are, what sort of heart is contained within your breast! Not only do you contentedly take in their threats and insults, but you even dare to hold up certain passages with intent to frighten us!! But know that we have no coward fears!! Besides this we shall again announce our pleasure. RESPECT TAIS.

A true translation. R. THOM.

Assistant Translator and Interpreter to H. M. Commission in China.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—April 14th, British *John Ewing*, 16th, *Ivanhoe*, from Liverpool and Manila; 15th, *Cowanjee Family*, Durham, left Calcutta on the 1st March, and arrived at Singapore on the 19th, left there on the 21st; 17th, *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, from Bombay; *Amelia*, Shilstone, and *Clown*, Townsend, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Ariel*, Warden, *Anna Maria*, Fenwick, from Singapore and Calcutta; *Syed Khan*, Horsburgh, do.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Cowanjee Family*, Mrs. Elliot, and Capt. Ommany. Per *Clown*, Mr. C. A. Ilbery.

We learn that the *William*, from Singapore has arrived on the Coast.

SAILED.—13th, Amer. *Horatio*, Howland, and 14th, *Akbar*, Dumaresq, for New York.

The *Black Swan*, for Singapore to be despatched on Tuesday next.

PASSENGER.—Per *Akbar*, Mrs. Coolidge.

The *Albion*, Huldtt, and *Elephantia*, Douglas, were to leave England for China on the 7th January. The *Ann*, Griffiths, is laid on for Bombay and China. The *Elephantia* was loading for the new British Settlement CHUAN; we hope however, before proceeding up the China Sea, she will touch here to learn the news.

Vessels expected—From Calcutta, *Severn*, *Framjee Cowanjee*, *Sea Queen*, *Regina*, *Harlequin*, *Antares*, from Singapore, *Sultana*, *Elizabeth*, *Susan*, *Carmandel*. From England, *Fatima*, *Cheetah*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Albion*, *Transports Palmgra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Lintin*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND, 4th JANUARY via Bombay. **UNITED STATES, 12th DECEMBER** via England. **CALCUTTA, 28th FEBRUARY**, via Singapore. **BOMBAY, 13th FEBRUARY** via Calcutta. **SINGAPORE, 28th MARCH**. *Sir H. Compton*. **JAVA, 30th JANUARY** via Singapore. **MANILA**.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.			
Westbrook.	266	Linnington, Jardine M. & Co.	
Julius Cesar.	610	Mitchell,	
Nimrod.	—	Moore,	
Herald.	277	Watt,	
Giraffe.	—	Wright,	
Fort William.	1214	Hogg,	
Earl of Clare.	910	Scott,	
Dartmouth.	—	Jacob,	
Aden.	—	Dent & Co.	
Lowjee Family.	—	Rowland,	
Jean.	281	Grimes,	
Mellish.	424	Jones,	
Ann Gales.	303	Giles,	
Recovery.	—	Johnson,	
Amazon.	—	Campbell,	
Francis Smith.	—	Edmond,	Macvicar & Co.
Mary Catherine.	385	Galloway,	
Anne Laing.	—	Hudson,	
Castle Huntly.	—	Reddie,	
Java.	—	Pickering,	Russell & Co.
Chebar.	400	Renner,	Turner & Co.
Kingston.	431	Maclean,	
Orleans.	649	Cameron,	H. Rustomjee.
Scaley Castle.	1274	Johnston,	
Debas Clarence.	270	Birch.	W & T. Gemmell & Co.
Scotland.	398	Cunningham,	
Premier.	561	Were,	Gribble Hughes & Co.
Bella Marina.	664	Wickham,	Bell & Co.
Clifford.	461	Sharpe,	Lindsay & Co.
Eliza.	682	McCarthy,	
Monarch.	460	Robertson,	R. Webster.
Minerva.	337	Brown,	Innes Fletcher & Co.
AMERICAN.			
Konohasset.	—	Waterman,	Jardine M. & Co.
Eben Preble.	—	Hallet,	Russell & Co.
Lowell.	—	Lemons,	
Narragansett.	—	Crocker,	
Lema.	—	Eddicott,	
Hamilton.	—	Kilham,	
Argyle.	—	Godman,	Wetmore & Co.
Onaida.	—	Swift,	G. Nye jr.
Splendid.	—	Silver,	Wetmore & Co.
Sumatra.	—	DANISH.	
		Rabe,	Russell & Co.
		FRENCH.	
La Lydie.	—	Mechee,	J. Stevens.

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FOR SALE.
BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
BILLS ON LONDON, at six months sight for sale
by **C. V. GILLESPIE.**
Macao, 8th April 1841.

FOR SALE.
EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
23rd September, 1840. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.
Row, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
Apply at the office of
G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 28th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.
At the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Falkland.

9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. TIERCE HAMS.
100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE
by **HOOKE & LANE.**
just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIES, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHPINE-SALTED HERRINGS,
YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESE, COFFEY, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.
Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.
Macao, 20th November, 1840.

BOMBAY.
From the Bombay Times, 30th Jany.
**PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS FROM
MERCHANTS OF BOMBAY.**

To the right honorable the lords Spiritual and
Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, in Parliament
assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned European and
native merchants, resident at Bombay, in the East Indies.
SHEWETH,

That your petitioners are all engaged in trade at Bom-
bay, one of the most considerable and important branches
of which trade has hitherto been the commerce with
China.

That previous to the late interruption the annual ex-
ports to China amounted to £2,668,503 and the imports
to £1,699,193—while it has always formed a most valuable
channel of remittance, and afforded in this respect the
greatest facilities to the direct trade between Great Brit-
ain and India: and has besides given employment to a
large number of vessels, not only belonging to ship owners
in Great Britain, but also to native merchants re-
sident in Bombay, the latter of burthen from 400 to
1400 tons each, solely engaged in this branch of com-
merce.

That early in the year 1839 the valuable trade was
suddenly interrupted, under circumstances so well known
to your right honorable house as to render any detail of
them here unnecessary, and up to the latest date from
China, 17th December 1840, it was still obstructed.

That though a partial trade has been carried on since
the first interruption occurred, yet the merchants gene-
rally have been unwilling to risk property in it; and
this fact is evidenced by the official returns of the Bom-
bay custom house for the year from the 1st May 1839,
to the 30th April 1840, which give the value of the ex-
ports at £634,240 and the imports at £405,958, exhibit-
ing a decrease from the amount already stated for the
same period in 1838-39 of £2,635,263 in the exports,
and in the imports £1,294,135. Not only, however, has

the interruption of our free intercourse with China re-
sulted in the depression of the direct trade with that
country, but has also occasioned a serious and extensive
derangement of the other branches of general trade.

That a period of nearly two years has now elapsed
since the first obstruction of trade, and by the latest in-
telligence its speedy re-establishment on a firm, stable,
and honorable footing, continues uncertain.

That your petitioners without enquiring into the nature
of the instructions received by the British authorities in
China, or how they have been followed, would now
briefly draw the attention of your right honorable house
to the events as they occurred during this period. In
May 1839, all British subjects were expelled from Canton
and the trade virtually closed. On the 21st June
1840 commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer with the first
division of the expedition, arrived at Macao, proclaimed
a blockade of the river and port of Canton, and sailed
to the northward. On the 28th idem, the admiral also
entered Macao, and two days afterwards followed com-
modore Bremer with the second division. The 5th July
was marked by the capture of Chusan and the occupation
of the island by the British troops. On the 29th July
the admiral, and captain Elliot the superintendent pro-
ceeded to Pechele, where they arrived on the 10th Au-
gust. On the 30th August, capt. Elliot held a conference
with the imperial commissioner, Keshen, when it was
arranged at the request of the latter, that further ne-
gotiation should take place at Canton, with it, was un-
derstood, the emperor would send a high commissioner
to treat on his part. On the 21st November, the admiral
returned to Macao, and about the same time Keshen,
the high commissioner deputed by the emperor, also ar-
rived at Canton. On the 29th November, the resigna-
tion of the admiral was publicly announced, and it was
notified that his duties as commissioner had devolved on
the remaining commissioner captain Elliot. On the 4th
December at Canton, Keshen is stated to have declined
to meet her majesty's plenipotentiaries, and that the
latter gave notice that they would await him until the
17th, when, in the event of his non-arrival they would
immediately have recourse to hostilities—which is the
latest intelligence your petitioners have received.

That the demonstrations of the force of British arms
which took place at Chusan, Macao, and on some oc-
casions along the coast, struck terror and consternation
for the time into the minds of such of the Chinese as were
witnesses to them, and led all interested in the success
of the expedition to anticipate the best results from its
future progress, but in the interval which has been al-
lowed to elapse, the effect has been greatly diminished,
if not entirely lost, for it would appear by the latest in-
telligence, that the mandarins and other officers at Canton
have again assumed the bawdy tone of insolence,
which before marked their behaviour.

That though the facts already stated clearly demon-
strate how much the interests of the port of Bombay in
particular are affected by whatever stops or interrupts
the British trade with China, and prove that your peti-
tioners are not led to make the present appeal to your
right honorable house without strong and urgent reasons
for so doing, yet in a general point of view the question
is one of such magnitude and importance, involving as
it does alike the direct trade between China and Eng-
land, and that between India and China, and the large
revenues derived both by the British and Indian govern-
ments from these important branches of commerce, that
your petitioners are the more confident in now praying
that your right honorable house may be pleased to take
the subject of our present relations with China into early
and favourable consideration, with the view of urging
the government to adopt such vigorous and decided mea-
sures as may seem to your right honorable house best
calculated to effect the speedy renewal of the trade on a
firm and permanent footing, such as may tend alike to
the security of property and to the honour of the British
name.

And your petitioners, &c.

SINGAPORE.

From the Sing. Free Press, of 4th March.

THE PANAMA AND KOSCIUSKO.

We have been requested to give insertion to the fol-
lowing petition to the House of Commons, from the
British merchants in China, who protested against the
breach of Blockade, in the case of the American ships
Panama and Kosciuszko:—

Macao, 19th Jany. 1841.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OR SINGAPORE.

Sir,—We have the honor to wait upon you with a cer-
tified copy of a Petition, agreed to and signed by us, and
transmitted for presentation to the House of Commons; and
founded upon the release from the Blockade of the River
and Port of Canton of the American ships *Panama*
Kosciuszko, by order of Commodore Sir J. J. GORDON
BREMER, Knt. the Naval Commander-in-Chief in China;
to the contents of which we respectfully request you will
be pleased to draw the attention of the Members of your
Chamber, as involving a serious and unwarrantable in-

fraction of the laws of Blockade.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servants,

DENT & Co.
FOX, RAWSON & Co.
DANIELL & Co.
WH. KINSON DENT.
BELL & Co.
MACVICAR & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.
DIROM & Co.
JAMIESON & HOW.

To the Honorable the Commons of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned
British Merchants at present resid-
ing in Macao in China.

Sheweth,

1st—That on the 22d day of June last, His Excellency
Sir JAMES JOHN GORDON BREMER, Knight, C. B. K. C. H.
Naval Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's
Forces in China, declared a Blockade of the River and
Port of Canton in the following words:

"In pursuance of the Commands of Her Britannic
Majesty's Government, I do hereby give notice that
"a Blockade of the River and Port of Canton by all its
"entrances, will be established on and after the 18th
instant."

2ndly—That on, or about, the said 28th June, the
American Ship *Panama*, & the Ship called the *Kosciuszko*,
entered the Port, notwithstanding such declaration of
Blockade; thus defeating the chief purpose for which it
was established, as avowed by Her Majesty's Plenipoten-
tiary: viz, to press the Chinese Government by the loss
of the heavy shipping duties.

3rdly—That on, or about, the said 28th June, several
vessels which had entered Port some weeks, or days prior
to the arrival of the Expedition, and had already incurred
the heavy Port charges, left the River only partially
laden, in consequence of such notification of Blockade
being unaccompanied by any declaration, that the Law,
which only allows the Export of Cargo shipped before a
Blockade taking effect, would be relaxed in their favor.

4thly—That the said *Panama*, arrived in Macao Roads
from New York on, or about the 19th June, three days
before the notice of Blockade, and eight days before its
coming into operation, the latter period being barely
sufficient, according to the regulations of the Port, to
enable a vessel to obtain leave to enter; and that, finally,
she only did succeed in getting within the Bogue, (as
before stated), on the day of such Blockade taking effect,
by extraordinary facilities being afforded by the Chinese
local authorities, in consequence of such Blockade.

5thly—That with respect to the Ship now called
Kosciuszko, your Petitioners beg leave to submit the fol-
lowing facts, all of which are matters of public notoriety,
and susceptible of positive proof; viz.

1st—That the said vessel was originally the English
Ship *Sir Charles Malcolm*, and arrived in China from
Bombay on or about the 1st July, 1839.

2nd—That on or about the 1st December she obtained
a pass from the American Consul at Canton, and entered
the Port as an American vessel under the name of the
Alabama, in order to evade the injunctions of Captain
ELLIOT, Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade,
prohibitory of the entry of British vessels.

3rd—That she subsequently came out of Port with a
cargo of Tea, and other China Produce; which was
delivered to Ships at the outer anchorages, where she
again took on board Cotton and other Goods for Canton.

4th—That in consequence of the Port regulations,
which prohibited the entry of vessels, which had taken
in Cargo at the outer anchorages, and which did not
bring proof of having come direct from some foreign
Port, the vessel was refused entry, upon which she pro-
ceeded to the Islands at the mouth of the Canton River,
and returned after some days, under the name of the
Kosciuszko, as a vessel from sea, when she was again re-
fused permission to proceed to Whampoa, in consequence
of the irregularity of her Papers.

5th—That finally she did obtain entry on the day of
the Blockade, but your Petitioners are unable to say by
what means the parties concerned succeeded in evading
the Port regulations in question.

6thly—That on the 28th December, your Petitioners
were informed, by a letter from the Naval Commander-
in-Chief, that it was his intention to allow egress to these
vessels, with full Cargoes, such egress being in direct
violation of the Law and practice of Blockade, as ex-
pounded by the highest legal authorities; and, also at
variance, with the opinions of the Crown Lawyers, in
the case of the recent Blockade of the Rio Plata, obtained
expressly at the instances of Lord Viscount PALMERSTON,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

7thly—That the reason assigned by the Naval Com-
mander-in-Chief for allowing the egress of these vessels
with Cargo, was stated to be:—

That they had been some weeks or days, in Macao
Roads, before the arrival of the Expedition on the

"Consent, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been entirely baffled by unusual tramels of the Chinese Government, arising out of the disturbed state of Public Affairs."

8thly.—That your Petitioners, in replying to the foregoing communication from the Naval Commander-in-chief, laid before him the facts already described, in refutation of the grounds alleged by him, for the right of egress of the Ships in question, laden with Cargoes, and respectfully remonstrating at the same time against such permission being granted; when they were informed, that the Naval Commander did not feel it expedient to obstruct those vessels; a positive pledge for their egress having been given by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the parties interested.

9thly.—That by the letter from Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Naval Commander-in-Chief, under date of 29th December, your Petitioners have it in evidence, that such pledge for the unobstructed egress of the Ships in question, was given by him, at a private interview, on the application of the American merchant, holding the office of United States Vice-Consul, and one of the Consignees of the *Panama*; and granted, we respectfully submit, on erroneous and insufficient grounds; further aggravated by the fact, that the pledge so given, was concealed for several weeks; from all but the parties interested in those ships; thereby affording them undue advantages, to the manifest injury of all others, immediately or remotely connected with the China-trade.

10thly.—That your petitioners beg leave humbly to submit to your Honorable House, the injurious consequences which must arise from such arbitrary, secret, and irregular proceedings, on the part of a Public Officer, in violation of the well recognized principles of international law; and they throw themselves on the protection of your Honorable House for redress of the grievances, complained of, in the confident hope, that such steps will be taken, as may guard them in future, from the occurrence of measures so injurious to the general interests.

11thly.—That your petitioners most respectfully submit to your Honorable House, not only that the grounds for allowing the egress of the two ships in question, with Cargo, are untenable in Law, and practice, but that even, had they been substantially true, they cannot be deemed to afford justification for the infraction of a positive Law; and your Petitioners, in consequence, cannot but be forced to the conclusion, that the Blockade of the Rivers and Port of Canton, having been thus vitiated by Her Majesty's Officers, has become illegal; and that the ships hereafter denied ingress into the said Port, will be illegally detained.

12thly.—Your Petitioners therefore, most humbly pray, that your Honorable House will be pleased to cause an inquiry into the premises; all of which your Petitioners are ready through their Agents in England, to substantiate before the Bar of your Honorable House, or before any Committee thereof.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Macao, 15th January, 1841.

True copy.

EDWARD ELSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

From the Englishman, February 17.

The news of yesterday was sufficiently important but not altogether satisfactory. More could not have been expected from Capt. Elliot, who has long ago proved to the satisfaction of every body his utter incompetence for the task which he has undertaken. But a great deal more was expected by the British nation from an expedition quite strong enough to have enforced any demand, reasonable or unreasonable, and certainly amply sufficient to have obtained such a settlement as was required, which would have been as advantageous to the Chinese as to ourselves. The advantage of vigorous and decisive steps seems never to have suggested itself to the superintendent, and to the very last he has shown the same reluctance to strike the enemy hard, as he did in the first affair of the Junks. The attack on the forts could only have been necessary in consequence of breach of faith on the part of the Chinese, in not keeping to the agreement made with the Imperial Commissioner in the Peiho. If not necessary it was a wanton and cruel massacre; if requisite, then nothing short of a complete destruction of all means of armed resistance should have been thought of. Taking a fort could only be of importance, by making on the Chinese rulers a strong impression of the power of the British arms, and of what is the literal truth—that our forbearance is the result of strength not of weakness. The capture of the Bogue forts must have had this effect; in all probability it could not have been concealed from the Emperor, and the consequent terms would have been not only better, but in all probability inviolably kept. After what has happened, we are by no means confident that the present arrangement will be durable,—at least it may be expected that there will be no little contention as to the interpretation of the terms. Let us examine Capt. Elliot's own statement of them. In the session of Hong-Kong, all charges and duties to be paid as if the trade was carried on at Whampoa. Does this mean, that a Chinese Customs Collector is to reside on the island with a train

of officers? If so, the British Government is better without the nominal possession, and if not, how can any satisfactory arrangement be made, for the payment of the duties? There will be no end of the fresh demands, and in short it will be less trouble to go to Whampoa at once. Nothing ought to have been demanded less than entire and unconditional possession of the island for the avowed purpose of making it a free port for the ships of all friendly nations. And the Chinese should have been left to the collection of their own duties in their own ports. An additional stipulation should have been peremptorily insisted upon, namely that the Chinese Government should put no obstacles, directly or indirectly, in the way of native Junks from all parts of the empire trading with the new British port.

2d. The indemnity. This will no doubt be levied on British Commerce by an additional export or import duty or perhaps both. This is an approved Chinese method of paying old debts.

3d. Official intercourse. This is not explained, but it can hardly be hoped that Capt. Elliot has obtained the only kind of official intercourse of any value, viz. the right of sending an Ambassador to Peking, with the assurance of treatment according to the practice of civilized nations.

The 4th stipulation is merely as to the time of reopening the trade. Surely all this might have been equally well obtained without the cost and parade of an expedition and the loss of life, if not of honor, which has ensued? What ought to have been demanded and what was expected by the British nation, was at least,

1st. The right of sending an Ambassador to the Imperial presence whenever thought necessary.

2d. Two or more ports for British trade, with protection for British residents, under their own laws within a reasonable limit.

3d. The abolition of all Hongs or other monopolies and the consequent right of freely trading with all Chinese subjects.

4th. An annual publication of the Imperial duties demandable, and immediate redress against all exactions not conformable to them.

5th. Lastly, a fair compensation for the losses and expenses incurred by the British trade.

These, we think, might have been obtained six months ago, if the Bogue forts had been taken before the voyage to Peking. As it is, we see nothing for the future but fresh misunderstanding and disputes. The opium trade is passed over in utter silence, though the openly avowed cause of all the hostile proceedings of the Chinese, nothing is said about bonds for the future, and it may be expected that no Englishman will be allowed to reside at Canton without signing them; and the trade with the present system of Hongs, and Mandarin exactions must be carried on there as before. In all this there is only one consolation, namely that a fresh rupture must soon take place, arising out of the smuggling trade; when it may be hoped that some wiser man than Capt. Elliot may be found to bring matters to a settlement.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

The Opening of the Coffin.

The last and one of the most interesting of the documents, is the *procès-verbal* of the opening of the coffin drawn up by Dr. Guillard, surgeon-major of the *Selle Poole*. This report, after relating the precaution mentioned above which were taken in opening the lids of the several coffins, continues as follows:—

"Something white, which appeared to have become detached from the lining, covered, as if with a thin gauze, all that the coffin contained. The cranium and forehead, which adhered strongly to the satin, were particularly stained with it, but very little was seen on the lower part of the face, on the hands, or on the toes. The body of the Emperor was in an easy position, as when it was placed in the coffin, the upper members were laid at length, the left arm and hand resting on the left thigh, the lower limbs were slightly bent. The head, a little raised, rested on a cushion. The voluminous skull, the high and broad forehead, presented themselves, covered with hard and yellow teguments closely adhering to them. Such appeared also the contour of the orbits, the upper edges of which were furnished with the eyebrows. Under the eyelids were still to be distinguished the ocular globes, which had lost very little of their volume or form. The eyelids were completely closed, adhered to the subjacent parts, and were hard under the pressure of the finger. Some eyelashes were to be seen on their edges. The bones of the nose, and the tegument which covered them, were well preserved, the tubes and nostrils alone had suffered. The cheeks were full. The teguments of this part of the face were remarkable for their softness to the touch and their whiteness. The chin itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon. The thin lips were parted, and three of the incisive teeth, very white, appeared under the upper lip, which was a little raised towards the left. The hands were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar colour which is only to be found in the living man. The nails of the fingers were long and adherent, and very white.

The legs were in boots; but, in consequence of the opening of the seams, the four last toes were out on each side. The skin of these toes was of a lead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the thorax was much depressed in the middle, and the sides of the belly hard and sunk. All the members covered by the clothing appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I found to be hard and diminished in thickness. As to the clothes, they appeared with their colours, so that the uniform of the Horse Chasseurs of the Old Guard was to be recognised by the dark green of the coat, and its bright red facings. The Grand-Cordon of the Legion of Honour was across the waist-coat, and the white breeches were partly covered by the hat, which was placed on the thighs. The epaulettes, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy, and turned black. The gold Crown of the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honour had alone preserved its polish. Vases of silver appeared between the legs, one surmounted by an eagle, which rose above the knees; they were found entire, and closed. As there were adhesions between these vases and the parts they touched, I covered them a little, the King's Commissioner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a closer examination."

The *procès-verbal*, after a remark that the above details, though they might have been fuller, are sufficient to prove a state of preservation of the body more complete than the circumstances of the autopsy and inhumation warranted an expectation of, proceeds as follows:—

"This not the place to inquire into the causes which have to this extent arrested the progress of decomposition; but there is no doubt that the extreme solidity of the masonry of the tomb, and the care taken in making and soldering the coffins in metal, have powerfully contributed to this result. However this may be, I feared the effect of the atmosphere upon the remains, and was convinced that the best means of preserving them still longer was to exclude them from its action, I eagerly complied with the desire of the King's Commissioner, that the coffins should be immediately closed. I fastened the wadded satin to its place, after having slightly steeped it in creosote, and then caulked all the wooden cases to be as closely fastened as possible, and those of metal to be hermetically soldered. The remains of Napoleon are now in six coffins—one of tin, a second of mahogany, a third of lead, a fourth also of lead, separated from that within it by sawdust and wedges of wood—the fifth, the sarcophagus of ebony—and the sixth, the outer case of oak."—*Galignani's Messenger*, Dec. 4.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 9th.

MORRISON AND ANOTHER v. SMITH.

This was an action to recover compensation for the damage done to a cargo of tea through the alleged negligence of the defendant in not properly stowing it on board his vessel.

It appeared that the ship *Hero*, of which the defendant was owner and captain, had sailed on a voyage from a port in Wales to Mocha, in the Red Sea, with a cargo of coals, and thence she sailed in ballast, (that ballast consisting of sea-sand,) to Bombay, where she took in a cargo of cotton, which was separated from the ballast by Indian matting. That cargo was discharged at Whampoa, where a cargo of tea, consisting of 8,000 chests of which 1,400 were consigned to the plaintiff, was taken on board, and stowed upon the sand ballast, from which it was separated by planks called chinnage. On her voyage home the *Hero* encountered a severe gale on rounding the Cape, whereby she lost her jolly boat, and had her planks so strained that a great deal of water got into the hold, and it became necessary to get all the pumps at work to save her. That lasted four days, but the crew succeeded in keeping the water down, and the vessel arrived at the West India Docks in February last. Upon examination it was discovered that the lower tier of tea chests had been considerably damaged, and the plaintiffs now sought compensation for the injury done to the portion of the cargo consigned to them, on the ground that the damage had resulted in a great measure from the vessel carrying sand ballast instead of shingle, and from the chinnage planks not being of a proper thickness. There was very contradictory evidence. The plaintiffs' witnesses stated that sand was a very improper ballast for carrying a tea cargo, and that the Chinese shingle was almost invariably used; that the planks used in the Company's service were always from two to three inches thick, but that the planks used on board the *Hero* were only half an inch thick. The case as proved on the part of the defendant was that vessels employed by the Company had frequently taken out Thames ballast, a great proportion of which was sand, and that it was quite unusual to change that ballast for Chinese shingle; that on board vessels employed by the Company the chinnage planks varied from half an inch to two inches, and that on board the *Hero* the planks were about an inch thick. Further evidence was given for the defendant, to show that there had been three and a half feet of water in the hold, so as completely to immerse the chinnage and the lower part of the chests; but that was contradicted by the plaintiffs' witnesses.

The Learned JUDGE left it to the jury to decide between the conflicting statements.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for 77 l. 1s. the amount of damage proved.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

War Office, Dec. 18.—That Queen has been pleased to appoint the following Officers, viz:—Capt. Charles John Austin, R. N., Capt. the Hon. William Waldegrave, R. N., Capt. Maurice Frederick F. Berkeley, R. N., Capt. Edward Collier, R. N., Capt. William Wilmot Henderson, R. N., Capt. Arthur Fanshawe, R. N., Capt. Houston Stewart, R. N., Capt. Edward Boser, R. N., Capt. Henry Byam, Martin, R. N., Capt. Henry John Codrington, R. N., Lieutenant-Colonel W. Walker, R. N., Capt. William Honeyman Henderson, R. N., Capt. Horatio Thomas Austin, R. N., to be Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

26th Foot—Major Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without p., v. Brevet-Colonel Oplander, deceased; Brevet-Major William Johnstone, to be Major, v. Mountain—both dated June 23rd, 1840; Lieutenant Thomas French, to be Capt. v. Johnstone; Ensign Henry B. Phipps, to be Lieutenant, v. French—both dated October 31st, 1840; Ensign Albany French Wallace, to be Lieutenant, by p., v. Phipps, whose promotion, by p., has been cancelled; and Troop Sergeant-Major Charles Dupier, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, without p., v. Wallace.

THE PUNJAB.

A friend in the Punjab has favoured us with a few tough notes hastily thrown together, on the present state of things at Lahore. From these we gather that the turbulent lady Chund Koonwar, is still at the capital, but she shortly proposes visiting one of her country seats, or in Indian parlance one of her jaggers of Shikimpoor and Futehgurk, the proceeds of which amount to seven lakhs per annum. It is quite true that she has made tenders to Mr. Clarke to the effect that she will surrender six annas in the rapee, or territory to a commensurate extent, on condition of receiving such aid from our Government as shall secure the restoration of the throne to the yet unborn offspring of her late son; or, in the event of a premature birth, or after demise in infancy or childhood, to herself; though she offers but six, she would gladly give eight annas, in other words 'go halves' with us, on the time honoured principle that half is better than none. There is no longer any sort of doubt at Lahore of the pregnancy of the widow of Now Nihal, who, it seems, is a daughter of Shiam Singh, Rajah of Utiar. The lady is steadily increasing in girth, and is just now some five months gone, as the phrase is. The age of the young widow is stated to be twenty years, and there appears from the representations of our correspondent, every reason to believe that she is perfectly modest and well behaved, and that no sort of suspicion exists at Lahore of the authenticity of the statements made by her mother-in-law Chund Koonwar, at the prospect of her giving birth in a few weeks to a posthumous heir to Now Nihal. If such be the case, justice as well as policy demands that our interference, whenever it occurs, should be in behalf of the issue of the late King. Shere Singh is resolved upon maintaining possession of the throne at any hazard. If events tend to a contest with British India as the condition on which alone he can retain it, he is willing—

'He has placed his crown upon a cast,

And he will stand the hazard of the die.'

It is clear there is nothing to be got by making friends with him—Nothing but professions of friendship; but as we said before, justice and the prospect of half the kingdom, unite to incline us to the other side. The remainder of our correspondent's letter is made up of the following not very interesting items:—One Mihar Roop Lal is reinstated as Kardar of Hoshiehpore, a province which he held under Runjeet Singh, vice Shaik Ghooliam Moohizade, Mihar Belee Ram, who was First Lord of the Treasury under Runjeet Singh, and who was ousted when Now Nihal imprisoned Kuruk Singh, and assumed the reins of Government, has likewise been restored, and by the way the Kobi Noor, as large as life, or as a walnut, is safe in his keeping in the Motee Mundir at Lahore, whose bars of Gold Mohrs and rupees, piled like walls, and thick ones too, are standing in readiness for the Sahibani Alekhan of Feringistan. Dhyani Singh has been appointed Commander in Chief of the forces under the homely title of 'Foj ka Malik,' and General Ventura has the command of ten thousand jawans—five thousand Ghorehwaras or Suwars, and the same number of Infantry, gentlemen in black belts, yellow pantaloons, and seedy red jackets.—*Agre Utkish,* Feb. 11.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 24th April, 1841.

Macao, 21 de Abril, de 1841.

O Governador de Macao e suas Dependencias tendo observado os proveitosos esforços praticados

por muitos respeitaveis Officiaes tanto do Exercicio como da Marinha de Guerra de Sua Magestade Britanica para minorar os terribes efectos do incendio infernalmente pyroto na Feitoria chamada de Tovar em a noite de 18 para 20 do corrente, lanca mais deste meio, naõ o podendo fazer a cada hum em particular, para rogar a todos queiraõ aceitar os seus mais pronunciados e bem merecidos agradecimentos; o ahoixo assignado faltaria ao seu dever se por esta occasiao deixasse de dirigir iguaes agradecimentos a todos os Portuguezes e mais Estrangeiros aqui residentes que tomarão parte nos trabalhos dessa noite:—(assignado) SILVEIRA PINTO.

Está Conforme J. M. DE SEQUEIRA.
Secretario do Governo.

TRANSLATION.

Macao 21st April, 1841.

The Governor of Macao and its Dependencies having noticed the useful efforts of many respected officers of the Army as well as Navy of Her Britan Majesty in lessening the terrible effect of the fire which unfortunately broke out in the Factory called 'do Tovar' in the night of 18th and 20th instant, avails himself of this method, not being able do so to each one in particular, to request that all will accept his most explicit and well merited thanks; the undersigned would be wanting in his duty if he failed on this occasion equally to express his thanks to all Portuguese and other foreigners resident here who shared in the labours of that night:—(Signed) SILVEIRA PINTO.

True copy J. M. DE SEQUEIRA,
Secretary to the Government.

By the arrival of last Saturday we have received files of Bengal papers to 25th February, and of the *Sing. Free Press* to 23th March. We have made extracts of them in preceding columns. The *Syde Khan* has brought us no later news.

Our last advices from Canton are to the 21st, up to which time every thing was going on quietly, and shipments of Teas for England and America were going on fast. We do not, however, hear that any thing but dollars are taken in payment for exports, imports continuing, with very trifling exceptions unsaleable, even at very low prices. We publish below the several Public Notices from H. M. Plenipotentiary, from which it will be seen that Capt Elliot continues to receive pacific assurances from the local Government, which has also issued a Proclamation to calm people's minds, as will be seen from the translation below. The new Governor of Canton says in this document that he is waiting for the Imperial commands—these must by this time have been received, for the present arrangement was entered into on the 20th of last month, and ample time has therefore elapsed to allow a Courier to go to and return from Peking. The continuance of the present peaceable state of things will therefore depend upon the orders from the court, and should they be favorable, the politics of the Emperor must have undergone a great change indeed which judging from his Edicts hitherto, we think by no means likely. We have been favored with translations of two of these documents which will be found below, and if they be genuine, of which the translator's Chinese assistant has some doubt, the Imperial indignation is roused to the utmost, even to the threatening of marching himself at the head of his legions, and of carrying his arms to England and India. The Emperor threatens nothing but annihilation, and deals most comprehensively in orders for execution, viz. the fate with which Paoutung, (formerly Comprator in a Commercial house but latterly employed by Keehee) and his family as well as the village in which he lived, are threatened. After thus publicly proclaiming to all his subjects his hatred of the English, it seems improbable that he will so far expose his infallibility with his own people, as soon to condescend to admit the British demands, and we cannot but think that the Chinese must be taught much more severe lessons ere they will sincerely wish for an equitable settlement of differences. We are still, although hitherto our fears for the safety of foreigners and their property in Canton have not been realized, of opinion, in spite of the peaceable assurances of the local government, that whenever they think practicable, the Chinese will break the present arrangement, and we would not advise merchants at Canton to lay aside their precautions only because hitherto they were

apparently useless. The accounts from all quarters state the number of soldiers in and near Canton to be daily increasing, and what can be the object of drawing together such large forces, unless hostilities are contemplated?

To parties unacquainted with the plan of operations chalked out for the expedition by H. M. Plenipotentiary, and we confess our ignorance on the subject, it must be a matter of surprise, that from June to the end of February, a period of eight months, Her Majesty's forces should have been employed in blockading the coast, in order as we are officially informed, to distress the Govt., by withholding from them the maritime duties; and that after that period, altho' the Chinese Govt. had not acceded to a single demand made by H. M. Plenipotentiary, the forces should be stationed at Canton to do the very reverse, to compel the Chinese to keep open their ports, carry on their foreign trade, and receive, for the benefit of the Chinese treasury an immense amount of duties, which no doubt will enable them to protract their resistance. The Chinese themselves are no doubt much astonished at this sudden change of the measures of H. M. Plenipotentiary, and have reluctantly consented to have their pockets filled by compulsion. However deep the wisdom that has dictated this course of proceeding, it is evident that the blockade did very little harm to the Chinese, and that the forcing the trade open is of immense advantage to them; but that both measures have been equally destructive of the interests of British merchants. During the blockade, their business had of course ceased altogether; the trade being opened by force of arms, without sufficient guarantee for its continuance, there is naturally a scramble for who is first to get in and out again; the consequence has been the raising of the value of exports much beyond the prices they have ever been known at, and a proportionate fall in imports where it was possible to dispose of them. We are perfectly aware that the peaceable occupation of the merchant must be exposed to interruption and losses in time of war, nor would we complain of it supposing it had been inevitable; but the measures hitherto pursued by H. M. Plenipotentiary have been so devoid of any apparently fixed plan, and so unsuccessful withal, that we cannot but think that the management of the Expedition born in other hands, the interests of commerce would be in a much more favorable position than they now are.

We publish below the Hongmerchant's promise not to levy on the trade now carrying on more than the rates levied last year for the Consol fund; which promise it seems was the result of H. M. Plenipotentiary's endeavours to lower the Consol duties, which we adverted to some weeks since. No one has, we imagine, any means of ascertaining whether the Consol charges are really such as the Hongmerchants state them to be. Imports being sold *exclusive*, and exports being bought *inclusive* of these dues—but supposing them to be really the same as last year, they are about 50 per cent more than they formerly were, and ought to be much more than sufficient to pay the still due dividends of the insolvent Hongmerchants. Whether H. M. Plenipotentiary has stipulated, that in consideration of the Co-hong being permitted to levy these increased dues, those debts shall be paid forthwith, does not appear, but we can hardly suppose that he would sanction with his name the levying of these high imposts without obtaining a promise that these debts are to be paid. Should, contrary to our hopes, however, such payments not be made, the high Consol-taxes will go into Coffers of the Chinese government, for the payment of troops, building fortresses etc., to which purposes this fund has been ere now diverted.

On Monday night about half past eight o'clock a fire broke out in the Godowns of Mr. Serva, close to the Customhouse. The early hour of the evening fortunately caused the alarm to be immediately spread, and H. E. the Governor repaired to the spot with the military, and prompt measures were taken to arrest the flames, which were so far successful as to prevent the spreading of the fire, although the warehouse in which it broke out, containing we are told between 7 and 800 bales of Cotton was together with its contents totally destroyed. Fortunately

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

the night was fine and what little wind there was blew in a contrary direction from the Customhouse, which, with its vast quantity of property, was in imminent danger, but escaped without any damage. The Chinese shewed some disposition to pilfer, but were narrowly watched by the Portuguese soldiers and had nothing but knocks for their pains. Great praise is due to Capt. Hall of the H. C. Steamer *Nemesis*, who with two boatmen repaired to the spot, and did most substantial service. We have much pleasure in publishing H. E. the Governor's of Macao thanks for the assistance rendered by the officers of H. B. M.'s army and navy, and by Portuguese and foreigners generally. There is some suspicion entertained of the fire having been the work of incendiaries, and may probably have been an act of vengeance of some Chinese, whose huts in that neighbourhood were about a week since destroyed by order of the Portuguese government, they having built them upon ground to which they had no right, and carrying on in them moreover the most disreputable trades.

About a week since a Chinese fast boat, now belonging, we understand, to H. M. S. *Conway*, and manœuvred by hands from that ship, was upset, and we regret to learn one seaman lost his life by the accident, whilst the remainder were picked up after having been some hours in the water.

We have experienced a very fresh breeze from the Eastward since last Thursday evening. A passage schooner was driven on shore in the Praya, and we fear will, after the bad weather shall have subsided, not be got off, without very considerable injury.

Since Monday last H. M. Plenipotentiary has been in Macao: Sir Le Fleming Senhouse is at present at Hongkong. We hear is said that a Court of Enquiry has been instituted by order of the Bengal Government to enquire into the causes of the great mortality among the troops in Chusan.

It is **strongly resolved**—That on all commodities exported and imported in the 21st year of Taoukwang, the consaco charges called Hongyung ("for the use of the hong") profit &c., shall all be the same as in the business arrangements of the 20th year of Taoukwang; nor shall there be any thing taken in excess thereof. In witness of which this is given.

Taoukwang, 21st year, 3rd month, 21st day.
(12th April, 1841.)

(Signed) By the ten Hongmerchants.
(True Translation) (Signed) J. R. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

CIRCULAR.

Canton, 16th April, 1841.

A satisfactory communication has this day been received from H. E. Commissioner "Yang" declaratory of the mutual intentions of his newly arrived Colleagues concerning the arrangement concluded between H. E. and the British.

The "Kwang chow foo" having also issued a Proclamation by desire of their Excellencies intended to reassure the trading people, the Plenipotentiary has for a like reason (with the concurrence of the government) made public the accompanying notice under his seal.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

A NOTICE.

British Factory, Canton, 16th April, 1841.

Elliot, &c. &c., learning that the quiet and industrious people of Canton are disturbed by constant rumours of warlike preparations against this Town and Province, upon the side of the British forces—clearly declares to all the people that these reports are false and mischievous.

The Commissioner "Yang" and the high Officers of the Province acting with good faith and wisdom have now opened the Trade, and whilst their Excellencies are fulfilling their sealed engagements with Elliot, there will not be the least disturbance of the peace at Canton by the British forces.

The high Officers of the English Nation have clearly and manifestly proved that they cherish the people of Canton, and if misfortunes befall the city and the whole trade of the Province, assuredly the evil will not be justly attributable to them.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 30th April, 1841.

Notice is hereby given that all persons requiring passports for small craft proceeding up the river after this date will receive the same on application at the office of the Superintendent of Trade.

The passports must be exhibited on board the Senior Officer's Ship, off North Wantung, and it is particularly notified that all small craft attempting to pass without examination will be liable to be brought to by the Ships of war or their boats.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

British Factory, Canton 17th April, 1841.

To prevent general and serious inconvenience to the Trade, Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has applied to the Senior Officer in Command of H. M. Ships, China (and received his consent) not to suffer any Schooner or other small craft to pass inwards beyond North Wantung without producing on board of the Senior Officer's ship at that anchorage a passport signed by the Plenipotentiary. And it is further notified that all small vessels without such passes will be liable to dismissal from the river by the Commanding officer of H. M. Ships.

To except vessels furnished with his own passports from visit or examination by the officers of the Provincial Government upon the ground of protecting the Revenue, or any other, the Plenipotentiary has also procured licences bearing the seal of the Kwang-chow foo.

But the Plenipotentiary, has at the same time pledged himself not to issue his own or these passes of the government to any other than persons who shall afford him assurance to his own satisfaction that the Boats shall only be employed in the conveyance of letters, passengers, or supplies of table provisions or conveniences for the use of H. M. Ships in the River. The passports therefore will be cancelled whenever the Plenipotentiary shall see cause to determine that such a course is necessary in discharge of his engagements.

Subjects or citizens of foreign states desiring Passports for boats to be employed in the above mentioned pursuits will be pleased to refer to their respective Consuls, upon whose application to the Plenipotentiary they will immediately be issued.

And Notice is further given that H. M. Plenipotentiary will apply to the Senior Officer in Command of H. M. Ships to remove out of the River any Ship or vessel proved to his satisfaction to be engaged in dangerous pursuits calculated to disturb the truce and interrupt the general trade.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

IMPERIAL EDICT. (A)

On the 2nd of the 3rd moon (March 24th 1841) the imperial commands were received as follows:

On a former occasion, the English rebels having attacked and destroyed our fortresses of Shakuk and Takuk I, the Emperor had therefore already repeatedly transmitted my imperial will clearly commanding Keshen and Eleang to exercise a rigorous increase of determined opposition, and to advance, attack, and exterminate the enemy.

But at present the Bocca Tigris has fallen, and the English barbarians taking occasion to enter far into the river with large forces, have advanced upon and attacked Woochung (near to Whampoa) wounding our great generals, and slaying our troops. Such wickedness and guilt as this it would be most difficult indeed for all the waves of the eastern ocean to wash out. Keshen and Eleang were charged personally to defend this said region, but in what manner have they managed affairs? and what kind of hearts must they really possess that not an iota of defensive care has been taken?

Keshen having received bribes (from the English) an imperial messenger was sent to arrest him and bring him to condign punishment; and general Ho together with the Judge, intendant of circuit, literary chancellor, and the foo and heen magistrates have all already been deprived of their rank but still retained in office.

It is decidedly requisite that Yihshan, Lungwan and Yangfang should, with vengeful efforts, visit death upon the English in order to redeem their former errors.

I, the Emperor, have specially strimoned my imperial younger brother Meenfang, together with the high Minister Hoo, to lead forth a grand army, fifty thousand strong, and by journeying day and night to repair to Canton with all haste; and let the vengeance of heaven be exhibited by not allowing a single English sail to return, but sweeping them clean from the face of the seas (Van Tromp!) in order to fill my imperial mind with gratification. **RESPECT THIS.**

The imperial commands are again received as follows:

The English rebels having entered the river with their troops, daring to seize upon the confines of the city, creating confusion and disturbance, contemptuously regarding our Celestial dynasty, and wounding our high Generals and troops, have aroused our deepest indignation. The origin of the above proceedings is found in the fact of the whole of your officers being affrighted and not daring to attack them—and thus must we have come to this. I, the Emperor, now order Meenfang, and the great Minister Hoo to lead forth the army of fifty thousand, and most decidedly make a thorough extermination of the English rebels in order to tranquillize the hearts of our people. But if you dare to be cowardly, and privately of your own accord proceed to make peace, most certainly will you be put to death. Let the two words 'make peace' for ever after this find no place in your hearts, nor ever give them form by writing them out. If you both (Meenfang and Hoo) do not tremblingly carry out my imperial design, then are you not the Son and Minister of our realm. And should you dare to become tardy in your duties and listen to their pretensions to 'make peace', I, the Emperor, will place myself at the head of a mighty force and most uncompromisingly make an end of English guilt. All the troops of Kéilin, Woolung and Solun will also listen to assemble at the capital that we may all together advance and exterminate, not allowing so much as a bit of broken plank of the English to return—then will be laid aside my imperial resentment. **RESPECT THIS.**

IMPERIAL EDICT. (B)

On the 8th of the third moon (30th March 1841) the imperial commands were received as follows:

It appears that the English barbarians being perversely rebellious have hostilely approached near to the confines of the city (of Canton) and so supremely outraging all laws that the indignation of both gods and men are aroused and with which imperial heaven will not bear. An official document has been presented to the Court in which they (the English) are represented as submissively seeking peace, but it is most difficult to regard them with leniency, and as they have become so extravagantly disobedient, we now swear that both shall not stand (uncompromising extermination of one or the other of the contending parties)! Let Yihshan, therefore, and Lung, Yang, Ho, E, Lin, and Tang put in readiness our troops and most preëemptorily make an entire end of the whole, not allowing one barbarian to escape back to his country. And I, the Emperor, will summon a great army that from the north we may exterminate them by destroying their nests and dens (in England and India), thus cutting them off both root and branch, and not allowing them one foot of ground, in order to appease my imperial wrath. Keshen having received bribes and hired our troops (not to fight) I order that he forthwith be cut in sunder at the waist. And let those who officially attended him, whether great or small, his relations, and all who appertain to him, with those too who were arranging the affairs with him be all indiscriminately decapitated. And let Pao tung, who was traitorously combined with the English in the affair, be put to a slow and ignominious death by having his flesh cut from his bones by small bits, let his native place be laid waste for a hundred lea round, and let all his relations be sentenced to the punishment of transportation.

Let the peacocks feather be plucked from the cap of Yihshan for his imbecility and tardiness in bringing forward the troops; let Lungwan be disgraced two degrees of rank; and let Yangfang be deprived of the truly brave rank of How. And let every officer in the province of Canton: whether high or subordinate, be deprived of his official button until they make good their delinquencies by efficiency of effort. **RESPECT THIS.**

PROCLAMATION.

BY H. E. KETTER, GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG.

KE, Assistant guardian of the Prince, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces proclaims his commands for full information. Whereas I, the Governor, having been invested with the rule of this territory it, becomes matter of first importance to tranquilize the people. In consequence of the English barbarians having thrown the affairs of the Provincial city into confusion, our mercantile people both within and without the walls dwell in disquietude. During the past month the said English barbarians earnestly requested to have commercial intercourse, and in regard to which Yang, the Assistant Commissioner and high Minister, and the Lieut. Governor have already made a true representation to the court.

At present, Yin, the rebel quelling general, and Yang the assistant minister, together with myself; the Governor, all respectfully wait until the day his majesty's will arrives, when we shall arrange matters in obedience to the imperial commands.

It is especially to be feared that you mercantile people, upon seeing such great bodies of troops assembling together, may suppose that there are certainly going to be battle and extermination, and dreading the confusion, you may therefore previously remove your families and goods out of the way. It is on this account therefore that we hasten to proclaim to you our commands. It is requisite that each of you remain quiet without fear; and let those who have already removed to other places immediately return without delay. Your persons and families shall be as safe as the person and family of me the Governor; and most certainly shall you have the full protection of the laws—Decidedly need you not have the slightest apprehension or surmise of bringing upon yourselves after repentance. A special Proclamation.

Taoukwang, 21st year, 3rd moon, 25th day,
(16th April, 1841.)

Vert. J. L. S.

By request for the Canton Press.

Macao, 21st April, 1841.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

IN CHINA.

H. M. S. *Blenheim* 74—Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse
K. C. H. Senior Officer &c.
Capt. Pritchard.
Wellfleet 74—Capt. Thomas Maitland,
Druid 44—H. Smith Esq.
Blonde 44—F. Bouchier Esq.

Calliope 28—Herbert Esq.
Alligator 28—H. Kuper Esq.
Conway 28—C. D. Bethune Esq.
Herald 26—Nias Esq.
Pylades 20—T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod 20—C. A. Barlow Esq.
Hyacinth 20—W. Warren Esq.
Molested 20—H. Eyres Esq.
Columbine 18—T. J. Clarke Esq.
Cruiser 18—Giffard Esq.
Algerine 18—T. S. Moeson Esq.
Sulphur 8—E. Belcher Esq.
Rattlesnake —Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
Starling —Killert Esq.
Hebe sch 8—H. Killert Esq.
Louisa cut. —T. Carmichael Esq.
H.C.S. *Atlanta* Armed Steamer, Capt. Roger.
Neuse 8—do— Capt. Hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—17th Span. *Ensayo*, San Juan, from Manila; Brit. *Franjee Cowasjee*, Graham, from Singapore and Calcutta; *Soondaprovee*, Silverthorne, from Singapore and Calcutta; Dutch *Minnerva*, Lange, from Timor; 18th Brit. *Coromandel*, Ryan, from Singapore; 19th *Swan*, Mullens, from Singapore and Penang; 21st *Syed Khan*, Horsburgh, from Calcutta and Singapore.

A prematurely last week announced the arrival on the 17th of the *Ariel* and *Syed Khan*; the former still keeps out, and the latter arrived on the 21st.

PASSENGERS (omitted in our last per *Swan* hoc. Mr. Corper; per *Anna Maria* Mrs. Dearie, Mr. Ch. Dearie) per *Franjee Cowasjee*, Mrs. Pereira, and Messrs M. and E. Pereira.

SAILED.—22d Brit. *Herald*, Watt, for Leith; *Black Swan*, —, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Java*, Pickering, London; Amer. *Konohasset*, Waterman, United States; 24th *Giraffe*, Wright, and *Jeon*, Grimes, for Sydney; *Melish*, Jones, and *Westbrook*, Linnington, for London.

Under immediate despatch—*Scotland* and *Clifford* for London, and *Monarch* for Leith.

Vessels expected—From Calcutta, *Severn*, *Ariel*, *Forfarshire*, Sir E. Ryan, *City of Derry*, *Isabella Watson*, *City of Palaces*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Regina*, *Harlequin*, *Aniara*. From Bombay, *Sultana*, *Duke of Lancaster*, *Mayaram Dayaram*, *Mary Gordon*, *Bombay Castle*. From Singapore, *Sultana*, *Elizabeth*, *Lascar*, *Simplicia*, *Amizade*, *Harbinger*. From England, *Fallua*, *Chacab*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Grey-*

hound, *Albion*, *Transports Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Lialia*, Madras.

LATENT DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th January via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 13th December via England. CALCUTTA, 23rd February, via Singapore. BOMBAY, 13th February via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 23rd March. Sir H. Compton. JAVA, 3d March via Singapore. MANILA, 8th April & *Ensayo*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.	
Julius Cesar, 610	Mitchell, Jardine M. & Co.
Nimrod, —	Moore, "
Fort William, 1214	Hogg, "
Earl of Clare, 910	Scott, "
Dartmouth, —	Jacob, "
Aden, —	Dent & Co.
Lowjee Family, —	Ayres, "
Jean, 281	Grimes, "
Ann Gales, 303	Giles, "
Recovery, —	Johnson, "
Amazon, —	Campbell, "
Francis Smith, —	Edmond, Macvicar & Co.
Mary Catherine, 335	Galloway, "
Anne Laing, —	Hudson, "
Castle Huntly, —	Reddie, "
Chebar, 400	Renner, Turner & Co.
Kingston, 411	Macleay, "
Orleans, 649	Cameron, H. Rustonjee.
Scaleby Castle, 1274	Johnston, "
Debas Clarence, 270	Birch, W & T. Gemmell & Co.
Premier, 331	Were, Gribble Hughes & Co.
Bella Marina, 564	Wickham, Bell & Co.
Eliza, 682	McCarthy, Lindsay & Co.
Monarch, 460	Robertson, R. Webster.
Minerva, 327	Brown, Innes Fletcher & Co.
Charlotte, —	Pekett, Dirom & Co.
AMERICAN.	
Eben Preble, —	Hallett, Russell & Co.
Lowell, —	Lemons, "
Narragansett, —	Crocker, "
Lema, —	Endicott, "
Hamilton, —	Kilham, "
Argyle, —	Codman, Wetmore & Co.
Oneida, —	Swift, G. Nye jr.
Splendid, —	—, "
Sumatra, —	Silver, Wetmore & Co.
	DANISH.
	Rabe, Russell & Co.
	FRANCO.
La Lydie, —	Mechee, J. Stevens.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Pa de Monte.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1841-43.

THE following will be the rates of Premium in the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the 20th Instant.

To Great Britain or France, one Port ..	3	per cent.
United States of America, do. ..	3	"
Holland or Hamburgh, do. ..	3 1/2	"
Spain or Portugal, do. ..	3 1/2	"
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, do. ..	3 1/2	"
Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America, do. ..	3	"
The Australian Colonies, do. ..	3	"

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications for Insurance can be noted at the office of the Underwriters in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance, will please give timely notice to the Underwriters at Macao, or Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped, may be surveyed, (free of Expense) before they commence their lading.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE held this day to take into consideration the increased risk arising from the Season's Teas going home at a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on vessels going to Sea after the 20th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows—

To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to 3 p. ct	Premium.
United States of America, ..	3
Holland or Hamburgh, ..	3 1/2
Spain or Portugal, ..	3 1/2
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, ..	3 1/2
Other ports on the East Coast of British North America, ..	3
Australian Colonies, ..	3

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only, for the present.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
General Agents Canton Insurance Office

Canton, 10th April, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.
THE Undersigned will continue to grant policies in this Office at the usual rates.

Agents, Bombay Commercial Ins. Society.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THEODORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm.

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs. HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Demurrage on moderate terms. The storage until June being in Macao Roads—in the typhoon months at Hongkong.

For particulars enquire of Captain HACKET on board the British Brig "ADVENTURE," or to Capt. DON JUAN on board the Spanish Brig "ENSAYO," or to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 17th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fine Ship EAST of CLERP 910 Tons, Capt. JAL SCOTT, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will receive freight at Whampoa, whence she will be despatched on the 15th May.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th April, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWIE FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be despatched for the above port in all the month. Apply

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE CHARLES FORBES, Capt. WILLS, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE COWARJEE FAMILY, Capt. DURHAM, will have immediate despatch; for freight or passage apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 16th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE new teak built Ship AUGUSTA, Capt. VAULKING, will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. apply to

MACVICAR & CO.

Macao, 10th April, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.

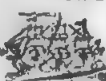


THE Barque LADY HAYES, 313 1/2 Tons, Capt. STRACHAN, to have early despatch.

This Barque can be sold in the event of a suitable price being offered. She was built by Kyd at Calcutta of the best materials about eleven years ago.

Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 24 April, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

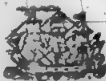


A staunch and well found Brig, under Spanish license, of about 220 Tons

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Spanish Barque YAÑAL II, apply to

GABRIEL DE YRUKETAGUYENA.

Macao, 19th March, 1841.

NOTICE.—Some time on the first week of next month, (of which due notice will be given), JOHN SMITH, has been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without limit or reserve:—

- 108 cases of Holland Gin,
- 26 three dozen cases of Superior BROWN SHERRY,
- 30 " " of English BRANDY,
- 100 " " of French do.
- 200 dozens (in packs of 1, 2, 3 & 4 dozen) FR. CLARET, "Louisite," "Latone," "Liorville" & "St. Julien,"
- 18 baskets of ANNISSETTE,
- 15 Kegs of English OX-TONGUES,
- A few cases of PICKLES,
- 20 (three dozen casks) of London bottled PORTER,
- 56 barrels of Prime BEER,
- 20 " " " "
- 41 HAMS,
- 21 SPOONFULS OF FIGS,
- 40 bolts of CANYAS Nos. 1 & 6.

Any portion of the above may be had on application at the average of the sale, or parties may send orders with limits.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND, AND

For Sale:

SUPERIOR London bottled BRANDY. Common ditto, in wood and bottle. Superior French COGNAC BRANDY, the mouth of every bottle carefully covered with lead. CHERRY COGNAC, of very superior quality. Holland Gin.

French CLARET, Le Ross, St. Julien &c. Brown and Pale SHERRY.

Superior PORT WINE. ANNISSETTE and DRABET WINE.

Superior old HOCK.

Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

CIDER, in one dozen cases.

Bass' BEER, in wood and bottle.

London bottled PALE ALE.

Ditto PORTER.

Old JAMAICA RUM.

Manila RUM.

COFFEES.

GLASS and CROCKERY WARE.

One DINNER SERVICE.

One BREAKFAST do.

Superior Eau de COLOGNE.

Manila and Havannah SEGARS.

OLIVIA'S STORES.

MARINE STORES.

Two brass six-pounders, with equipments complete.

BEAVER HATS.

PERFUMERY.

STATIONARY—STEEL PENS.

Plump York and Westphalia HAMS, (for sale at the original English cost.)

A few Kegs of TONGUES.

Patent Self Acting Taps MANGROVES, from 2 to 6 feet.

ELASTIC BRACES.

American BUTTER, in small Kegs.

Do. SOAP, in 20 to 25 lb. boxes.

Do. PILOT and NAVY BREAD.

Do. FLOUR.

Do. BEEF and PORK, in barrels.

BERBERY and PINE CHERRY, &c. &c.

also, just received:

Fresh JAMS and JELLIES.

HOSIERY: Ladies STOCKINGS; Gentlemen's cotton

and linen thread SOCKS.

One case of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, in frames:

"Shepherd's Chief Mourner," "Shepherd's Geese,"

the "Young Wife" and "Young Husband,"

"Peasant Girl," "White Mouse," the "Queen,"

the "Promise," "Prayer of Innocence," "Little Red Riding Hood," "Sea Shore," "Lovers,"

and "Hide and Seek," and "Madonna and Child." Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praga Grande.

Macao, 24th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & Co's. Bengal Directory, and Register for 1841. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 23d April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed ex *M/V. & Seven*, viz,

Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY,

Pitman and Hullock's PORT,

English BRANDY,

Castillon's old COGNAC,

CLARETS, Chateau Lafitte and Pauliac Medoc,

SAUTERNE,

BAHAC,

CHERRY BRANDY,

RASPBERRY VINEGAR,

JAMS and JELLIES,

Bottled FRUITS,

Fresh SALMON in 4th cansisters.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED. Calcutta BEER in bottle 24 per dozen, in *Falcon* Hodgson's BEER in Wood

Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE & 30 per Hbd.

do. do. STOUT & 25 " do.

PORT WINE & 8 to 10 per dozen

SHERRY " 6 to 14 " do.

CLARET " 5 " do.

BUCCELLAS " 8 " do.

PALE BRANDY " 5 " do.

CHAMPAGNE one doz in cases & 16 " do.

Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 5s. & 4s.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

POE SALE.

just arrived *Ex Ann McKim.*

MISS BEEF in half and quarter barrels.
Smoked BEEF.
Keg's of TONGUES.
HAMS.
Berkley and Pine CHERRES.
A Quantity of ALMONDS.
do. RAISING.
FILBERTS.
MUSTARD.
American CRACKERS.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
Kids of SALMON.
do. MACKAREL.
SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Smoked red HERRING in cases.
American BUTTER in large and small kegs.
A quantity of Cavendish TOBACCO. Apply to
EDWARD BONTAIN.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by
October 22nd, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* in the Roads—
English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz
Navy and Pilot BREAD, PORK.
DUCK and TWINE, BEEF.
Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.
Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARRET.
White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.
Manila ROPE.
do. CIGARS.
do. SUGAR 350 pounds.
do. COFFEE 110 do. and
an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board.
Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS on LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
BILLS on LONDON, at six months sight for sale
by C. V. GILLESPIE.
Macao, 8th April 1841.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to
23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

Rum, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
Apply at the office of
G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 28th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Falkstone.

9 cases BRICK CHERRES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDERS do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tierces HAMS.
100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.

A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELLOTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.
just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINEALTED HERRINGS,
YARMOUTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
CHERRIES, COFFEES, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.
Macao, 20th November, 1840.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society,
and the public in general are respectfully informed,
that the Library of the Society continues open to the
use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether
they be permanent members of the Institution, or but
temporary contributors to it; the contribution required
from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months
or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from
the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School,
who will also forward such books as may be required
from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at
any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A.
M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's
Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Recording Secretary and Librarian
Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of
observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours
of 1 and 4 P. M.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to
at the Canton Press Office, at the following
charges:

for printing Bills of lading, Bills
of exchange, and boat } 100 & 1.
notes.
" Linguist reports, reports
of Cargoes &c. " 1, 50.
Policies and folio pages " 5.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance. \$ 12
For six Months. \$ 7
For three " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office *Pe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

ALGIERS.

(From the *Galignani's Messenger*, Jan. 4.)

A telegraphic despatch from Algiers, of 22d ult., and
Toulon, 27th ult., retarded by the weather states that
the province of Algiers continues perfectly tranquil,
and that the garrisons of Medeah, Blidah and Mosta-
ganem, have been making razins on the neighbouring
tribes.—Advices from Algiers from the same date con-
firm, the previous accounts of the Arabs showing a
strong desire to enter into negotiations for peace. Con-
siderable quantities of cattle had been supplied by them.
The last intelligence from Oran stated that General
Lamoriciere has been dividing among the troops and
allied tribes the produce of the late razins. The corn
had been distributed in kind, and part had been set aside
to be sold for public purposes: the cattle had all been
sold and produced 24,797 fr. After certain deductions
19,797 fr. remained to be divided according to the army
regulations. Thirty lines of the foreign legion quartered
at Cherchelf had been endeavoring to desert to the
Arabs. Eight had effected their escape, but three others
had been taken. The Moors had promised them that,
on joining Abdel Kader's forces they should be made
sub-officers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GALE OF WIND OFF THE COAST OF SYRIA.

(From the *Malta Times*, December, 25.)

When the gale commenced on the 1st inst. the follow-
ing ships were lying in St. George's Bay, Beyrout; *Prin-
cess Charlotte*, *Bombon* of the line, and *Gorgon*, *Hydra*,
Stromboli and *Prometheus* (since arrived at Malta)
Steamers. The *Bellerophon* was off the town of Beyrout
Two Austrian Frigates (one with the Flag of Admiral
Bandeira and the other commanded by H. R. H. the
Archduke Frederick.) The gale commenced on the af-
ternoon of the 1st and towards noon of the 2nd, it be-
came worse. Early on this morning the *Bellerophon*
put to sea and stood to the northward. She lost two
boats, all her sails, and threw her Quarter-deck guns
overboard. The *Powerful* was struck on the near Bow,
which started her fore chains and it was only by the
quick evolution of wearing that her fore-mast was saved.
A heavy sea took the Austrian Corvette's foremast clean
by the board. Eleven merchant Vessels (names not re-
ported) went on shore, and a fine Brig lost her masts
and filled at her anchors, a number of lives must have
been lost. The following are the particulars of the pro-
vidential escape of the *Bellerophon* from total loss, and
show what courage and discipline can effect under the
most difficult and trying circumstances.—

The evening of the first of December was quite fine
with little wind, but it freshened up during the night to
a gale. At half past five in the morning one anchor
came home in an awful squall of rain and wind: a
second anchor was let go, but this was of no avail, the
ship kept driving broadside on, never looking to the

anchors. The only chance now was to slip and make
sail; this was done very quickly, leaving the anchors
in deep water.—We got sail on the ship, carrying a
heavy press to keep her off from shore—both the pinnace
and barge were swamped while the ship drove. By
nine in the morning, it blew a hurricane, nothing could
resist it—the sea was running high, and no sign of a
fall. The fore and main courses were blown clean away,
also the fore-top-mast-stay sail, not leaving a dozen
yards of canvas in the tree: The fore-top sail split soon
after noon, the main-top-sail went to ribbons, only
saving the part reefed; then the main try sail. The ship
was now labouring heavily and the main mast complain-
ing. We threw overboard the upper deck guns and
shot, which appeared to ease the ship much; all hands
employed shifting sails, as well as the tempest would
permit, which, during the storm of rain, hail and wind
was no easy job. Towards sunset it became evident that
nothing less than a miracle could save us. The ship kept
dragging along shore, a shore presenting no place of
refuge. We bent the cable to the spare anchor and
made every preparation for cutting away our masts as by
9 at night, every one was satisfied that nothing more
could be done, and that our safety was utterly hopeless.
At this time during a most pelting storm of rain the
Captain sent for the ship's company aft and told them
the position of the ship—saying, "that much depended
on their coolness and conduct, and to the attention paid
to orders given." The men went up with a will to bend
fore and main top sails—just at this time the wind lulled
for a moment—and the ship broke off two points, now
heading right on shore, not more than five miles off it,
some say only three. As our sole chance we put the
helm up, and the *Bellerophon* wore where perhaps very
few ships would; Indeed, this fine ship behaved nobly
through the whole gale. After coming too on the lar-
board tack the wind came aft two points the ship coming
up S. S. W. and sometimes a point higher. We made
all possible sail we could carry—rain and sleet still con-
tinuing, but wind a little abated. By four, in the morn-
ing we were some ten miles off the land, and heading
South West. The watch was called all hands had been
on deck 24 hours. Upon the whole, it was an extraor-
dinary and very narrow escape from most imminent
peril. Had the ship grounded, she would have gone to
pieces, and all hands must have perished. Nothing was
to be found dry on board—the ship lacking from the
tremendous straining during the gale, and the previous
heavy firing during the campaign on the coast. The
coolness of our Chief, and the steadiness of the men,
during this trying occasion, were beyond all praise.
Thank God; we are now all safe, refitting and setting
to rights in Marmoriez harbour.

MARMORIEZ, 13th DECEMBER, 1840.—We left off
Alexandria the 28th Nov. and arrived here on the 8th
inst. having fallen in with one of the heaviest gales, it
has been my lot to encounter since I have been in the
service; this ship sustained little damage the Main-
Shot Locker only broke adrift, no sails lost; the *Rodney* lost
a Quarter Boat and Main topails; *Vanguard*, Main top-
sail, *Powerful*, laboured very heavily, carried away
Larboard Fore Channels and damaged Fore Mast;
Cambridge, masts all but gone; *Revenue*, not much da-
maged. The *Bellerophon* had a very narrow escape at
Beyrout; she broke from her anchors, was obliged to
make sail, lost every sail but Mizzen top-sail, hove 8 Up-
per Deck guns overboard, and, in fact, was saved by
Providence. The *Zebra* is totally lost and 3 men drown-
ed; the *Pique* (both at Caiffa) cut away all her masts
and was saved only by the goodness of her bempen cable,
both chains having parted; great numbers of Merchant
Vessels have been wrecked on the Coast. Five ships are
expected to leave this for Malta shortly, namely, *Power-
ful*, *Edinburgh*, and *Ganges*, certainly;—the other two,
I know not, Lieut. Fitz James of the *Ganges* has ex-
changed with Bridges of the *Imanderer*. Another Court
martial is to take place on the Captain of an Austrian
Corvette; one charge as I understand, cowardice on the
attack at Acre.

The *Pique* reached this harbour on the 22nd inst.
having sailed under jury masts from the coast of Syria,
and having occupied 18 days on her passage.

This Frigate had been left in command of the Bay of
Acre for the winter, in company with the Steamer *Fau-
rine*, and had taken up an anchorage off Caiffa, as being
the most sheltered part of the Bay.

On the 2d inst. it began to blow a violent squall, which
lasted with occasional intervals for 2 days. On the 4th
the wind shifted round the point of Carmel, which had
hitherto sheltered the Anchorage, and coming down
with unbroken violence upon the shipping, drove two
Brigs from their anchors, and compelled the *Fernand*
to put to sea, after losing both her anchors; of the two
Brigs one H. M. S. *Zebra*, had cut away her masts early
in the day, and made a signal of distress. To render
her any assistance, while the wind and sea raged so
furiously, was of course impracticable. The steamer
made a fruitless attempt with this view, and herself
hardly succeeded in getting clear of the coast and taking
the open sea. The Brig still held on by her remaining
anchors, the seas breaking over the damaged hull with
relentless violence, and at last drove her again from her
anchors. She drifted shorewards, and after striking re-
peatedly on the sandy bottom, was thrown, by the very

violence of the sea, high up on the beach, and her crew were thus providentially rescued from their apparently hopeless situation, 3 men alone were drowned, in an attempt to save their own lives by lowering a boat, which was swamped alongside. No other lives were lost.

The Frigate had meanwhile imitated the example of her consort, and cut away her masts, after breaking from two iron, and one hempen cable. She still held on by her last hempen cable, which was so much chafed by the wrecks of her masts, as to destroy any hopes of its holding the ship much longer under the violence of the tempests. Most providentially at this crisis, the wind went down almost instantaneously, and she rode safe for the night. Early next day the steamer reappeared and having towed the Frigate 140 miles out to sea, left her a sheer hulk, to make the best of her way to Malta. She had lost all her masts, and bowsprit, guns and her 4 best anchors; her rudder was seriously damaged, and she was found leaky. In this condition she was jury rigged and being favored by temperate weather, she has reached Malta 18 days from the day on which she was towed out.—*Calcutta Courier, Feb. 24.*

PORTS OF GOA, DIU AND DAMAM.

We this day lay before the commercial community a most important document. It is the translation of an official ordinance (portaria) of the ad interim governor general of Portuguese India, which places the three ports of Goa, Diu and Damam in almost the state of free ports.

How far this arrangement will affect the mercantile interests of Bombay, we cannot undertake to decide; but it is evidently intended as a means of taking a portion of the trade from the great western emporium of British India.

OFFICIAL ORDINANCE.

No. 162.—The governor general ad interim of the states of India in council has determined upon the following:

Having taken into consideration how highly it is proper to protect the sinking commerce of the ports of Goa, Diu and Damam, by the diminution of their charges, and by granting to them the greatest possible liberty, in order to attract to the said ports, the goods and merchandize of all nations, and more particularly of the neighbouring countries; to which effect I have been solicited by persons of considerable experience and well acquainted with the affairs of India, and lately also by the governor and commandant of the fort of Diu; who all explained the propriety of such measures as being founded on solid motives of political economy; all which have been corroborated and strengthened by the judgment, and knowledge of the present director of the customhouse; and having moreover laid the matter before the council of government, in the presence of the attorney general of the crown and of finance, and also being in possession of the opinion of the board of finance; I have thought proper to make the following ordinance, provisionally and subject to the sovereign confirmation of her majesty.

1st.—From the 1st of Feby. 1841, are in future to be admitted in deposit in the ports of Goa, Diu and Damam, all goods and merchandize of every description (opium included) of whatever nature, and under what banner soever imported, on the sole payment of one per cent duty, and of the expenses incident on the carriage and the watching, until their removal from the said ports, either by exportation, reexportation, transshipment or transit.

2nd.—The warehouse dues shall be defrayed by the merchants or owners of such goods altho' in private warehouses.

3rd.—In all other details, the arrangements are to be observed of the decree of the 22d of March 1834 relative to the ports of Lisbon and Oporto.

All authorities and persons, to whom belong the knowledge and execution of this official regulation, are hereby required to take due notice of it, and to attend to its execution.

Given at the palace of the governor general, at Pangim, 26th January, 1841.

(Signed) J. J. LOPES DE LIMA.

—Bombay Courier, Feby. 6.

PENANG.

WEST COAST OF SUMATRA.

(From the Penang Gazette, March 13.)

We learn by the return of the barque *Angelina* from her trading voyage to this coast, that the Dutch are continuing to extend their conquests in this quarter of the valuable island of Sumatra, that they are now in possession of and have hoisted their flag at Pulo Nias, and are on the point of becoming masters of the important Pepper port of Trumon. It seems that some time in January last, a frigate or two, three small vessels and some gunboats proceeded from Padang to Pulo Nias, and ordered the Achinese prahus then in its harbour to come alongside of the Commodore for the purpose of taking passes under his authority, preparatory to their craft being in future recognized as regular traders, and that

about forty immediately obeyed the summons, but instead of being permitted to return to the anchorage, they were directed instantly to go back to the ports to which they belonged; and that upon their remonstrance against doing so on the ground that their accounts were not settled and they had property, friends, and followers still at Pulo Nias, the frigate and other vessels opened a fire on and sunk several of them, and afterwards dispatched armed boats on shore and destroyed the other Native craft remaining there dismantled—stating as their reason for so doing that the whole of them were then and had been all along engaged in the slave trade!—We further learn that about the beginning of January the young Rajah of Trumon, who has but recently succeeded his deceased father, was persuaded by epistolary threats and diplomatic intrigue to acknowledge the supremacy of the Dutch over the whole island of Sumatra, and had yielded implicit obedience to their wishes, and only awaited the arrival of a qualified personage with a suitable force to deliver up his country to them, but the Rajah of Sinkel (the uncle of the young Rajah) and its inhabitants having strongly opposed his intentions, he became irresolute and precipitately quitted Trumon with his family for Barus in a British vessel then trading there from Bombay, and threw himself entirely upon the protection of the Dutch, immediately after which an equipment was dispatched by land and sea from Barus to Trumon, the Panglimas and authorities of which place readily offered their submission if commanded to do so by the Rajah, whose presence the frigate immediately sailed to Barus to secure, but the *Angelina* quitted the West Coast without any further intelligence transpiring.

Pepper was abundant on the West Coast and procurable at Drs. 4-25 and 4-50 cash, and there was only one American vessel at Mukki. Opium was selling at Drs. 340 a 350 per chest, and Europe Piece Goods were in very limited demand. The barque *Eliza Ann* was spoken with at Achien on her way to the West Coast.

THE BRIG SNAPE.

(From the Penang Gazette Feby. 30.)

The Brig *Snape*, Capt. Aps, bound to Calcutta from China and Singapore, came in on Wednesday last having been compelled to bear up for this port on the 13th inst. when she was between the Sayer Islands and the Andamans, in consequence of a sudden leak of three feet and four inches of water in her hold, and which it occupied all hands for eight hours to get under and up to the moment of reaching this anchorage, one pump was kept constantly going.—It is supposed that she has started a but, and that her cargo in the ground tier must be considerably damaged, but its extent and the injury sustained by her cannot be satisfactorily ascertained until she discharges all her cargo, which we understand she is now in progress of doing. We learn that Capt. Aps passed, two hours before he bore up for this port, on the day abovementioned, a tolerably sized drift, composed of the masts, yards and sails of an apparently large ship; but of course as he was then situated, he could not send a boat to ascertain particulars.

SINGAPORE.

(From the Singapore Free Press, April 1.)

Extract from the *Asiatic Journal*, P. 149.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

Captain Wallace, of this Presidency (Madras) has published the following cure for the Cholera!—Two tea-spoonfuls of strong decoction of cloves cinnamon, and spice; one tea-spoonful of red pepper; one tea-spoonful of black pepper; sixty drops of laudanum; to be put into a large claret glass, which fill two-thirds full of brandy or arrack; then add boiling hot water sufficient to make the dose as hot as the patient can conveniently take it. One half of the above dose to be given, and, if retained, no more will be required; if rejected, of course to be repeated. To a strong person, the whole of the above dose may be given; in cases of children, the dose must be reduced according to their age. Major Wallace mentions that some grated nutmeg should be put in the dose. The greatest care will be necessary in purging the patient with castor oil.

The German Missionaries in Tinnevely, where the disease has raged dreadfully, say: "We have prepared and largely used Major Wallace's Cholera mixture; we are happy to say that it has proved in many cases successful. In our immediate neighbourhood, we had applications for medicine in sixty-three cases, of which eighteen were fatal, and forty-five recovered by means of the mixture. We have reason therefore to bless God for this medicine: though it has not been successful in all cases yet in most it undoubtedly has been so."

A correspondent in the *Bombay Gazette* speaks of the extraordinary effect of this medicine given in desperate cases; adding: "I have no doubt, unless followed by doses of castor oil, the medicine would, in many cases, produce fatal consequences."

A True Extract, J—

THE CHOLERA.—A good many cases of Cholera, under a very serious form, have within the last fortnight taken place among the Native and Portuguese inhabitants of the Town, particularly in the district of Teluk Ayer, where the mortality has been considerable; and we regret to find that there is little abatement in the number of fatal cases. A correspondent, in another column, calls attention to a raw prescription used in Madras, and adduces testimony of its having been administered with the best effect.

We are informed that an unfortunate Chinaman was carried off by a Tiger on Tuesday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of a Plantation about two miles from Town; and that several persons from the public road were witnesses to his being dragged by the ferocious animal into the jungle.

From a private letter, dated Singapore 6th April.

Our latest advices from BATAVIA are to 12th ult., where commercial matters were as bad as they could be. Nothing doing in imports, and produce very scarce and high. First quality Samarang SUGAR was quoted at f. 16, Java Coffee f. 30 a 32 and Padang f. 22 a 23, and very dull. Contracts for Coffee deliverable at Samarang in September next had been made at f. 24 per picul, cash in advance. The Government sold at Public Auction on the 5th ult. 520 tube of Japan Camphor, which brought f. 136 a 142 per tub. *Tonnage* abundant and freights scarce.

Accounts had just reached Batavia of a formidable insurrection having broken out in Sumatra, in the neighbourhood of Padang. The Natives had killed the Commander of the Dutch troops, 2 officers, and 50 soldiers at a place about 50 pds from Padang and had destroyed the Dutch fortifications and taken large quantities of military stores. They had also possessed themselves of a very difficult pass, and a large body were within 7 pds of Padang. The cause of the revolt is said to be the grinding system of forced labor, which the fierce tribes in Sumatra will not bear like the docile Javanese, and it will cost the Dutch more blood and treasure than they calculated upon, when they commenced their present attempt to reduce the whole island to their sway.

The British ships *Raymond* and *Sulian*, from Australia, the *Elvina* from Manila and *Delia* and *London* from Batavia in search of freight have just arrived, also the *Mary Luise*, from London the 30th November, bound for Maulmain. The *Ariel*, from Calcutta bound for China is also in.

Batavia, 26th March, 1841.

MEASURES.

DEAN SING.—We have for some time past discontinued our periodical advices in daily expectation of the result of the deliberations of the government on the proposition of the Java bank, tending to avert the evils of a crisis which at one time threatened the whole of the colony with indiscriminate ruin!

That result is now known, the bank has been authorized by the shareholders, and this authority sanctioned by the government, to place each of the principal houses on its own cypher and release them from their reciprocal endorsements, giving them time to pay off these cyphers with the interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

One can now fall without involving the fall of others, which previously might have been the case in an local calamity extent.

Some of the cyphers are represented by landed property and government contracts, out of the revenues of which these debts can by this measure be gradually paid off, whereas it would be impossible to realise such property at this moment at any thing like their real value, based on the revenues they yield.

We admit it is a strange measure, but believe, at the same time, it was the only one that could avert impending ruin, as the danger lay in the reciprocal endorsements, which had lost their value from the conviction that in consequence of the general discredit caused by the late three failures, the fall of another would have occasioned that of the rest, and perhaps ended in a general bankruptcy, as the Java bank would also have fallen, whose paper forms the only representation of the silver currency of the island.

For the last three months business has been almost entirely at a stand, but we do not doubt that confidence will now be gradually restored, and trade resume its usual course. Our stocks of imports however are generally very large, and it will take some time for our dealers to work them off. And as regards returns, the late contract with the Maatschappij, draws the fetters of monopoly still closer around us, and our prospect lies in the increased production of private produce, which is advancing apace.

We state no prices, as there can scarcely be said to be any ruling rates. We hope however soon to be able to send satisfactory intelligence on this head.—*Canton Register*, 27th April.

Communicated.

SAM SLICK'S OPINIONS ON THE CHINA QUESTION.

Well, squire, here's the second year come round; and here's the Chaney business, like one of my clocks a'ter a days bad goin', just where it started from, barrin it's *just a little*. And who's been the giner? why every body but John Bull. Look at last year, when the neutrals carried on the trade for you! there was the Dutch and the French and the Spaniards and the Yankees; and if they did not work you, it's a pity. Mighty fools they'd have been if they did 'n't do it. They saw John Bull had gotten himself into a snarl, and it warn't their business to help him out, while his bein' there brought grief to their snail.

And now jist look at the Chaneymen. If they ain't 'backin' you too, it's a pity, and you all the while think their work for them. As to a trade, why it's as plain as Niagara when you're close to it, that they could not go on any longer without it; for when they could not sell their teas by fair trade, they took to smuggling; and now after all the negotiations and all the fightin' you've given them jist what they wanted; eye and more too than they'd have asked for themselves. Why there's your folks and oar folks a buyin' their teas at 90 to 30 per cent above former prices, while they won't buy your Cottons nor your Woollens, nor what's worse, our unrivaled Lowell Mills Domestic, (and they certainly do flourish all other fabrics) not at any price whatever. No! it's all hard dollars. And do not you see, squire, there again you're doin' their work for em; a stoppin' the coin from going out of their country. It was *there* the Opium question plucked them; as to the morality of the thing, that is all parrot's chatter; we knowed it, and you knowed it, and what is more, they themselves knowed it. They saw the hard stuff a goin' out of the country, and they wanted to stop it; and that's what you're now doin' for 'em.

The fact is, squire, the whole thing's rotten. It all began rotten from the beginnin', and like a bad clock, you day put in a new wheel here, or a new pinion there, it ain't of no use; it'll never go; you must get another. Now, if I'd ha' been the man to direct the affair I'd tell you what I'd ha' done; why you might ha' taken a lesson from us, for we sartainly do stump the universe in fighting as well as every thing else. See what we did down at Qualla Battow; it's chaps there put our dander up, by killin' some of our folks; well, we sent down a fine smashing frigate, with no speechifier on board but the Captain. I guess you can't match that frigate in your navy, Squire. Well, the Captain he did not go looking out for the Rajah or the Prince of Abyssinia to have a parley with first; but at it he went, bang, bang, bang, till he'd given 'em a tarnation good hammerin', and then they was just in a fit state to begin the parley. Negotiations always answers best after fighting. I remember my cousin Harford P. Briggs; he once went West to a s'k a location; he had only a wallet with some biscuit and brandy in it, and a flute stick in his hand. By and by he sees three wolves a comin' towards him. Harford P. says he to hisself, you are a gone 'coon; and as the wolves came near he got rather funky, and have 'em a bit of biscuit—they ate that, and still came prowling on for more; and more he flung to 'em, till all the biscuit was gone. Jist then, Harford P. thought of his flute stick; and puts it up to his mouth and played Yankee doodle. I can tell you, Squire, you can't get rich a player as Harford P. Briggs, in your country. However, whether it was his playing, or that sublime tune, I can't tell, but the wolves began to prick their ears, and after eyering about a little, off they stumped, leaving poor Harford P. in peace, tho' nor in plenty. Now comes the moral of the thing, Squire. "O ho," says Harford P. "If I'd ha' knowed you liked music so well, you should ha' had it *before* your dinner. And as it is with the Chaneymen; you have been a palaverin' with them now 2 years, but it must come to the flute stick and Yankee doodle after all's but hadn't you better begun that way? As I was a going o' say. If I'd ha' had the setting of the clock a goin', I'd ha' begun on Canton with no more warning than that nigger Lid gave you all when he couped you up, and got your property from you. I'd ha' smashed their ginecrack forts then, as you've done now, but I'd ha' done it *first*; then slick up to Canton, seized the city and all that was in it, and would I have let man or beast move out or in, till

I had got the vallee of my stolen property, and the cost of the expedition tarnation well paid for in hard stuff; no yearly instalments, no chaps or bonds, all hard stuff, for the stuff was there and you might ha' had it. Then, says I, now my lads, if you likes to trade, I'm your man on free and enlightened principles. If you do not, why my ships shall stop here and protect a trade on free and smuggling principles, that's a fact and no mistake; as to goin' to the north'ard, what need of that, unless you wanted to find out the north pole there? When you'd ha' thrashed that nigger Lid a'ter all his bragging, he'd ha' told the Emperor fast enough; and you'd ha' had mandarins down by the dozen, ay, and down on their knees too, to settle the thing after your own fashion. But to do that, you wanted another sort of man than Capt. Elliot, Squire. He an't got the gumption. He jaws too much by half; and the Chaneymen knows it too: they an't a talking people; but they're a cunning set; when he begins one of his long yarns, they knows the pendulum's off, and the clock 'll go till it runs out; so they let's him talk on, they sitting all the while nodding their heads like the Chaney mandarins on our mantel piece, and not saying a word; for what's the use their talkin' when he does all that work for 'em. Then he thinks he has it all his own way, and so he has, as far as talkin' goes, and then they gives him a chair to ride in, like a piece of sugar stick to keep a babby quiet; and a dinner of birds nests and fish guts and all them things to amuse him while the work's a goin' on. But surely, squire, your country did not fit out that grand expedition for the sake of what our red Indians calls a *talkee talkee*. I guess you wants something more substantial nor that, nor the chair, nor the dinner either. But if you want it, you must, as I said afore, send another sort of man out to get it. If you want to catch a cat, you 'll never do it by intawling like a cat; you must squeak like a mouse to captivate pursey. So if you want to manage John Chaneyman, you must 'n't do it by talking, for they're your masters in that any day in the week; and what's more, your 'tarpreters may understand their Lingo, but you can never get at the bottom of their meanin'. You remember, squire, I once told you the use of *soft sawder*; but I don't try it on every customer; on some it won't answer, and then I try somethin' else. Now, if I wanted to sell the Captain one of my clocks, you know how I'd set about it? I tell you. I know he place he wants sawderin'. I'd show him the very best clock I got; 'cause I'd be quite sartain sure he'd chose another. He thinks he knows every thing in the world. Well then, that's the place I'd apply the sawder. He'd begin to talk to me all about the *principles* of clocks; to which I should only answer "hem" once or twice, and turn up the whites of my eyes in admiration like of his almighty knowledge. I'd never interrupt him nor I. So soon as I'd see the sawder take, "Aye aye Sir," I'd say, "you've given me a wrinkle or two about clocks, that's a fact, 'live and lar'n' a true saying for sartin. You may leave me that Clock, Mr. Slick," says he and so he's fixed with an article of his own chusing, and can't complain if it don't go no longer than any one of his own wild freaks last. And so, squire, jist so the Chaneymen sawders him: they let him rattle and palaver and fling his hands about, and never counter-dicts him, till he gets jist the very thing they wanted him to take; they throwing in the sedan chair, and bird's nest dinner as a sort of compliment into he bargain.

Why, jist look at the trade; you are buying their Teas out of the jeopardy into which a sudden skirmish might throw them, and placing all your property there, acting like a bail for your appearance when called on; for you daren't run away and leave that almighty quantity of property behind. "Government" demification" is mortal like a broken clock, squire—no go.

The fact is, it is a snarl, and no mistake, and it's no use going Injin fashion to work with it, sneaking about, bush creeping, and trail hunting; if you want to do any good, it must be done in the style of old George's days. Send out one of the genuine old breed John Bulls: a sort of Chap as will say "come, come, master Chaneyman, you took the clock, I didn't sell it to you; and now my terms are, so much for the clock, so much for damage done to my rights as a free citizen, and so much for the trouble I've had to get payment for it; and tarnation good security for future good behaviour. There are my terms and not a sou, warked, less will I take; and what's more, you must down with the

ready as slick as greased lightning, or my dander'll get up; and when I get clean ryled, I calculate I leave a mark to show where I strick.

But Squire, the Chaps you got out here now will never do the job clean off, believe me. It's no use hoping it. I never, in all my time could make a clock go; that hadn't a rale good spring in it.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

The only arrivals of interest during the week have been those of the *Adriel*, and *Regina*, from Calcutta and the Straits, the former bringing advices to the 13th March from Bengal and 7th April from Singapore. We have by this opportunity received a *Ming. Free Press* of 1st April, from which we are sorry to perceive, that the Cholera which has for some time past found many victims in Malacca, had made its appearance in Singapore also, and that several cases of this malady had ended fatally there.

We confess that when Capt. Elliot entered, with the Canton authorities into arrangements for a temporary trade, we could not believe that it would proceed so uninterruptedly as it now has done for about a month. We did expect that the Chinese would at an earlier moment have committed some act of aggression, and that in consequence the trade would be interrupted. If we have been wrong in our anticipations, we still believe that there were ample reasons to come to the same conclusions as we did, although it is at same time not difficult to explain the present peaceable disposition of the Canton authorities, and consequent carrying on of trade, for it is the Chinese chiefly who are benefited by it whilst the British and other foreign merchants are in the most unfavorable position and can only carry on their business at great risk and possibly considerable pecuniary sacrifice. The Chinese, although they have not granted one single demand of the British government, and whom H. M. Plenipotentiary up to February this year attempted to coerce into compliance by blockading the port, in order to distress the government by depriving them of the maritime duties, have now all at once by a total change of British politics been forced to receive those very duties, which it was before thought politic to withhold from them; that they at first were slow to believe the British authorities in earnest, and that they distrusted the generosity of an enemy who compelled them to accept of the means to prolong their resistance to his demands, is not difficult to understand, as they must have supposed some fatal design to lurk behind so much magnanimity; but having since found that everything was really as the British Plenipotentiary had promised, their reluctance to accept his favors became less, and they now appear to be reconciled to receiving into their exhausted treasury the enormous amount of duties upon the many ships and the long accumulated stocks of imports and exports. But, suspicious of the stability of the present state of things, the payment of duties in *Cash* is insisted on immediately on British goods being landed in the warehouses of the Hong merchants, although these have hitherto declined purchasing them to any amount worth speaking of, so that the British merchant runs not only the not inconceivable risk, under present circumstances, of the original value of the goods, but this has been increased in many instances by 25 per cent and more by the addition of the duty, thus greatly increasing the risk, besides the great inconvenience of an outlay of hard money, which, being the only thing available for the purchase of teas, is at the present moment in great demand, and very scarce, owing to the impossibility of selling British manufactures. The Chinese taking advantage of the position of foreign merchants, contrive to profit from it in every way; thus they defeated an attempt, injudicious at that moment, of Capt. Elliot to reduce the consou charges, which by his sanction are now the same as they were last year, that is, nearly double of what they were before, on the principal articles, and having been formally agreed to now, they will become law for the future. The duties also are now, as we are informed, collected in a manner much more unfavorable to the

importer than was formerly the case; goods being measured by shorter measurement, which we are told falls peculiarly heavy on Whollens; if merchants demur to this injustice, and refuse paying the unjustly extorted amount, then the chop boats for the ship that imported the goods are stopped, and the vessel cannot complete its lading. Several disputes of that kind have already arisen, and we believe have ended in favor of the Chinese, who as above explained, had the power of coercion. On the other hand, although the consoo charges are now so very heavy, we hear not that there is any probability of payment being made of the instalments due on the debts of insolvent Hong merchants, which was guaranteed by the Cohong, and even the Provincial Government. A natural consequence of the unwillingness of Hong merchants to purchase imports has been that these are offered them at very low and far from remunerating prices, whilst the Hong monopoly enables the Chinese to raise the prices of Teas and Silk beyond what they have ever been before. Thus it will be seen the advantage of the present arrangement is all on the side of the Chinese, whilst to them the interests of British merchants have recklessly been sacrificed in this premature reopening of the trade. Capt. Elliot hopes probably that his extreme generosity will create a feeling of gratitude on the part of the Chinese, and that its government will, in consideration of the advantages allowed it, be better inclined towards a favorable settlement of differences. Time will probably show the fallacy of such expectations.

H. M. Plenipotentiary, to judge from his acts, entertains greater confidence in the pacific intentions of the Chinese than most other people, and to give them a proof of it, has ordered the ships of war to fall back from the immediate neighbourhood of Canton, the factories of which are at present watched by a guard of 12 marines only. We think it will probably that the Chinese intend striking a treacherous blow, and would therefore repeat our warning to merchants in Canton to be careful not to expose themselves more than they can help it. All accounts agree in representing Canton as swarming with soldiers, and one cannot walk to any distance in the backstreets without meeting with numbers of them. Very few if any of the respectable outside dealers have returned, and their keeping away shews their distrust in the present state of affairs, and every Chinese in Canton is, under pain of severe chastisement, prohibited from speaking about what is transacted. Numerous are the spies in the streets to prevent political gossip, and if an offender is found, he is forthwith seized, taken before a magistrate, and bamboozed. Meanwhile, as will be seen from our shipping list, many of the vessels have already completed their cargoes and sailed for England and America, and a good many more are to follow in a few days. The total quantity of teas exported will however, we think, fall far short of the usual annual supplies.

We publish below an Imperial Edict translated from the *Peking Gazette*, and concerning the authenticity of which there can be no doubt. We perceive that the *Register* says in the last issue "the Chinese document containing an account of the death of Keshen, and translated by the Rev. J. L. Shuck, and published in that paper (*Canton Press*) last Saturday, is a forgery." We at the time expressed our doubts as to its genuineness, but are certainly not prepared to pronounce it a forgery in so decided a manner as the *Register* has done, who however may possess proofs of the forgery of which we are ignorant, and which we shall be glad to know. We may, however assure our readers that we obtained the document in question from a party who has procured for us many others that were undoubtedly authentic, and although the contents of this document have caused the translator as well as us to doubt its truth, we prefer expressing our doubt to pronouncing a decision to arrive at which we require evidence.

The edict we this day publish contains the Imperial displeasure at E le poo's dilatoriness in not driving the English out of Ting hae, who only left when they knew of a large army moving upon them. This document is evidently intended for the public, that they may be kept in the dark as to the real circumstances attending the evacuation of Ting hae, which were perfectly well known to the Emperor as is proved by his several edicts and Keshen's reports. The *Columbian* we suppose must by this time have made her appearance again at Chusan, and demanded satisfaction for the murder of Capt.

Stead of the *Peitangra Bomanjee*, and her return to that place will at least give the Imperial Edict the lie, as shewing that no fear of a Tartar army caused the British to leave Ting hae.

A grandson of Howqua, the Hong merchant, was killed by lightning at Canton about a week since. He was in the Hong under the hands of a barber when the electric fluid struck him, and expired almost immediately after. Of all the once numerous family of Howqua, there is now only, we believe, one son, a very young man, remaining, to inherit the enormous wealth of the aged Hong merchant.

We publish in a preceding column a Circular from a commercial firm in Java, stating the measure resorted to by the bank of Java to prevent the total breaking up of the exaggerated system of credit and kite flying which it has fostered, and thereby to save itself as well as many of the commercial houses in Batavia from irretrievable ruin. It is much to be hoped that this measure may be the means of restoring confidence, which was much shaken by the enormous amount of liability contracted by endorsers of bills. Batavia is but another instance of the dangers of an unrestricted paper issue, by which speculation of every kind is created upon a very insufficient basis, and by which for a time a treacherous prosperity is called into existence, only to render the reaction, when things return to their natural order, the more severely felt.

Mr. SAM BLOK, as will be seen in a preceding column, has favored us with his views on the China question; we recommend his paper to the attention of our readers.

We understand that the Copy of an Imperial Edict has reached Macao, containing the Emperor's answer to the arrangement entered into between H. M. Plenipotentiary, and the Imperial Commissioner Yang. We have not yet been able to obtain it; nor have we ascertained its purport.

Our latest dates from Canton, up to Friday evening, are of the 28th; they give no news of particular interest; the shipments were continuing as before, and we hear of no improvement in Imports.

It will be seen from an Edict from the Heangshan Magistrate, of which translation below, that owing to the many complaints of the extortions of Coolies, their hire has been fixed by that magistrate; if his regulation is acted upon, merchants will have no cause to complain, for the coolie-hire therein prescribed is very moderate, and apparently fair on both sides. Before the issuing of this Edict the expense of landing and removing goods in Macao was so very heavy, that many preferred the equally expensive demurrage on board ships, to landing the goods, here.

LUSO BRITANNIC THEATRE.—We understand that Portuguese Amateurs will perform, about the middle of this month, the opera of "Il Barbiere de Sevilja," and a ballet is to be got up likewise for the occasion. The opera has been rehearsing for a considerable time, and from the well known musical talent of many of the performers, and the care bestowed on their parts by the several amateurs, we look forward to the performance as a great and, unfortunately, a rare treat.

MACAO.

A translation of the following Edict in Portuguese has been kindly handed us and we have retranslated it into English.

EDICT.

From the Heang-shan Magistrate.

Yew, Magistrate of Heang-shan orders the following to be published, that all may know:

I have learned that there are in Macao two companies of coolies, one superior the other inferior; and they having in former times extorted from foreigners beyond their dues; for the carrying of goods, my predecessor Lou conjointly with the Keun-min-foo of Casa branca had, in the 8th year of Taoukwang (1822) determined on a fixed price for the carriage

of merchandize, and effects of every description, regulating that a picul should be of 100 cates, and the price of coolishire for one picul for the distance of one le (equal to 360 paces) one candarin of silver, and having informed the Governor, Li, of this regulation, he approved of it, and ordered its taking effect; consequently Edicts were published as is seen in the Archives. But now, the Procurador has addressed me, saying that this regulation, from the lapse of time, is disregarded; that the coolies extort higher pay than ever from the merchants; putting to great inconvenience all those who hire them; that they are no longer divided into two companies; and that to remedy these evils, he requested me that I should cause the former regulation to be published, ordering its observance, etc.

It being indeed a great disorder, and disregard of the authorities on the part of the coolies, that they should again return to these extortions, committing aggressions, and causing disorder—I therefore again publish by this edict a regulation that all may plainly understand; and that the coolies as well as foreigners may know that for the future they must comply with the provisions of the ancient regulation, which establishes 100 cates for a Picul, and the price of carriage of each picul for the distance of one le, at one silver candarin, without being allowed to charge a single cash more; but foreigners likewise are not permitted henceforward to employ black slaves as coolies, from which practice have originated disputes and disorder.

This Edict after being published is to be obeyed for ever, and such as should dare to disobey, exciting again disorders and disputes will most assuredly be rigorously punished and no favor shown. Obey therefore without opposition! A special Edict.

REGULATION.

From the Hoppo's house in the *Praya Pequena* to the *Ponta de Rede* the distance is 7 ls, and coolishire 7 silver candarin per Picul.

From the *Queima Chusambo* in the *Praya Grande* to the Hoppo's house in the *Praya Pequena* the distance is 6 ls, and coolishire 6 silver candarin per Picul.

From the Hoppo's house in the *Praya Grande* to *San Antonio* the distance is 4 ls, and coolishire 4 silver candarin per Picul.

From the Hoppo's house in the *Praya Pequena* to the *Lap Chim Ko* (Coolie-street) the distance is 6 ls, and coolishire 6 silver candarin per Picul.

From the *Customhouse* to the *Praya Grande* the distance is 3 ls, and coolishire 3 silver candarin per Picul.

The Coolie hire for the above named streets has thus been fixed; and as to others not named in this Edict, the coolies are to charge always one silver candarin per le for each picul, without any advance whatever; and should they demand more, they shall be punished.

6th day of the 3d intercalary month of the 21st year of Taoukwang. (26th April 1841.)

IMPERIAL EDICT.

From the *Peking Gazette* of 21st year, 2nd moon, 15th day, (7th March 1841.)

On the above date the following Imperial Edict was received.

On a previous occasion the English foreigners having proceeded to Teen tain, and there presented a foreign document in which they complained of oppression and injustice, I the Emperor nurturing all mankind with benevolence and governing them with rectitude without distinction between natives and aliens—thereupon specially appointed Keshen to proceed to Canton there to investigate and settle the complaint, and at the same time I commanded E le poo to delay his military preparations for the moment. But afterwards these said foreigners having daily become more unreasonable and outrageous, I sent repeated orders to E le poo to get his troops together and instantly attack and retake Ting hae, but he on the other hand as often sent me up memorials stating how that his troops were not yet collected, how that his great guns were not all ready and such like excuses, until he found out by prying and spying that it was really true that they were willing to restore Ting hae, and then for the first time he began to set his troops in motion!

It now appears that this day, he (E le poo) has sent up a memorial, stating, that he has got back Ting hae, that every one of the foreign ships has got under weigh, and such circumstances. These rebellious foreigners seized upon Ting hae by violence and have been squatted there for several

months, and now when an army has been ordered to Canton to proclaim their crimes and exterminate them from the face of the earth, then it is that they restore Ting hae and withdraw all their ships to the outer ocean, by which may be seen that these rebellious foreigners possess neither power nor ability. Had Ele poo when he received our commands to advance with his troops, only been able to distinguish between submissiveness and rebellion, between the propriety of harboring them and expelling them, and laid his plans for attack and extermination with the requisite secrecy, by one prompt and combined attack at all points would he have taken every man of them in the time of a drum-beat, and thus restoring me my own territory and thus slaughtering the wicked banditti, would he have manifested the indignation of Heaven and gladdened the hearts of men! But he kept idly staring about him, delaying and sitting in a corner for several months, just until the foreigners heard that a great army was coming, when they spread their sails to the wind and sneaked off! and just then E le poo receives back Ting hae! truly he is the very *no-plus-ultra* of uselessness and incapacity! We had previously handed this said minister over to the board of punishments to be severely dealt with, and degradation from public employment is what his crimes properly merit, but mercifully remembering that we are in want of people whom we can employ at a moment's notice, we decree that E le poo be deprived of his title of assistant cabinet minister and that his peacock's father be plucked from him, but let him retain his office of Viceroy of the Two Keang provinces under degradation, and if he commits no faults during eight years, we may then permit the restoration of his honors with a view to his future exertions. RESPECT THIS.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.

H. M. S. <i>Blenheim</i>	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Senior Officer &c. Capt. Pritchard.
<i>Wellfleet</i>	74	Capt. Thomas Maitland,
<i>Druid</i>	44	H. Smith Esq.
<i>Blonde</i>	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
<i>Calliope</i>	28	Herbert Esq.
<i>Alligator</i>	28	H. Kuper Esq.
<i>Conway</i>	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
<i>Herald</i>	26	Nias Esq.
<i>Pylades</i>	30	T. V. Anson Esq.
<i>Nimrod</i>	30	C. A. Barlow Esq.
<i>Hyacinth</i>	30	W. Warren Esq.

<i>Modeste</i>	30	H. Byres Esq.
<i>Columbine</i>	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
<i>Cruiser</i>	16	Giffard Esq.
<i>Algerine</i>	10	T. S. Mossop Esq.
<i>Sulphur</i>	8	E. Belcher Esq.
<i>Rattlesnake</i>		Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
<i>Starling</i>		Killett Esq.
<i>Hebe sch.</i>	6	H. Killett Esq.
<i>Louisa cut.</i>		T. Carmichael Esq.
H. C. S. <i>Atlanta</i>		Armed Steamer, Capt. Roger.
<i>Nemesis</i>		—do.— Capt. Hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—24th, British *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, from Bombay and Singapore; *Ariel*, Woodrow, from Calcutta and Singapore; Amer. *Ann MacKinn*, Vasmer, from New York and Batavia; 25th, British *Regina*, Poole, from Calcutta and Singapore; 25th, *Hope*, from Manila; 28th, Port. *Resolucao*, Mateo, from Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro and Java.

SAILED—22nd British *Scotland*, Cunningham, for Clyde; 36th, Span. *Nuevo Cantabro*, —, for Manila; 27th, *Dartmouth*, Jacob, and *Premier*, Were, for London; Amer. *Argyle*, Codman, for Baltimore; 28th, *St. George*, Wright, for London; *Clifford*, Sharpe, for London; *Mary Catherine*, Galloway, for Kingston, Maclean, for London; 30th, Dutch *Minerva*, Lange, for Singapore; 1st May, *Cowasjee Family*, Durham, and *Poppy*, Shilstone, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Cornwallis*, Clark, for Bombay; Span. *Esperanza*, for Manila.

To sail tomorrow at noon: Spanish *Ysabel II*, for Manila.

PASSENGERS—Per *Dartmouth*: Mr. Edward Elmslie, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents, Mr. P. Dudgeon; Per *Cowasjee Family*, Mr. M. Larruleta.

Under Despatch for London, *Recovery*, Orleans; for Liverpool; *Duchess of Clarence*. The *Sir Herbert Compton* to be despatched for Bombay in about ten days.

Vessels expected—From Calcutta, *Severn*, *Forfarshire*, *Sir E. Ryan*, *City of Derry*, *Isabella Watson*, *City of Palaces*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Harlequin*, *Antares*. From Bombay, *Mayaram Dayaram*, *Mary Gordon*, *Bombay Castle*. From Singapore, *Sultana*, *Elizabeth*, *Lancar*, *Simplicia*, *Amisade*,

Harbinger. From England, *Fatima*, *Choctah*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Abdon*, *Transports*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

American vessels expected.—*Linlin*, Madras.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th January via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 12th December via England. CALCUTTA, 13th March, *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 21th February via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 5th April. *Ariel*. JAVA, 3d March via Singapore. MANILA, 8th April, *Ensayo*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.

Julius Cesar,	610	Mitchell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Nimrod,	—	Moore,	"
Fort William,	1214	Hogg,	"
Earl of Clare,	910	Scott,	"
Aden,	—	Ponsonby,	Dent & Co.
Lowjee Family,	—	Ayres,	"
Ann Gales,	303	Giles,	"
Recovery,	—	Johnson,	"
Amazon,	—	Campbell,	"
Francis Smith,	—	Edmond,	Macvicar & Co.
Anne Laing,	—	Hudson,	"
Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	"
Chebar,	400	Renner,	Turner & Co.
Anna Maria,	—	Fenwich,	"
Duke of Lancaster,	—	Hargreaves,	"
Orleans,	649	Cameron,	H. Rustomjee.
Scauby Castle,	1274	Johnston,	"
D. of Clarence,	270	Birch,	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bella Marina,	564	Wickham,	Bell & Co.
Eliss,	682	McCarthy,	Lindsay & Co.
Monarch,	460	Robertson,	R. Webster.
Minerva,	327	Brown,	Ignes Fletcher & Co.
Charlotte,	—	Peckett,	Dirom & Co.

AMERICAN.

Eben Preble,	Hallet,	Russell & Co.
Lowell,	Lemonds,	"
Narraganset,	Crocker,	"
Lema,	Endicott,	"
Hamilton,	Kilham,	"
Oneida,	Swift,	G. Nye jr.
Splendid,	—	"
Sumatra,	Silver,	Wetmore & Co.

DANISH.

Danish Oak,	Rabe,	Russell & Co.
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FRENCH.

La Lydie,	Mechec,	J. Stevens.
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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 32.]

Macao, Saturday, 8th May, 1841.

[No. 292.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 10TH INSTANT.

JNO. SMITH.

will sell, to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve, (on his premises, first N. E. house on the Praya Grande.)

The following lots of—

SUPERIOR OLD HOCK.

FRENCH CLARET, PORTER, Pale and Brown SHERRY, GIN, BRANDY, SALT PROVISIONS, CANNAS, &c.

(All in their original packages)

viz:

100 cases of Holland GIN, 20 three dozen cases of Superior Brown SHERRY, 30 three dozen cases of English BRANDY, 100 one dozen cases of French BRANDY, 200 dozens (in cases of 1, 2, 3 & 4 dozen) Fr. CLARET: "Lafite," "Latour," "Liorille" and "St. Julien," 18 baskets of ANNISSETT, 20 Kegs of English Ox-TONGUES. A few cases of PICKLES. 20 (three dozen cases) of London bottled PORTER, 56 barrels of Prime BEEF, 20 barrels of PORK, 41 HAMS, 21 Serranos of PIGS, 40 bolts of CANNAS Nos. 1 & 6, several 20 & 30 lb. tins of Double Gluster Cheese, remarkably well packed and quite fresh.

At the same time, will be put up for Public Sale,

23 Hogsheads of English BRANDY,

Deliverable at the Macao custom house, and if exported, two per cent draw back will be allowed.

The Sale will commence at 11 A. M.

TERMS—CASH:

Macao, 7th May, 1841.

This sale offers a fine chance for selecting cheap articles: it therefore claims the particular attention of the community of Macao, and Captains and Caterers of Messes in Hongkong, &c.

Applications for masters of Vines, Liquors, &c. may be made; and parties may take any portion of articles at the average price previous to the Auction sales.

NOTICE.—Between the 10th and 18th Inst., JNO: SMITH will put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, and sell to the highest bidder:—

30 cases of Gin, 2 Hides, & 3 puncheons of Brandy—10 kegs of Tobacco—Pilot Bread in Hides and barrels, Pinor in 100 lbs barrels, large quantity of Beef & Pork, Lisbon wine in 3 dozen cases, Manila coir Ropes, a quantity of damaged Cotton, Long Cloth and American Drill, Cherry Brandy, in 2 dozen cases, a few pairs of Blankets, quantity of market Flints, a quantity of Fine Tea, and white Sugar.

Macao, 3rd May, 1841.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1841-43.

THE following will be the rates of Premium in the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the 20th Instant.

To Great Britain or France, one Port ..	3 per cent.
United States of America, do.	3 ..
Holland or Hamburg, do.	3 1/2 ..
Spain or Portugal, do.	3 1/2 ..
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, do.	3 1/2 ..
Other Ports on the East Coast, do.	3 ..
of British North America, do.	3 ..
The Australian Colonies, do.	3 ..

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications for Insurance can be noted at the office of the Underwritten in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance, will please give timely notice to the Underwritten at Macao, or Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped, may be surveyed, (free of Expense) before they commence their lading.

DENT & Co.

Secretaries.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE held this day to take into consideration the increased risk arising from the Season's Tea going home at a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on vessels going to Sea after the 20th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows—

To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to 3 p. ct.	Premium:
United States of America, ..	3 ..
Holland or Hamburg, ..	3 1/2 ..
Spain or Portugal, ..	3 1/2 ..
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, ..	3 1/2 ..
Other ports on the East Coast, ..	3 ..
of British North America, ..	3 ..
Australian Colonies, ..	3 ..

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only, for the present.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

General Agents Canton Insurance Office.

Canton, 10th April, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Underigned will continue to grant policies in this Office at the usual rates.

MACVICAR & Co.

Agents, Bombay Commercial Ins. Society.

NOTICE.—Messrs JACOBSON DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm.

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupee weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Goods will be received on Demurrage on moderate terms. The anchorage until June being in Macao Roads—in the Typhoon months at Hongkong.

For particulars enquire of Captain HACKET on board the British Brig "ADVENTURE," or to Capt. SAN JUAN on board the Spanish Brig "ENSAJO, or to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 17th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE fine Ship EARL OF CLARE 910 Tons, Capt. JAS. SCOTT, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will receive freight at Whampoa, whence she will be dispatched on the 15th May.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th April, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE British Barque HANWAN, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWRIE FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be despatched for the above port in all the month. Apply

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLES FORBES, Capt. WILLS, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE new teak built Ship AUGUSTA, Capt. VAULKING, will meet with quick despatch. For freight &c. apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 10th April, 1841.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

A staunch and well found Brig, under Spanish colours, of about 230 Tons burden; apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE Barque LADY HAYES, 3134 Tons, Capt. STRACHAN, to have early despatch.

This Barque can be sold in the event of a suitable price being offered. She was built by Kyd at Calcutta of the best materials about eleven years ago. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 3d April, 1841.

BILLS FOR SALE.

BILLS on the UNION BANK OF CALCUTTA a 30 days sight, bearing interest from 11th Jan'y, until paid a 4 per Cent per annum, apply to

Macao, 4th May, 1841.

CHARLES DEARIE.

NOTICE.—The Underigned has always on hand for sale.

Superior WINES and LIQUORS, and articles of every description for Table use, &c.; and may be had on the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 4th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of condiments for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Benari, viz:—

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases;
Bengal Club Chutnee,
Essence of Chillies,
Curry paste,
Curry powder,
Tappa sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
Milk pickle,
Lime juice,
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
Chilli vinegar, in pints
Plain vinegar, in quart,
Beef Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb containers,
Veal Broth, do. do.
Mutton do. do. do.
Dried herbs
Delicious pickled ox tongues in bags of 8 dozen and 1 dozen each.
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
Do Spiced collared beef, in tin containers, packed in hogshead &c. &c. &c.

Apply to
of the Brig Governor FINDLAY, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed ex Black Swan, viz,
Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY,
Pitman and HULLOCK'S PORT,
English BRANDY,
Castillon's old COGNAC,
CLARET, Chateau Lafite and FINEST MOUTON,
SAUTERNE,
BARBAC,
CHERRY BRANDY,
RASPBERRY VINBOAN,
JAMS and JELLIES,
BOTTLED FRUITS,
Fresh SALMON in 4lb containers.
Macao, 13th April, 1841.

C. PEARSON.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED, CALCUTTA BEER in bottle 44 per dozen, as follows
Hodgson's Beer in Wood
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE & 30 per Hhd.
do. do. STOUT & 25 .. do.
PORT WINE & 8 to 10 per dozen
SHERRY .. 6 to 14 .. do.
CLARET .. 9 .. do.
BUCHANAN .. 8 .. do.
PALE BRANDY .. 3 .. do.
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases & 16 .. do.
Mastin CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 5s. & 4s.
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.

just arrived *Es Ann McKim.*

MESS BEER in half and quarter barrels.
Smoked BEER.
Keg's of TONGUES.
HAMS.
Berkley and Pine CHERESSES.
A Quantity of ALMONDS.
do. RAISINS.
FILBERTS.
MUSTARD.
American CRACKERS.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
Kids of SALMON.
do. MACKAREL.
SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Smoked red HERRING in cases.
American BUTTER in large and small kegs.
A quantity of Cavendish TOBACCO. Apply to
EDWARD BONTEIN.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by
October 22nd, 1840. **JAMES P. STURGIS.**
COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong.—

English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz
Navy and Pilot BRAD, PORE.
DUCK and TWINE, BEER.
GREEN PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.
BLACK PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.
WHITE LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.
Manila ROPE.
do. CIGARS.
do. SUGAR 350 pounds.
do. COFFEE 110 do. and
an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board.
Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
23rd September, 1840. **RUSSELL & Co.**

FOR SALE.

RUN, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.

Apply at the office of

G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Falkstone.

9 cases BRICK CHERESSES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tierces HAMS.
100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
now in the Roads, and-for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6

27 " " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sail, 1

27 " do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIN, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINESALTED HERRINGS,
YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OR TONGUES, HAMS,
CHESSE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society,
and the public in general are respectfully informed,
that the Library of the Society continues open to the
use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether
they be permanent members of the institution, or but
temporary contributors to it: the contribution required
from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months
or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from
the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School,
who will also forward such books as may be required
from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at
any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 a.
M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's
Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Recording Secretary and Librarian.

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of
observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours
of 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S
FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal
translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the
Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment
of Miss Kenou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded
on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In
one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to
at the Canton Press Office, at the following
charges:

for printing Bills of lading, Bills
of exchange, and boat } \$ 100 & 1.
notes.
Linguist reports, reports
of Carriages &c. " " 1.50.
Policies and folio pages " " 5.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three, " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Export-cargoes of teas since the re-opening of the trade.

Black Tea, lbs.															Green Tea, lbs.				
Date.	Ship's names.	Destination.	Bohea.	Congou	Caper	Souchong	H. Nucy	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe	Anko.	Twankay	Hyson.	Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gun-powder	Imperial	Silk.		
April 23	Java	London	..	633519	9660	30785	..	16424	..	..	9437	22391	..	..	2717	2215	..
21	Herald	Leith	..	263041	..	10229	..	..	22736	..	4890	3203	..	1142	2666	2666	..
25	Westbrook	Liverpool	..	306400	5600	..	..	..	21225	..	7305	..	..	13526	..	..	..
21	Scotland	Glasgow	38438	402390	13280	7549	..	..	..	..	..	6417	..	..	..	..	..
24	Mellish	London	16440	380322	3837	16082	..	21345	8711	5891	..	2146	3421	1274	15005	13644	..		
29	Clifford	"	..	538419	1279	30007	..	13751	9291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Dartmouth	"	..	738032	8400	..	..	..	37228	..	..	37303	..	..	..	..	..
28	Kingston	Dublin	..	576921	30352	..	..	..	..	..	25045	..	..	12288	1076	1052	..
39	Duchess of Clarence	Cork for orders	..	279682	7861	51424	..	14813	..	..	..	32423	..	..	..	..	..
May 3	Orlenna	London	..	605499	5561	..	..	67949	..	..	..	93199	4297	46718	7914	6341	136
April 27	Premier	"	..	401561	11200	72843	37069	17781	48973	..	..	30029	..	687	21170	14840	..
May 4	Mary Catherine	"	..	417915	9234	..	..	..	..	..	26885	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 1	Ann Laing	"	..	420211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12497	10133	..
Total -			54,878	5,943,912	106,264	218,899	37,069	84,114	206,115	5,891	63,562	226,711	7,718	75,835	63,045	50,891	128		
Total Black Teas			6,656,742 lbs.																
Green "			496,909 "																
Total			7,153,651 lbs.																

JAPAN.

From the Chinese Repository for April.

The only sciences that can be said to be cultivated in Japan, are medicine and astronomy, and upon these we are assured that original works, as well as translations of all accessible European publications, are constantly appearing. Of the merits of the original works we have no means of judging, save by inference from the reports of the abilities and knowledge of the Japanese physicians and astronomers; and on this head, those of the medical travellers are favorable. Dr. Von Siebold dwells eulogistically upon the zeal with which physicians from all parts of the empire thronged about him to acquire medical science of a higher character than their own; and his opinion of the intelligence and knowledge evinced by their questions has been already mentioned.

The latter remark applies equally to the astronomers; and it may be added, that their sense of the scientific superiority of Europe, alone places the Japanese far above the self-sufficient Chinese.

Of the proficiency of the medical profession in Japan, some further notion may be formed from the assertion that acupuncture and moxa burning are native inventions. The former of these remedies, having been introduced into this country, needs no description; but it may be worth mentioning, that among the books brought to Europe by Herr Titsingh, is one containing accurate directions for its use, with an enumeration of the maladies it is calculated to relieve, and accompanied by a doll, upon which is marked every part of the frame adapted to the operation, according to the several cases. Moxa burning is a means of blistering, or making an issue, by actual cautery, or burning balls of flaxen down, made by triturating the leaves of mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), upon the skin.

The drugs employed in Japanese pharmacy are mostly animal and vegetable, chemistry being for too superficially known to allow physicians to venture upon mineral remedies. But botany, as connected with the knowledge of simples, is diligently cultivated, and the medicines used are said to be generally beneficial: the chief reliance, however, is upon diet, acupuncture, and the moxa. Superstition is the main obstacle to the progress of medicine and surgery; its baneful influence was apparent in what has been incidentally mentioned respecting the obstetric department of the science: and the pollution incurred by contact with death renders dissec-

* [The use of the actual cautery is very common, according to Kämpfer; and a great number of the people who crowded the decks of the Morrison had scars on their bodies showing where it had been applied.]

tion, and consequently anatomical science, impossible. In astronomy, the proficiency made is yet greater, perhaps, from there being no superstitious impediments in the way of progress in this science. The Japanese astronomers study the most profound works that have been translated into Dutch, and have learned the use of most European instruments. These they have taught Japanese artists to imitate, and Mevian saw good telescopes, barometers, and thermometers, of Japanese workmanship. In consequence, the almanacs, which were formerly imported from China, are now constructed at home, the calculation of eclipses included, in the colleges at Yedo and Miyako.

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE.

To state that there was anything satisfactory or encouraging in the present complexion of French politics, in so far at least as can be collected either from private communications or from the newspaper press, would be grossly to play upon the confidence of our readers. The Parisian journals have not mitigated one particle of their hostility to the British name and nation. The provincial press rivals that of the metropolis in the spirit of hatred and vengeance—of irrational hatred, and vengeance utterly unprovoked. If there were any justifiable cause for such animosity, however, we should suffer not only in self-reproach, but in reputation, for those injuries to France by which might have been occasioned, still there would be some reasonable prospect that a becoming acknowledgment and reparation on our part might extinguish the unfriendly feeling. But we have, fortunately, no such ground of hope. We have offered France no injury. Her resentment is gratuitous. It springs exclusively from the frustration of her own intended wrong, and she clings to it as to a sentiment. The public disavowal of which would be a self-conviction of her previous injustice before the whole world. What, then, remains for us? What concession can be made by the individual or the nation which has neither committed nor meditated encroachment on the rights of a neighbour? In Wednesday's Times we gave an outline of our opinion as to the causes now in action for the overthrow of M. Guizot. With the ignorant, prejudiced, and headlong multitude, it is the passion for war at any price which he opposes, and that is at least an honest and manly, though mistaken motive. But it is far otherwise with those who look no otherwise at M. Guizot's policy than as it may tend to stability or abridgment of his own power, and who affix no importance to his unpopularity but as it may facilitate their efforts to undermine and supersede him. Respecting M. Thiers and his late election to the office of reporter to the committee on fortifications, the consequences of such a choice may be no less serious than one circumstance attending it has been, if true, most curious, and illustrative, in an extraordinary manner, of the shallow, narrow, little, and time-serving policy of the French Court in its relations with French party. It is rumoured very generally that M. Thiers has been indebted for the above appointment to the active, though underhand, assistance of the Court, and that he is expected in certain quarters to promote so much of the Paris-fortification project as will suit the convenience and advance the schemes of royalty. In any community but that of France such indirect and subtle courses would scarcely be thought worthy of credit. M. Thiers, it is well understood, has forfeited, for the present at least, all chance of being endured as a Minister by the head of the house of Orleans. His attempt to precipitate Louis Philippe into a war, and his offensive and disreputable endeavour afterwards to charge it as a crime against his Majesty that he had checked the preparations by which war must have instantly been provoked had Thiers remained in office, were quite enough, in any other country, to have made the late Minister of Foreign Affairs an outcast from the intercourse of all honorable politicians. If Louis Philippe now, therefore, stoops so low as to employ this personage, thus discarded, as his agent in a particular service where the King has notoriously an end to carry which no true friend of free government would ever deign to promote (we allude distinctly to the erection of detached forts round Paris), either Thiers must exhibit a turpitude, or Louis Philippe will have committed a folly, for neither of which can a precedent be found in the annals of any neighbouring nation. As for the chimera that M. Molé, the anticipated successor of M. Guizot, would, by striking the earth with his staff of office, raise the Pandemonium of a Russian alliance against England, we attach no faith to it, and entertain no such fear. The Emperor Nicolas knows his men. His Imperial Majesty is familiar with the name and career of M. Molé—he knows Louis Philippe and France herself as intimately as either is known to the other—and we mistake him much if he will not pause for some time before he engages himself against England by the solemn obligations of a treaty with France for his only friend. That the French have incessantly of such a treaty is no proof that it ever will take place. That Russia would gain by it any advantage equal to the value of the paper on which it was assigned, in what we do not imagine. That Russia having but recently signed and executed engagements with Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and the Porte, for maintaining the integrity of the Tur-

kish dominions, and for reducing the Egyptian Pasha to the condition of his vassal, would or could now, in open contempt of every principle on which she has just affirmed the equilibrium and the peace of Europe to repose, and in flagrant and disgraceful violation of her own honour, form a league with France, in direct hostility to the allies with whom she has throughout been co-operating, and for the defeat and ruin of objects whose importance she was, within these two years, the foremost to proclaim, we hold to be monstrous and incredible. The French war party, through those discreet mouth-pieces, Messrs Thiers and Jaubert, has declared that France had in view three tangible and legitimate pretensions to enforce, as against Europe generally:—

1. The exclusive protectorship of Egypt, and of all the other secondary powers in the Mediterranean, by the ascendancy of the French flag.

2. The seizure of the island of Minorca, to form a new link in the chain between France and Algiers.

3. The extension of the French frontier to the Rhine, and the defence of the treaties of 1815, to which Russia was a prominent and commanding party.

Now let us ask any man in his senses, is it rational to conceive that the Emperor Nicholas would, on the proposal of M. Molé, a Bonapartist employé, or out of complaisance to Louis Philippe, whom he regards as a usurper of the lawful Bourbon crown, become the member of a partnership with that usurper and his Minister for abandoning to France the sole dominion over Egypt, the possession of Minorca or the frontier of the Rhine—the last mentioned prize to be wrested by force from the German Powers, the ancient friends of Russia—some of them endeared to her by bonds of the most sacred family-alliance, and none of them more interested than she is herself to restrain France rigorously within the limits assigned to her by the grand European confederation of 1815? Who but a Bedlamite would believe such nonsense? The Paris papers are indeed quite edifying in their construction of a certain despatch, which is alleged to have come from St. Petersburg to M. Guizot, wherein the French Government is courteously assured of the regret with which the Court of St. Petersburg perceived that France had isolated herself from the rest of Europe on the Eastern question, and the satisfaction with which his Imperial Majesty would see the French Government even now disposed to make itself an approving party to the final settlement of that important quarrel. And this is bolstered and puffed up into the assumed groundwork of a league between Russia and France, to the detriment of Great Britain! Why, was there ever such trash imposed upon the credulity of mankind? The note of Russia, ever as garbled in the French papers, and in the correspondence from the East, imports no more (as we distinctly stated in our French summary yesterday) than has been transmitted to France by every one of the allied Powers, parties to the treaty of July. It imports not a syllable more than was repeatedly declared to the Government of M. Thiers, through M. Guizot—viz. a sincere anxiety to see France co-operating with the other States of Europe in a common effort for the maintenance of the general peace, and not a word more than was stated by Lord Palmerston in his notes to have been his own anxious desire from the outset—namely, to have France not isolated, but concurrent with the other Governments. The defence, in fact, of Lord Palmerston rested on this main assurance, that he had done his best to conciliate France, and to prove his disappointment that she would not be conciliated. M. Guizot, the recognized friend of peace, being now Minister of Louis Philippe, it is surprising that friendly communications and assurances should be repeated in even more earnest terms to him than they had been to M. Thiers, the ostentatious advocate of war against those very Powers? No, we fear not at the present moment any approximation of Russia towards France that can in any manner loosen the tie between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain. The French war partisans may, indeed, beg themselves with such delusions; but they will find in them no more truth or wisdom than there is generosity or respect for the well being of Europe.—(TIMES)—Galignani Messenger June 4.

MISCELLANEA.

SHORT SIGHTEDNESS.—Mr. A. L. of Providence, was so short sighted, that one day as he was walking along the street, he mistook a cow for a lady, and taking hold of its tail which he raised gently, he very courteously said—"Madam, you will lose your shawl!"

A PAIR OF BOOTS.—A Mrs. Boots, of Pennsylvania, has left her husband Mr. Boots, and strayed to Paris unknown. We presume that the pair of boots are rights and lefts. We cannot say, however, that Mrs. Boots is right, but there is no mistake that Boots himself is left.

AMERICAN WELLBORN.—"Take care of the point," as the city gals say, as a fellow goes to his own. "You be darned," as the Yankee said, as he saw a great hole in his stocking.

"Time is money," as the fellow said when he stole the patent lever watch.

"These are the times to try men's sales," as the man said, as he was kicked through the streets for lying.

"I'm not fond of carnip," as the little girl said, as the puffy bit her nose.

"Money is very tight," as the thief said, as he was trying to open a bank vault.

"Music and drawing taught here," as the man said, as he was pulling a wheelbarrow through the streets without any oil on its axle.

"I'm laying down the law," as the client said, as he flogged his counsellor.

STEAM FRIGATE AUGLAND.—The Company's beautiful steam Frigate *Auckland* made her first trial trip yesterday, and her performance we believe, quite came up to the great things which were expected of her from her very promising appearance. She left her moorings about midday and steamed in fine style down by the fair-way buoy against a strong spring tide. This vessel at first promised the possession of a quality with which in one sense it would be invaluable for the interests of navigation that all ships were endowed—"she would not go down." In fact she proved much more buoyant than was expected, and after 45 tons of water were put into her boilers, and as much more into her water tank, she refused to sink to her bearings. Her full stowage of coal is 460 tons, the same as that of the *Sesostris*; but even with this on board she seems singularly buoyant and high in the water. We believe, however, that so long as she is free from crankness that this is no great matter, and that a little time and experience in trimming her will bring every thing right. We believe that two more efficient looking or beautiful steam frigates than the *Sesostris* and *Auckland*, considering their size, rig and armament, are not to be seen any where afloat.

The *Cleopatra* we observe has since her last voyage been altered in the cut of her rigging, having been converted from a three-masted ship into a schooner. This we believe is considered a very decided improvement. The *Cleopatra* is being fresh fitted up in her cabins after the fashion of the *Atalanta*, so as to accommodate from 50 to 60 passengers without inconvenience; so that while her accommodations will now exceed those of any of the packets, her worthy commander maintains that she will in speed yield not one inch to one of them—not to the *Victoria* herself. The *Cleopatra* can certainly boast of being the first ship which ever coaled at Aden both ways in 27 hours—18 in going, and 9 in returning. She is also the first vessel which ever brought mail from England, which received partial answers from Calcutta by return of post. The *Victoria*, if in readiness, will, we believe, carry up the March mail;—she is already nearly filled up with passengers.—*Bombay Times*, 10th February.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

(From Galignani's Messenger, December 24.)

It is with unfeigned satisfaction we present the list of officers promoted by the Board of Admiralty, in consequence of the late brilliant and important operation on the coast of Syria, terminated by the bombardment and reduction of the formidable fortress of Acre. All the commanders and first lieutenants of the fleet have been advanced, with no less than 41 of the senior rates; those who were fortunately present at Acre having the precedence, their commissions being dated 4th November, 1840. The honours and rewards intended for the veteran Commander-in-Chief, the enterprising Commodore, the captains of the fleet, and the officers of Marines, will, we are sure, be awarded with equal liberality. Many appointments in the fleet are become vacant, consequent upon this extensive promotion.

Commanders to be Captains, by commissions dated 4th November:—W. Luckraft; Bellorophon; T. Henderson, Vesuvius steam vessel; F. D. Hastings, Edinburgh; G. Hathorn, Benbow; L. T. Jones, Princess Charlotte; F. Liardet, Powerful; R. Hope, Revenge; R. F. Stoptord, Phoenix steam vessel.

Commanders to be Captains, by commissions dated 5th November:—H. J. Worth, Hastings; B. S. Robinson, Hydra steam vessel.

The under-mentioned Commanders are specially noted for promotion to Captains when they shall have completed the time required by regulation:—T. L. Massie, Thunderer; W. J. Williams, Stromboli steam vessel; Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, Hazard.

Lieutenants to be Commanders, by commissions dated 4th November:—W. Clark, Edinburgh; H.

H. Bingham, Princess Charlotte; C. C. Birkett, Bellerophon; G. Lowe, Revenge; W. H. Hill, Thunders; J. Batt, Venus steamers; W. Maitland, Benbow; W. F. Glanville, Princess Charlotte; B. H. Elliot, Powerful; T. Stuart, Hazard; D. Curry, Pique; F. T. Brown, Gorgon steamer; J. Fulford, Talbot; J. Russell (b), Stromboli steamer; G. N. Broke, Waip; W. K. Stephens, Carysfort; C. G. E. Patey, Castor.

Lieutenants to be Commanders, by commission dated 5th November:—C. Thompson, Hastings; S. Grenfell, Cyclops; G. Giffard, Cyclops; E. P. Charlewood, Benbow.

The under mentioned is specially noted for promotion to Commander, when his regulation time is completed:—J. S. A. Dennis, Phoenix.

Notes to be Lieutenants, by commissions dated 4th November:—G. Wyke, C. O'Brien, G. J. R. Snow, J. A. Shears, R. Williams, G. Johnson, A. La Touche, T. Heard, E. W. Sanders, T. C. O'D. Whipple, G. E. Patey, R. D. Stupart, H. Warren, L. P. Burrell, J. Sanderson, C. J. Walton, C. S. Norrman, A. Farquhar, W. J. Lake, A. W. Wood, M. S. Kirkes, G. H. C. Sunderland, R. M. Flood, H. Stewart, J. Blackmore, J. M. Boxer, M. H. Rodney, W. C. Chamberlain.

Notes to be Lieutenants, by commissions dated 5th November:—D. Reid, W. T. Disney, R. Hearn, S. F. Short, J. Dunsterville, J. Allen (b), F. H. Stanfield, J. M. D. Smith, W. W. Fridham, R. D. White, G. Bullen, J. H. Cockburn, W. Butler. The two last for special mention in the Gazette.

Assistant-Surgeons to be Surgeons, by warrant dated 4th November:—W. Houghton, P. Niddrie, M. D. J. Plimpton, H. Baker, A. B. Cusfield.

Five Second Masters have been promoted to be Masters, and six more are specially noted for promotion, when they shall have passed the usual examination.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Captain William Cairns, of her majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, is appointed chief magistrate of the island of Hongkong, pending her majesty's further pleasure, and all persons requiring this order are required to respect the authority in him vested, agreeably to the annexed warrant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

(True copy) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

WARRANT.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Esquire, her majesty's plenipotentiary, &c., &c., charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, I do hereby constitute and appoint you, William Cairns, Esquire, Captain in her majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, to be chief magistrate of the island of Hongkong; and I do further authorize and require you, to exercise authority, according to the laws, customs and usages of China, as near as may be (every description of torture excepted), for the preservation of the peace, and the protection of life and property, over all the native inhabitants in the said island and the harbours thereof.

And I do further authorize and require you, in any case where the crime, according to Chinese law, shall involve punishments and penalties exceeding the following scale in severity, to remit the case for the judgment of the head of the government for the time being.

Scale:—Imprisonment, with, or without, hard labor, for more than 3 months; or penalties exceeding 400 dollars.
Corporal punishment exceeding 100 lashes.
Capital punishment.

And I do further require you, in all cases followed by sentence or infliction of punishment, to keep a record, containing a brief statement of the case, and copy of the sentence.

And I further authorize and require you, to exercise magisterial and police authority over all persons whatever (other than natives of the island, or persons subject to the military act, or to the general law for the government of the fleet), who shall be found committing breaches of the peace, on shore or in the harbors of this island, or breaches of any regulation to be issued from time to time by this government, according to the customs and usages of British police law.

And I do hereby authorize you, for the police purposes herein before specified, to arrest, detain, discharge, and punish such offender, according to the principles and practice of general British police law.

And all persons, subject to the military act, or the general law for the government of the fleet, found committing police or other offences, shall be handed over to their proper military superiors for punishment.

And I do further authorize and require you, to detain in safe custody any person whatever, found committing crimes and offences within the government of Hongkong, amounting to felony, according to the law of England; forthwith reporting your proceedings herein, and the grounds thereof, to the head of the government for the time being. And for all your lawful proceedings in the premises, this warrant shall by your sufficient protection and authority.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macao, this thirtieth day of April, in the year 1841.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT

PUBLIC NOTICE AND DECLARATION.

Arrangements having been made for the permanent occupation of the island of Hongkong, it has become necessary to declare the principles and conditions, upon which allments of land will be made, pending her majesty's further pleasure.

With a view to the reservation to the crown of as extensive a control over the lands as may be compatible with the immediate progress of the establishment, it is now declared, that the number of allotments to be disposed of, from time to time, will be regulated with due regard to the actual public wants.

It will be a condition of each title, that a building, of a certain value, hereafter to be fixed, must be erected, within a reasonable period of time, on the allotments; and there will be a general reservation of all her majesty's rights.

Pending her majesty's further pleasure, the lands will be allotted according to the principles and practice of British law, upon the tenure of quit-rent to the crown.

Each allotment to be put up at public auction, at a certain up-set rate of quit-rent, and to be disposed of to the highest bidder. But it is engaged, upon the part of her majesty's government, that persons taking land upon these terms shall have the privilege of purchasing in freehold (if that tenure shall hereafter be offered by her majesty's government), or of continuing to hold upon the original quit-rent, if that condition be better liked.

All arrangements with natives for the cession of lands, in cultivation; or substantially built upon, to be made only through an officer deputed by the government of the island; and no title will be valid, and no occupancy respected, unless the person claiming shall hold under an instrument granted by the government of the island, of which due registry must be made in the government office.

It is distinctly to be understood, that all natives, in the actual occupancy of lands, in cultivation, or substantially built upon, will be constrained to establish their rights, to the satisfaction of the land officer and to take out title, and have the same duly registered.

In order to accelerate the establishment, notice is hereby given that a sale of town allotments, having a water frontage of yards, and running back yards, will take place at Macao on the instant, by which time, it is hoped, plans, exhibiting the water front of the town, will be prepared.

Persons purchasing town lots will be entitled to purchase suburban or country lots of square acres each, and will be permitted, for the present to choose their own sites, subject to the approval of the government of the island.

No run of water to be diverted from its course without permission of the government.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

(True Copy) J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

From the Hongkong Gazette, of 1st May.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The following Rules and Regulations for the preservation of the peace, and the maintenance of due subordination on board the British merchant shipping, now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the port of Hongkong, are published for the information of all whom it may concern.

SECTION I.

Of the function of the magistrates.

Reg. No. 1. To repair forthwith on board of any British ship, sending or making the signal for assistance (signals hereinafter specified), by reason of the riotous state of the crew, and if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the peace and due subordination.

Reg. No. 2. Fire arms in no case to be used on such occasions, except for the protection of life, till the Magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the ship, or one of the constables of police,

shall have audibly and ineffectually, made the following Proclamation (or words to the like effect):

"Our sovereign Lady the Queen commands all persons here assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and to return peaceably to the performance of their duties. God save the Queen."

Reg. No. 3. The Magistrate on the spot, after summary inquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue his Warrant for the apprehension of any Person who shall appear to him to have acted as ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own ships, or committing them to jail, as he may judge best under the circumstances.

SECTION 2.

Of the offences cognizable by the magistrates, and the penalties thereunto attached.

Reg. No. 1.

Offence.	Penalty.
1. Drunkenness with riot, either on board a ship, or on shore.	1. Confinement, with or without, hard labor, not exceeding two weeks,—or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both—according to the particular gravity of the offence, and its frequency.
2. Contempt of the authority of the magistrate on any occasion of inquiry.	2. Either of the above penalties.
3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusive and menacing language tending to the disturbance of the peace and due subordination.	3. Confinement in the like manner, not exceeding 14 days,—or a penalty, not exceed £2 10s.—or both according to the circumstances.
4. Ringleaders in riots, attended with violence towards officers, or resistance to the magistrate, or the constables of police, engaged in the restoration of the peace.	4. Confinement in like manner, not exceeding one calendar month,—or a penalty not exceeding £5,—or both, according to the circumstances.

Reg. No. 2. A decision against a prisoner involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2d specification, needs the sanction of the Head of the government, or in his absence of the Deputy superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the Magistrate, till that sanction has been received, the Prisoners remanded after the closing of the evidence on the defence.

Reg. No. 3. All other offences of a more aggravated nature, or not specified above, to be reported to the Head of the government by the Magistrate, and the prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the sea service, pending further instructions under his hand; or to be committed to jail.

Reg. No. 4. All prisoners to be maintained on the half allowance of provisions (without spirits), for which maintenance, a sum of 6d per diem shall be paid, and charged against their wages.

Reg. No. 5. If the prisoner shall have been confined on board the ship to which he belongs, no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

Reg. No. 6. Commanders of ships to which prisoners belong, under confinement according to those rules and regulations, are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their place, charging the daily expense to the wages of the prisoners.

Reg. No. 7. In the case of prisoners not having wages enough to meet the penalties they have incurred, the magistrate may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds may not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

Reg. No. 8. Commanders of ships, who have been called upon to pay penalties out of seamen's wages, to be furnished with a certificate by this government.

Reg. No. 9. Nothing herein contained to be construed, to prevent the commander of any ship from restraining his crew, by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility, and without making application for police assistance.

SECTION 3.

Of the signals to be made by British ships, requiring assistance, by reason of the riotous state of the crew.

Reg. No. 1. In the day time, eight, when downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous, or convenient, and a musket to be fired to draw attention.

In the night time, three or four lights to the after

rigging, at irregular heights, and firing of single muskets, to be repeated at intervals till assistance arrive.

SECTION 4.

Of the rate at which payments are to be made, and the disposal of penalties.

Reg. No. 1. All payments and penalties, made or incurred under these rules and regulations, to be at the rate of 5s. the Spanish dollar.

Reg. No. 2. All penalties, levied agreeable to these regulations, to be for the use of Her Majesty, in part payment for the police expenses of this government.

SECTION 5.

Of the manner in which seamen or others on board British ships are to seek redress.

Reg. No. 1. Any person having a complaint of ill usage to proceed respectfully to the commander, or commanding officers, and to request to be allowed to repair on shore to the office of the magistrate; and, failing redress by that means, to forward a letter to the head of the government, in order that such present inquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macao, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one.

**CHARLES ELLIOT,
H. M. Plenipotentiary,**

Charged with the govt. of the island of Hongkong.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 8th May, 1841.

We have copied from the *Register* a document purporting to be an Imperial Edict approving of the measures taken by Yangfang; and directing to devise means of managing and tranquillising the barbarians. We entertain great doubts of this Edict having really come from Peking, and rather suspect it having been manufactured by the local authorities at Canton, with a view of its getting into the hands of foreigners, and to be the means of still more throwing them off their guard. Its contents are exactly such as we may suppose them to wish to go abroad, as they would, if they intend hostilities, wish to gain time to make all possible preparation. All the letters from Canton we have seen agree in stating that troops are daily pouring into the town, and about a week since there was some alarm of an interruption to the present armistice, but subsided again. We however think it not at all unlikely that the Chinese may, although they have had such sad experience of the inefficiency of their troops, still flatter themselves that numbers may at last prevail, and having drawn together as many of their armed rabble as they can, they may make an attempt to expel the English, or possibly capture those now in Canton. The statement put into the Imperial pencil of there being only 3000 troops in Canton, is evidently intended to blind the English authorities, for it is well known that the Chinese soldiers now assembled there, must exceed at least ten times that number. Arms and ammunition were only a few days since seen to pass up the canal passing by Creek factory, and for the last two or three days the inner harbour here has been filled with about 200 large fishing boats which we are told have been taken up by the Heang-shan authorities, to carry to Canton a great number of divers, and seafaring people engaged at Heangshan for the service of the Government. Two military mandarins arrived here from Canton a few days since to superintend these arrangements. All these preparations do not look as if the Chinese intended the present arrangement to last much longer. It is also said that Yangfang has in an unofficial note stated to H. M. Plenipotentiary that his colleagues Yih-shan and Lung were dissatisfied with the present state of things and that he feared his own influence might no longer be sufficient to keep open the trade, unless indeed H. M. Plenipotentiary were to send the English ships of war out of the river, and were to give up again to the Chinese the forts now in possession of the English. We stated last week that the ships of war had been removed to a greater distance from Canton than before; at present they can hardly be said to afford the necessary protection should hostilities suddenly recommence, and we therefore sup-

pose that it cannot be contemplated still farther to humour the Chinese.

Friday evening. After writing the above the *Parades* Passage boat, has arrived from Canton bringing dates to the 6th. On the 3d it appears, that owing to some exactions from the mandarins, at it was said, Chops to ship had been refused to one or two Hoongs; on the fourth no boats were allowed to leave; and on the fifth the same. The reason for this apparently hostile proceeding has not become known, but it is probable that the Chinese only put it forward as a *fee* or to know the disposition of the British authorities; and if this, they must soon have been made aware that they could not play with them with impunity; for troops were immediately despatched to the ships on the advanced stations, to act if required. The consequence was that on the sixth, Chops were again granted and the shipping business was again resumed. The deputy Superintendent has again had an interview with the Kwang-chow-foo, which that officer, a few days since, is said to have refused, when demanded. We cannot here pass over, without mentioning, and commending, a circumstance that is said to have happened some days since, before the interruption above mentioned, was threatened. The Kwang-chow-foo had promised Mr. Johnston a visit at a certain time; he did not arrive till more than half an hour after the time appointed; and the Deputy Superintendent, for this want of punctuality, made the Lord Mayor of Canton wait his pleasure for a couple of hours. This is as it ought to be—it will shew the long tailed gentry the respect they owe to others, which, we regret to say, they have not been hitherto taught. We understand that H. M. Superintendent will leave this for Canton this morning.

We understand that the Transports at Hongkong are under orders, to be ready for Sea, to proceed to the Northward by about the 15th of this month.

On Monday last arrived in the Steamer *Atlanta*, from Hongkong, *Sir Hugh Gaugh* and *Sir Le Fleming Senhouse*, and returned again on the same day, in the evening, after an interview with H. M. Plenipotentiary, who is at present staying in Macao.

Lin, it is said, has left Canton for Ningpo, on the 1st of this month. Whether this officer's frequent offers to take command of the troops of that province and to lead them against the English, have been accepted by the Emperor remains to be seen; we think it is not unlikely.

It is said that the Tartar officers and their troops expected from the north, linger so long on the road in order to squeeze the people of the towns and villages through which they pass to the utmost.

Piracy in the neighbourhood of Macao is again becoming very frequent, and many fishing boats are said lately to have been plundered.

COMMERCIAL.

PRICES AT CANTON OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

IMPORTS		
Bombay Cotton	.....	T. 8.2 a 10
Madras do	.....	10.7
Bengal do	.....	10.2 a 10.5
Cotton Yarn No. 18 a 40	.....	8 32 a 33
Longclothes, fair quality	.....
white and gray	.....	3.20 a 3.25
LONGELLA	.....	7 a 8
SPANISH STRIPES	.....	1 25 a 1.30
IRON, bar	.....	2 1/2 a 2 3/4
rod	.....	4 a 4 1/2
LEAD	.....	7
EXPORTS		
TEA.		
Congo, middling	.....	T. 36 a 39
do. fine	.....	32 a 40
Souchong, fine	.....	30
Other descriptions of back Teas, the lowest not under	.....	25
Pekoe	.....
Twankay	.....	26 a 34
Ganpowder and Imperial	.....	45 a 65

Hyson..... 40 a 70
Young Hyson..... 33 a 50
Raw Silk, Tatloe, fair to good... 480 a 510

We have above quoted prices as they have come to us by the last Canton letters; whether the altered state of politics will work any change, remains to be seen; but if it does it can hardly be in favor of foreign merchants who must naturally in consequence be more anxious to realize and obtain value in return. We have copied from the *Register* a statement of Tea Exports, shewing an export to the present time of about 7 millions—the shipping at Whampoa at the present moment, bound for England, if all taken up, is equal to about 10 millions the more and should the present arrangement not be interrupted, an export of about 20 millions altogether may be calculated upon—but this we believe to be the outside. Of Silk altogether 200 or 1000 bales have been bought at our quotations. Some sales of Corron are said lately to have been made, but imports generally continue very dull, particularly during the last two or three days.

A new publication dated the 1st of March, though it made its appearance in public only yesterday, has been brought forward under the title, we suppose on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, of *HONGKONG GAZETTE*; the said Gazette being printed and published at the American Missionary Press, at present established at the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital, where, from want of patients, it has been found convenient to establish the said Press in the sick-mens ward. The present misnomer therefore of *Hongkong Gazette*, when Hongkong has nothing to do with it, seems to be particularly unfortunate, as is the following explanation of the objects of its establishment, which we copy from the first number, viz:

"A gazette will be published, under the authority of the Government of this Island, at half-monthly periods from this date, with a view to afford greater publicity to the general orders that may from time to time be issued by the officers of the British government."

"The sheet will be filled up, when it is found necessary, by the insertion of such statistical returns and other public documents as shall be deemed valuable or interesting."

If H. M. Plenipotentiary had sent his "general orders" to our brother of the *Register* or to ourselves, we think we might have insured to them by our several publications greater "publicity" than he affects to obtain by his *Hongkong Gazette*. We do not quarrel with him for not giving us that patronage which we are aware by our writings to have little deserved at his hands—but we must say that we are somewhat angry at seeing a new publication affecting all at once a superiority over old established papers, which we are certain it cannot have. We shall not now enter on the anomaly of starting a Government paper for a place where no Government exists, (except upon paper) but may return to that by and bye. At present, all we can hear of Hongkong, is that it is intended to build there at no very distant time, some Government offices.

We publish in this number H. M. Plenipotentiary's "Public Notice and Declaration" regarding the occupation of land at Hongkong. We merely recommend them to the Notice of our readers, and of such especially as wish to avail themselves of the offer. We confess that we have up to this moment, considering the uncertainty of the movements of H. M. Plenipotentiary, given little attention to this subject, not being certain of the permanent occupation of the Island by British authority, nor, under present circumstances, quite prepared to think that in case of military movements elsewhere being considered necessary, Hongkong will not, as it has before been, be abandoned for a while, or perhaps for an indefinite period, as was the case with Chusan, the British merchants at which place had, from H. M. Superintendent, quite as strong a pledge of support and protection as the embryo occupants of Hongkong. Kehen, it is true, no longer given "soft sawder," but his race is not extinct, and Yih-shan, or the Emperor's cousin, and if not they, others may, by their grandiloquence, which has so great an effect upon the Governor of Hongkong, prevail upon him again to change his policy; or, like Senzabo Panza, he may become tired of the government of his island, and throw it up in despair. Speculators in land, we recommend to consider all these chances.

From the Canton Register.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

3rd moon 16th day (7th April) the following imperial edicts were received.

Formerly because the rebellious barbarians attacked *Tyaktow* and *Chungpe* the *hee-tai* of the province of the three rivers (*Keangnan, Keangsoo and Ganhsung*), *Chin Leensheng* and his son *Chin Keuping*, died a voluntary death in the service of their country.

I sent down my imperial will to the military board, that the strongest marks of respect and compassion should be shown (to their memory); so day the said board have reported as follows:—

"The said *Chin* died in the ranks at the head of his soldiers, according to law; seven hundred taels of silver should be bestowed (on his family,) and the hereditary rank of a *gun* be conferred. His son, *Chin Keuping*, should have fifty taels of silver bestowed on him: such is the report." I order that it be done as reported.

The said *Chin*, when a soldier, with determined devotion risked his life in the service of his country; and his son, *Chin Keuping*, with high public spirit died rather than retire; both fell in their country's cause observing an undeviating adherence to the line of their duty; this is indeed an united manifestation of fidelity (in the father to his country) and of filial piety (in the son to his parent). It will be proper in the first place to spread my favours over them like abundant waters, to illustrate my high commendation. *Chin Leen-Shing* and his son, *Chin Keuping*, are both to receive equal sacrificial honours in the temple dedicated to faithful ministers, by which their faithful spirits will be consoled, and other ministers stimulated to a like degree of self-devotion.

I order the district officers to enquire whether the said *Chin* has left any sons or grandsons, and to make a clear report on the subject.

Again, an imperial edict has been received.

It is authenticated that *Yangfang* has reported; saying, that "as to the rebellious barbarians' disorderly disobedience, I am at present devising schemes of management."

Now the troops which have been assembled in the provincial city do not amount to 3,000; but still they are enough for the defence of a single city, and there can be no hindrance to its preservation. Now had it not been for my *how* (earl) of *Ke-gung*—is *Yangfang*—who alone has been equal to the task (the provincial city would have been lost; and has proved himself a worthy *King* or minister, who has achieved the most extraordinary and greatest merit.

I order in the first place that plans be consulted upon and matured; and if the result be that you are able to attack the English—then attack them; but if you are only able to maintain the city, then restrict yourselves to maintaining it only. And if the said barbarians can indeed be respectfully obedient, then it is right that you should all meet in consultation to devise means of managing and tranquillising them. RESPECT THIS.

By J. S. ED. C. R.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION
IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Senior Officer &c. Capt. Pritchard.
Wellfleet	74	Capt. Thomas Maitland,
Druid	44	H. Smith Esq.
Bionde	44	F. Bourchier Esq.
Calliope	28	Herbert Esq.
Alligator	28	H. Kuper Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Herald	26	Nias Esq.
Pylades	26	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Moderate	20	H. Eyres Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Cruiser	18	Giffard Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Moeson Esq.
Sulphur	8	E. Belcher Esq.
Rattlesnake	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
Starling	—	Killett Esq.
Hebe sch.	6	H. Killett Esq.
Louisa cut.	—	T. Carmichael Esq.
H. C. S. Atlanta	Armed Steamer,	Capt. Roger.
Nemesis	—do.—	Capt. Hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—May 6th, British *Thomas Lowrie*, Graham, from Sydney, 6th March; 7th, Port. *Amisado*, Pereira, from Singapore.

SAILED.—1st, Amer. *Eden Preble*, Hallet, for New York; 3d, *Splendid*, —, for New York; British *Orleans*, Cameron, for London; 5th, *Anac Laing*, Hudson, for London; *Duchess of Clarence*, Birch, for Liverpool.

The *Corsmandel* and *Susan*, are about proceeding to Whampoa.

Under Despatch,—*Recovery*, for London; *Ardeur*, for Bombay; the *Sir Herbert Compton* to sail for Bombay on the 15th.

The *Thomas Lowrie* left Sydney on the 6th March; on the same day transport *Palmyra* sailed for Chusan direct from that port, the two transports. *Prince George* and *Barette Junior* both at Sydney were to follow in a few days. The *Highland Queen* had sailed for China some days previous to the *Thomas Lowrie*.

Vessels expected.—From Calcutta, *Severn*, *Forfarshire*, *Sir E. Ryan*, *City of Derry*, *Isabella Watson*, *City of Palaces*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Harlequin*, *Antares*. From Bombay, *Mayaram Dayaram*,

Mary Gordon, *Bombay Castle*. From Singapore, *Sallana*, *Elizabeth*, *Lascar*, *Simplicia*, *Harbinger*. From England, *Falima*, *Choctah*, *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Albion*, *Transporta Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barette Junior*. American vessels expected.—*Linlin*, *Madras*.

LASTEST DATES, from ENGLAND. 4th January via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 19th December. *Ann McKim*. CALCUTTA, 13th March. *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 27th February via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 6th April. *Ariel*. JAVA, 1st April. *Ann McKim*. MANILA, 8th April. *Esseyo*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.

Julius Cesar,	610	Mitchell,	Jardine M. & Co.
Nimrod,	—	Moore,	"
Fort William,	1216	Hogg,	"
Earl of Clare,	910	Scott,	"
Aden,	—	Ponsonby,	Deut & Co.
Lowjee Family,	—	Ayres,	"
Ann Gales,	303	Giles,	"
Recovery,	—	Johnson,	"
Amazon,	—	Campbell,	"
Francis Smith,	—	Edmond,	Macvicar & Co.
Castle Huntly,	—	Reddie,	"
Chebar,	470	Renner,	Turner & Co.
Anna Maria,	—	Fenwick,	"
Duke of Lancaster,	—	Hargreaves,	"
Scaleby Castle,	1874	Johnston,	H. Rustomjee.
Bella Marina,	564	Wickham,	Bell & Co.
Eliza,	682	McCarthy,	Lindsay & Co.
Monarch,	460	Robertson,	R. Webster.
Minerva,	327	Brown,	Innes Fletcher & Co.
Charlotte,	—	Peckett,	Dirom & Co.

AMERICAN.

Lowell,	Lemonda,	Russell & Co.
Narragansett,	Crocker,	"
Lema,	Endisott,	"
Hamilton,	Kilham,	"
Owelsa,	Swift,	G. Nye jr.
Sumatra,	Silver,	Wetmore & Co.

DANISH.

Danish Oak,	Rabe,	Russell & Co.
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FRENCH.

La Lydie,	Mehec,	J. Stevens.
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MARRIAGE.—At Macao, on the 6th of May, by the Revd. HENRY JONES, A. M.—DAVID LAING BURN Esq. to ELIZABETH ANNE, third daughter of the late DAVID BRICE Esq.

Printed and published by EDMUND HOLLIS, at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

* A military title.

† An order of nobility.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 20TH INSTANT.

JNO. SMITH.

will sell, to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve,
IN THE GODOWNS OF J. P. STURGIS ESQ.

PRAGA Manduro.

A large quantity of Damaged COTTON CLOTHS,
60 bales of Damaged Bengal COTTON,
A few half pieces of LINEN, &c.

also

300 cases of Gin, 2 Hhds. & 3 puncheons of Brandy—
10 kegs of Tobacco—Pilot Bread in Hhds and barrels,
Flour in 136 lbs barrels, large quantity of Beef & Pork,
Lishon wine in 3 dozen cases, a quantity of Port wine
and Manila Coir Rope Cherry Brandy, in 2 dozen cases,
a few pairs of Blankets, quantity of musket Flints, a
quantity of Pine Tea, and white Sugar; 100 bolts of
German Canvas; Fancy Blacuits, in tin; a quantity of
Pickles, Sauces, &c.; a few kegs of Rounds, Humps,
and Briskets—do Pork, &c. &c.

The Sale will commence at 11 A. M.

TERMS—CASH:

Macao, 14th May, 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Some time during this month (of which
due notice will be given,) **HOOKER & LANE,**
have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by
PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve,48 Barrels Salt Beef.
50 000 lbs Ship Biscuit.
2000 " Soap.
36 Jars Manila Crackers.
20 " do. Chocolate.
20 Tins Spanish do.
120 Cases of Gin.
8 Casks of do.
500 Dozens of Brandy.
20 Casks of do.
18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.
10 " Manila Rum.
20 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.
50 " Superior Sherry.
20 " Madeira.
50 " Meer.
120 " Porter.
16 Jars Hog Lard.Hams, Glassware tobacco pipes, and various other
articles.

Macao, 10th May, 1841.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,
1841-43.**T**HE following will be the rates of Premium in the
above office for the present season on vessels—
Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the
20th instant.To Great Britain or France, one Port .. 3 per cent.
United States of America, do. .. 3 " "
Holland or Hamburg, do. .. 3 " "
Spain or Portugal, do. .. 3 " "
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, do. .. 3 " "
Other Ports on the East Coast } do. 3 " "
of British North America, }
The Australian Colonies, do. .. 3 " "Policies are issued at Macao only, but applications
for Insurance can be noted at the office of the Under-
signed in Canton.Parties intending to apply for Insurance, will please
give timely notice to the Undersigned at Macao, or
Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be
shipped, may be surveyed, (free of Expense) before they
commence their lading.**DENT & Co.**
Secretaries.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.**A**T a meeting of the Committee of the CANTON INSU-
RANCE OFFICE held this day to take into considera-
tion the increased risk arising from the Season's Teas
going home at a period of the year so much later than
usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad
weather.It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on
vessels going to Sea after the 28th April from Macao
Roads or the Islands as follows—Premium.
To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to 3 p. ct.
United States of America, " " 3 " "
Holland or Hamburg, " " 3 " "
Spain or Portugal, " " 3 " "
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, " " 3 " "
Other ports on the East Coast, } " 3 " "
of British North America, }
Australian Colonies, " " 3 " "
Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only, for
the present.**JARDINE MATHESON & Co.**
General Agents Canton Insurance Office
Canton, 10th April, 1841.**BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.**
THE Undersigned will continue to grant policies in
this Office at the usual rates.**MACVICAR & Co.**
Agents, Bombay Commercial Ins. Society.**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of **Thomas
Fox Esq.** in our establishment ceased this day.
STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Messrs **THEODORE DICKENS** and **ROBERT
THOMAS**, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted
partners in our firm.**FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.**

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—**MR. THOMAS WAGHORN** having appointed
Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the
latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive
and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt
through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of
half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee
weight—(one dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Ru-
pees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of
letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters
sent through him by the earliest opportunity.**HOOKER & LANE.**

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

WANTED.—A CHIEF and SECOND MATE for a 600
Ton Ship in the Transport Service—apply, with
testimonials of character and ability, to
C. FEARON.

Macao, 11th May, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.**T**HE fine Ship **EARL OF CLARE** 910
Tons, Capt. **JAS. SCOTT**, having
the greatest part of her cargo engaged,
will receive freight at Whampoa, whence
she will be dispatched on the 15th May
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th April, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.**T**HE British Barque **HANNAH**, will be
dispatched for the above named port
in eight or ten days. For freight or pas-
sage apply to
JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.**T**HE **LOWE** FAMILY, will be ready
to receive Cargo at Whampoa on
the 1st May, and will be dispatched for
the above port in all the month. Apply
to
DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.**T**HE **CHARLES FORBES**, Capt. **WILLS**,
will have quick despatch. For
freight apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 13th April, 1841.**FOR BOMBAY.****T**HE new-built Ship **AUGUSTA**,
Capt. **VAILKING**, will meet with
quick dispatch. For freight &c. apply to
MACVICAR & Co.
Macao, 10th April, 1841.**FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.****A** staunch and well found Brig, under
Spanish colours, of about 220 Tons
burden; apply to
JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.**THE Barque LADY MARY**, 313½ Tons.
Capt. **STRACHAN**, to have early des-
patch.This Barque can be sold in the event
of a suitable price being offered. She was built by Kyd
at Calcutta of the best materials about eleven years ago.
Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Macao, 3d April, 1841.**MEXICAN DOLLARS**, in kegs of two thousand
each, about in the roads, and for sale by
C. V. GILLESPIE.
Macao, 14th May, 1841.**NOTICE.**—The undersigned has always on hand for
sale.Superior Wines and Liquors, and articles of every
description for Table use, &c., and may be had on the
shortest notice, on moderate terms.**JNO. SMITH.**

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 4th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American Beef and Pork in Barrels
American Flour, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36
feet and under, just landed ex *Ann McKim*. Apply to
WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the
Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE
& Co.** Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the
use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—
PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
" Bengal Club Chutneys,
" Essence of Chillies,
" Curry paste,
" Curry powder,
" Tapp's sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
" Milk punch,
" Lime juice,
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
" Chilli vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quart,
" Beef Soup in ½ lb and 1 lb cansisters,
" Veal Broth, do. do.
" Mutton do. do. do.
" Dried herbs,
" Delicacies pickled on tongues in kegs of
" 3 dozen and 1 dozen each,
" Do Pork Bacon, in kegs,
" Do Spiced collared beef, in tin cansisters,
" packed tin hoglard &c. &c. &c.
HOOKER & LANE, Macao.Apply to
or the Brig **GOVERNOR FINDLAY**, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.**VERY** superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a
few pieces CAMELS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.**FOR SALE.****A**T the Godowns of the undersigned, the following
stores just landed ex *Black Swan*, viz.
Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY,
PILMAN and HULLOCK'S PORT,
English BRANDY,
Castillon's old COGNAC,
CLARETS, Chateau Lafite and Paillet's Medoc,
SAUTERNE,
BARRAC,
CHERRY BRANDY,
RASPBERRY VINEGAR,
JAMS and JELLIES,
Bottled FRUITS,
Fresh SALMON in 4 lb cansisters.

Macao, 15th April, 1841.

C. FEARON.**FOR SALE.****A**T the GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
Calcutta Beer in bottle \$4 per dozen, ex *Falcon*
Hodgson's Beer in Wood
Ethiopia and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 30 per Hhd.
do. do. STOUT \$ 20 " do.
PORT WINE \$ 8 to 10 per dozen
SHERRY " 6 to 11 " do.
CLARET " 9 " do.
BUCCELLAS " 8 " do.
PALE BRANDY " 8 " do.
CHAMPAGNE in 6 doz cases \$ 16 " do.
Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes 5s. & 4s.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.

just arrived *Ex Ann McKim.*

Mess Beef in half and quarter barrels.
Smoked Beef.
Keg's of Tongues.
HAMS.
Berkley and Pide CHEESES.
A quantity of ALMONDS.
do. RAISINS.
PILBERTS.
MUSTARD.
American CRACKERS.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
Kids of SALMON.

do. MACKAREL.
SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Smoked red HERRING in cases.
American BUTTER in large and small kegs.
A quantity of Caveadish TOBACCO. Apply to
EDWARD BONTEIN.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by
October 22nd, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.
COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong.—
English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz
Navy and Pilot BREAD, PORK.
DUCK and TWINE, BEER.
Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.
Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARÉT.
White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.
Manila ROPE.
do. CIGARS.
do. SUGAR 350-peculs.
do. COFFEE 110 do. and

an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.

or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board.
Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to
23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUM, 5deg. above proof. (bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 38deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY, of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
Apply at the office of
G. DE YRURETAGOVENA.
Macao, 28th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed *ex Folkestone.*
9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tierces HAMS.
100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
37 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOPHFINERLIED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTCHES, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

Macao, 20th November, 1840.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the Library of the Society continues open to the use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether they be permanent members of the institution, or but temporary contributors to it: the contribution required from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$5 for six months or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School, who will also forward such books as may be required from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON.

Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

*. Friends of the Society can have opportunity of observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

NOTICE.—PUBLISHED for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lagging resentment of Miss Keau Lwan Wink." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, and boat notes. } \$ 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " 150.
" Policies and folio pages " " 5.
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance. \$ 12
For six Months. " 7
For three " " " " " " " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

From the Public Ledger, December 30th. CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

SIR,—The great attention you pay to all that concerns the trade with China, induces me to think that you would like to have the copy of a letter written confidentially from Chusan, by a clerk to an eminent firm, at whose expense the expedition was fitted out for the object of buying tea and selling cotton and long ells.

Addressed—

B.

To Messrs. John Bull and Co.,
Downing-street, London.

Chusan Roads, 17th July, 1840.

Gentlemen,—You have previously been informed of our safe arrival at Macao; we were immediately visited by your superintendent of trade, Mr. Elliot, who had been expecting us, and from him we heard verbally that which he has written you: he seems a very active and sanguine man, and we cheerfully put ourselves under his guidance, feeling, from his long residence, he ought, indeed, must, know best what to do for your interests. He informed us, that in consequence of insult and oppression, he had determined to shut up our shop at Canton, although he did more business there than all the other shops put together, and he felt much hurt that the firm of Yankee and Co. had made so much money since his quarrel; but he had now determined to leave three or four active men to prevent in future any one having a trade in that city. He then told us that he proposed to move the establishment to a place called Chusan, where we should have our depot; that immediately opposite this island were two large towns, where he intended to open shops, and compared it to the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, and Southampton. We all applauded the plan, except Mr. Dry, the Ledger-keeper, who, for some reason or other, does not think Mr. Elliot so very clever, and prophecies disaster; however, being determined on, off we set in good style, it being thought advisable to show that your house does all on a grand scale. Nothing particular happened on the journey, and at Chusan we arrived, being situated about half-way between Macao and Pekin. We were surprised to find that no disposition was shown to receive us, we sent for a mandarin to explain to him who we were, and the great good we intended them, he said it was contrary to law to let us in; Mr. Elliot then told him that we had come a long way, must rest, and that we would force our way in if he did not open the gates in an hour or two; and find-

ing them obstinately determined not to admit us, we set to and began knocking them about, when they ran away. After some little trouble we got in and found the city deserted, and it appeared they had actually left us an empty town as a reward for our trouble; this was cheerless and comfortless, but Mr. Elliot kept up our spirits, and we helped ourselves to what we could find (some too freely of spirits), he desired us to get ready our cards, letters of introduction, and bills of our shop (here called proclamations), as he proposed going over to the two large towns and commence business. Elliot also said it would never do to appear dismayed in this country, but must carry all with a high hand, and he positively has left Burrell, one of the assistants, in Chusan, with the grand title of governor, and a few of our servants are left to bear him company. Mr. Dry gave

him a memorandum-book to keep his private accounts in, quietly telling him it did not appear he would want any in the way of business. Mr. Elliot gave Governor Burrell plenty of money, and told him he could have more when he wanted, but whispered to him on no account to draw on the house in Downing-street, as HE KNEW they would not accept.

We then set off in good spirits for Amoy, but were again doomed to be disappointed, they not only refused to admit us, but actually pelted poor Thom, whom we sent forward, and would have killed him if they had known how to take aim. Mr. Elliot said this could not be borne, and we set to and pelted them most unmercifully; saw lots of them drop, and having broke all the windows within our reach, thought it no use to try to buy and sell whilst they were in that humour; so we served Amoy as we did Canton—left a few behind to prevent any one else dealing with them.

We then went to Ningpo: here we found things not much better; no admittance; but instead of pelting us (thanks to the drubbing at Amoy), they sent a mandarin civilly to ask us what we wanted. Mr. Elliot's hat immediately flew off at the great attention shown him; he told them who we were, presented a proclamation, and, bowing to the mandarin, asked him to take charge of two letters, one for the Mayor of the town, and the other for the Emperor, to be forwarded to Pekin. He shook his head, twisted them about, and seemed disposed to decline the honour; but, after some hesitation, said he could not promise, but would see what could be done. We kicked our heels about for three or four hours, when the copper-coloured gentleman with a rascals' feather in his cap, returned, giving back the letters, the one addressed to the Emperor having been opened. Mr. Elliot then called us together, and in a short speech, stated, that Ningpo, like Amoy, had refused to open an account with us, and both must be stopped trading with any other house; but he had two most encouraging facts to communicate; the first was, that the mandarin had called him *sir*, whereas, for years, he had been called an outside barbarian;—(here a shudder came over us)—the next was, that the letter written by the corresponding partner of your firm, Mr. Palmerston, to the Emperor, had been opened and kept long enough to have been copied. This, he said, left no doubt the copy would be forwarded to the Emperor, and the natural consequence would be, that Lin would be degraded, the powerful influence of our house be duly appreciated, and, stretching forth his right hand, said, "I fancy myself now entering Pekin by the Emperor's order, and feel, at this moment, the friendly grasp of the hand he will give me." This put us in ecstasies; for if the superintendent becomes the intimate friend of the Emperor, we underlings must be petted by the mandarins. Mr. Dry, as usual, attempted to damp our ardour by addressing Mr. Elliot in the following words:—"I am a humble individual, and have travelled many years for this house, and was always called *sir*; my letters have always been delivered or put in the post whenever I desired it, and if any fellow had brought them back, or dared to have opened one, I would have kicked him out of the room. As to your certainty of our being well received and treated like gentlemen by the Emperor, I take leave to doubt it; *sir*; there is an old adage, that you may guess the master by the servants he keeps. Now we have had the doors shut in our face, and been insulted during the whole of our journey, and I fear, *sir*, that if you do not wear a glove on your hand 'till after the Emperor shakes it in friendship, that your fingers stand a chance of being nipped by the frost."

Mr. Elliot merely smiled, and said he should then withdraw to make arrangements for our leaving to-morrow. I have thus, gentlemen, fulfilled your orders, by writing you an account of all that has transpired for your private information; Mr. Elliot writes by this conveyance a letter that may be PUBLICLY read to your friends on 'Change. I must, however, candidly confess that I am sorry to have to send a letter which contains neither money nor orders, after so long and costly a journey; but, relying upon the promises of your resident agent, I hope to be more fortunate in my next.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN THE CLEKK.

BENGAL.

THE INDIA STEAMER.

The India steamer has, we are happy to say, made

her appearance, having anchored off Calcutta yesterday. She left Madras on the 14th instant, at 8 p.m., and arrived at the Floating light on the 18th instant, which run may be computed at 800 miles, at a rate of 9 knots per hour. During the passage from the Sister Presidency, the weather was fine and the sea quite smooth. On quitting Madras roads, the vessel's draft of water was, forward 13 feet 8 inches, aft 14 feet 5 inches—ten inches by the stern, which may be fairly considered the best possible trim for trying "the powers," of the "India," particularly as the quantity of fuel on board was only 154 tons, quite sufficient, however, for the trip up. The passage from Plymouth to St. Vincent, with 500 tons of coal on board, also gives good data to judge from, in forming an opinion of the power of the engines. The distance steamed to that island by observation was 2,352 miles, at an average of 7 53 knots per hour. Looking at the log, it may be said the whole voyage has been a continuation of fine weather, except for about seven days after leaving Plymouth, when the sea and wind reduced the rate of steaming to 5 27 knots per hour. The India's powers are somewhat feeble, when compared to several of the magnificent steamers now afloat, viz.:—the *Great Western*, *British Queen*, *President*, *Oriental*, *Liverpool*, *Britannia*, *Acadia*, *Caledonia*, &c. The last four named vessels are the new packets established to run from England to America, between Boston and Halifax, each being 1,200 tons, builder's measurement, 440 horse power, and constructed with all the late improvements. As to the formation of lines and make of engines, those splendid vessels may be justly pronounced the best steamers yet constructed. It is common for them to run a passage at the average rate of ten knots per hour, and the three last built have gone from 12 to 13 knots, in very fine weather. They are all designed by the celebrated steam builder, Mr. Wood, of Glasgow, the gentleman who first laid down the true form for all steamers, viz. a flat body midship, with sharp extremities. There is, however, a far more powerful steamer, now constructing. The Bristol folks are fast progressing with the *Iron Leviathan*, of more than 3,000 tons register, the dimensions of which mighty vessel are as follows:—

Length from stem to sternpost on deck..	280	0	feet
Breadth.....	43	0	
Load draft.....	15	6	
Power.....	1,000	boises.	
Displacement or real tonnage.....	2,900	tons.	

The *Queen*—the largest ship in the British Navy,—which was launched last year, is only 205 feet upon deck. But we are forgetting the *India*. The following are her dimensions:

Length from stem to taffrail.....	200	6	
Ditto from stem to sternpost on deck.....	189	8	
Breadth, extreme at paddle shaft.....	28	10	
Breadth of apocings each.....	4	6	
Builder's measurement.....	756	tons.	
Steam ditto by law.....	728	"	
As a sailing vessel by ditto.....	1,206	"	
Number of horse power.....	300	"	

The *India* is very elegantly fitted up, being well deserving the inspection of the good folks of Calcutta, and we are sure, that our old friend, Captain A. Henderson, (formerly of the *Water Witch*), who is in command, will afford visitors every facility for taking a survey of the vessel. It is to his abilities and indefatigable exertions, the owners of the *India* are greatly indebted for her reaching the *Hooghly* safe and sound, without even the slightest accident.—*Hurst, Feb. 20.*

DUTCH AFFAIRS IN SUMATRA.—Accounts have reached this during the week, by way of Batavia, that a formidable insurrection had broken out in the Padang residency, and we subjoin a letter from that place, of date the 25th February, containing particulars.—The intelligence of this movement had excited a considerable sensation in Batavia, and from the preparations going forward, there is no doubt it was looked upon by the authorities there with no small degree of anxiety. They had already despatched a steamer to *Tegel* for a reinforcement for the Sumatra army, and had chartered a ship to convey the troops stationed at Batavia, comprising a body of about 600 men, to Padang without delay; and it was supposed the *Schuttery* would be called out and required to mount guard at Batavia. In our letters from that quarter, the number of troops in Sumatra is stated variously, from 3,000 to 7,000 men, but they were dispersed throughout the interior, and in particular towards the Achinese frontier, which has of late been the principal scene of the Dutch operations. There are of course various rumours as to the immediate cause of the disturbances, which are by some attributed to the excesses committed by the African Blacks in the Dutch service against the native population, which are alleged to be of the grossest description. But a correspondent who expresses his opinion that it is a diversion instigated by the Achinese has probably come nearer the truth; as the Achin monarchy, though fast crumbling to decay, still preserves throughout Sumatra the prestige of its former importance. But at any rate, what gives a particularly formidable aspect to the present insurrection is the reported defection of the chief of the *Tigak bias Kota*, who had heretofore generally sided with the

Dutch, and who it is said can bring into the field nearly 30,000 men. This would make it appear that the rising had been previously concerted, and was only waiting a convenient opportunity to manifest itself; and there cannot be a doubt the authorities at Padang must deem themselves in a very critical situation, when, as it is stated, they were under an impression that they would be compelled to lay an embargo on the shipping in the port, in order to have the means of escape at hand. The following is the letter above referred to:—

"*Padang 14 Feb.*—Last night at 2 o'clock the news came here that a revolt had taken place at Padang Panjang about 50 pils from here—the commander and 2 officers killed, the soldiers murdered or dispersed and the fortification and military magazine burned—the *Cloef*, a very difficult pass 7 miles long, occupied and by this means all communication cut off with the north. A chief of the natives supposed by government to be much attached to them, and to whom a present of 2 guns was made, is said to be the principal insurgent—he has great influence with the natives, and people who know the circumstances are very apprehensive. Colonel MECHSEL is said, starts to-morrow morning." * * * * *

"While writing I hear the worst report, of the affair—it has extended much, and many small places had been taken by the natives, and troops killed or dispersed, our position then must be as bad as it can be."

Padang 26th.—The *Argo* still waiting orders to sail, I make you further acquainted with the sad business here. The revolt has burst out all over the interior. Many places are burnt, and the forts surrounded; also Fort de Cook, where they have no water and only 9 days provisions, all communication with the north is cut off, all prahus are stopped and waiting orders to proceed to bring the troops here. Some people are afraid the enemy will come to Padang; and if the native places around follow the example of their countrymen and anarchy against Padang, it would be a very bad business—they are only 7 pils from us—but still at present all is quite here. About 70 men are to be landed to day from H. N. M. Corvette *Boreas*; the *schuttery* is called out, and every one who is not yet a member of it must engage themselves. People think the reason of the uproar is forcing the natives to work which they do not like. There is fear that the two ships in the roads the *Eagle* and *Medora* are to be put under embargo.—*Sing. Free Press, 8th April.*

PENANG.

(From the Penang Gazette, 21th March.)

The Barque *Apolline* Captain Deane and (the long looked for) *Malay* Captain Sinclair both from Madras the 26th ultimo, arrived here yesterday afternoon the former on her way to China with a party of four European Officers, 24 European Artillerymen and 20 Gun Lascars; the latter, as we understand, to load at this port for England and to be dispatched in about three weeks. The Ships *Resolution* and *Prince Albert* had been taken up at Madras for conveying troops to relieve the 8th Regiment N. I. now doing duty at Malacca and Singapore, and may be expected here on their way to those stations in about a week. The other arrivals since our last are not of any importance.

Our files of the *Examiner* to the 25th ultimo have reached us by the arrivals announced from the above Presidency, but we are not able to make any part of their contents available this week. The barque *Swallow* from Calcutta having on board Major General Sir R. H. DICK K. C. B. had reached Madras on the 12th February; he assumed temporary command of the Army. It seems that the Supreme authority in India annulled the appointment by the Madras government of Major General ALLAN to this important office, consequent on the death of General WHITTINGHAM, the late Commander-in-Chief, on the ground of Major General WOLFE's prior claim thereto, a decision which is likely to nullify every official act of General ALLAN whilst in such temporary command. We perceive that Lieutenant WHITTINGHAM, Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord ELPHINSTONE during the absence of Mr. ELLIOT, and that Lieut. BATES, Aid-de-Camp to the same lamented Chief, has been placed as A. D. C., on his lordship's staff.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Reports have reached us that on the night of Sunday the 8th inst. the greater part of the town and part of the walls of Rangoon were destroyed by fire. About 570 houses, it is said, were consumed, and several of the English merchants there have sustained considerable loss. The infamous satellites and minions of the Government, the soldiers and palace-builders, increased the calamity by spreading the fire, robbing, plundering and even killing the inhabitants. It is said some forty were found murdered.

SINGAPORE.

CHINA.—The shipping report of the week announces the arrival of the *Aer* from Macao the 24th, and of the *Falcon* from the same port the 26th ultimo; by which we have received the *Canton Register* of the 23rd, with

an Extra of the 18th March. The intelligence brought by these arrivals, in one point of view, is not inferior in importance to any that has preceded it from the same quarter. After a series of further operations against the remaining fortresses and defences of the river below Canton, executed with the usual success, the provincial City is now actually under the guns of the English force, and Capt. ELLIOT dates his latest *Public Notice* from the Hall of the British Factory.—In that document it is announced that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to—that the trade has been declared open by the Canton authorities, Captain ELLIOT having "consented to the payment of the usual charges and other established duties pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries"—and that the opium Bond was dispensed with, although the British authorities did not object to the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or smuggling, being subjected to the same penalty that would attend the like offence in England.—That Captain ELLIOT should again appeal to the prospect of "a final settlement" with a confidence undiminished by past events, will not be regarded as extraordinary by a Public whom he has taught to expect so little from his foresight or sagacity.—But what new security does there exist, that the negotiations with Yang are not likely to have the same fate that attended those with KASHAN? That minister has been degraded, deprived of his rank and office, and sent to the Board of punishments for trial, because he urged the propriety of complying with the demands of the English. The terms, however, that will be demanded from Yang cannot fall short, but on the contrary ought to exceed what was claimed at the hands of KASHAN. Are we then to suppose that the emperor will approve in Yang what he punishes in KASHAN, or that he will ratify a negotiation involving arrangements which he degraded that "eminent person" for submitting to? Yet Captain ELLIOT must think so, otherwise we cannot see how he can commence a diplomatic intercourse with the new Commissioner. It is true the situation of affairs is in some respects altered; the emperor had yet to hear that the great forts had been destroyed, and that the English had forced their way up to Canton itself. But is it at all probable he will be terror-struck into the required concessions by the accounts transmitted him by his mandarins, of the recent operations in the river, ending in the English Plenipotentiary's being represented in the dignified attitude of a supplicant for the re-establishment of peace, that *trade may go on as usual*? We suspect not—and that some more decisive blow must yet be struck before a "final settlement between the two countries" can be concluded on honorable and advantageous terms, but which we fear can never be as long as Captain ELLIOT remains at the head of affairs in China. We are not, therefore, disposed to think the mere presence of our force at Canton of importance, as likely to be followed by an early adjustment of differences, but because, in the event of the resumption of hostilities, the first step must now be its occupation, with all the consequences that must attend an interperice of that nature.—*Sing. Free Press, 8th April.*

CHINA ON THE STAGE.

As for the theatres, fortune is showing her favors over Covent garden, and Madame Vestris as ruler thereof is catching them. I told you of the prodigious success of *Midsummer Night's dream*. The success of that piece has continued without intermission, drawing full houses every night, and on "boxing night" (Dec. 26) was followed by the new Christmas Pantomime, founded on Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*. There is very little humor in this Pantomime, but as a pageant, it is exceedingly beautiful, and for mechanical ingenuity some of the changes excel anything of the kind I have ever witnessed. Imagine a giant helmet standing at the back of the stage, which it nearly covers in height and head the opening, and unfolding itself into a cavalcade of painted horsemen, occupying the whole stage from back to front. The moving diorama which of late years is an essential to Pantomime is painted by the Grivens, and on the principle explained above, that our wishes naturally take an Oriental direction, represents subjects chiefly Eastern. There is the taking of Chusan, very prettily managed; some *wee-wee* soldiers ascending the walls with ladders;—then we have Whampoa bay and all the regions of junks and pagodas, and the whole winds up with the bombardment of Acre, during which some painted ships threw shells into the fort and the latter blown up with marvellous effect. The Pantomime is a decided hit, and people are sent away nightly from the doors for want of room.—*Bombay Courier.*

We have much pleasure in relating the very proper behavior of Mr. A. H. Johnston, the deputy superintendent, to the *Kwangchowfoo*, on a late occasion, when the latter exhibited the usual insolence of Chinese officers.

The *Kwangchowfoo* had sent a message to Mr. Johnston, saying that he wished to see the deputy superintendent, and would call for that purpose on such a day at two o'clock. The messenger was told the visit would be received, and on the day appoint-

FOR SALE.

just arrived *Es Ann McKim.*

MESS BEEF in half and quarter barrels.
Smoked BEEF.
Keg's of TONGUES.
HAMS.
Berkley and Pine CHEESES.
A Quantity of ALMONDS.
do. RAISINS.
FILBERTS.
MUSTARD.
AMERICAN CRACKERS.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
Kids of SALMON.
do. MACKAREL.
SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Smoked red HERRING in cases.
AMERICAN BUTTER in large and small tins.
A quantity of Cavendish TOBACCO. Apply to
EDWARD BONTEIN.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A number of small CHAINS and ANCHORS, and a small quantity of SALTED BEEF and PORK in barrels of 200 lbs each, by
October 23rd, 1840. JAMES P. STURGIS.
COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board *Brig Jane* at Hongkong.—

English Sheathing Copper 16 & 28 oz
Navy and Pilot BREAD, PORK.
DUCK and TWINE, BEEF.
Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs. FLOUR.
Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.
White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.
Manila ROPE.
do. CIGARS.
do. SUGAR 350-peculs.
do. COFFEE 110 do. and
an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.

or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board.
Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUM, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
Apply at the office of
G. DE YRURETAGOVENA.
Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Falkstone
9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 dozens each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. TIERCE HAMS.
100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 7
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINS, SALTED HERRINGS,
VARIETY BLOTTES, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.
Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.
Macao, 20th November, 1840.

LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE members of the Morrison Education Society,
and the public in general are respectfully informed,
that the Library of the Society continues open to the
use of those who desire to borrow books from it, whether
they be permanent members of the institution, or but
temporary contributors to it: the contribution required
from the latter being \$10 yearly, or \$6 for six months
or any shorter period. Catalogues may be had from
the Revd. S. R. BROWN, Tutor of the Society's School,
who will also forward such books as may be required
from the Library, upon an order being sent to him at
any time (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A.
M. and 4 P. M., at the Society's house, near to St. Paul's
Church, Macao.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Recording Secretary and Librarian

Macao, 1st February, 1841.

Friends of the Society can have opportunity of
observing the progress of the pupils, between the hours
of 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S
FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal
translation into English, by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.

NOTICE.—Published for Sale at the Canton Press
Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Kenou
Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact;
translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume,
on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to
at the Canton Press Office, at the following
charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, and boat notes.	\$ 100 & 1.
Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.	" " 1.50.
Policies and folio pages	" " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three "..... " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

From the Public Ledger, December 30th.
CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

SIR,—The great attention you pay to all that concerns
the trade with China, induces me to think that you
would like to have the copy of a letter written confidentially
from Chusan, by a clerk to an eminent firm, at
whose expense the expedition was fitted out for the ob-
ject of buying tea and selling cotton and long ells.

Addressed—

B.

To Messrs. John Bull and Co.,
Downing-street, London.

Chusan Roads, 17th July, 1840.

Gentlemen,—You have previously been informed of
our safe arrival at Macao; we were immediately visited
by your superintendent of trade, Mr. Elliot, who had
been expecting us, and from him we heard verbally that
which he has written you: he seems a very active and
sanguine man, and we cheerfully put ourselves under
his guidance, feeling, from his long residence, he ought,
indeed, must, know best what to do for your interests.
He informed us, that in consequence of insult and op-
pression, he had determined to shut up our shop at
Canton, although he did more business than all the
other shops put together, and he felt much hurt that the
firm of Yankee and Co. had made so much money since
his quarrel; but he had now determined to leave three
or four active men to prevent in future any one having
a trade in that city. He then told us that he proposed
to move the establishment to a place called Chusan,
where we should have our depot; that immediately op-
posite this island were two large towns, where he intend-
ed to open shops, and compared it to the Isle of Wight,
Portsmouth, and Southampton. We all applauded the
plan, except Mr. Dry, the Ledger-keeper, who, for some
reason or other, does not think Mr. Elliot so very clever,
and prophesies disaster; however, being determined on,
off we set in good style, it being thought advisable to
show that your house does all on a grand scale. Nothing
particular happened on the journey, and at Chusan we
arrived, being situated about half-way between Macao
and Peking. We were surprised to find that no disposi-
tion was shown to receive us, we sent for a mandarin to
explain to him who we were, and the great good we
intended them, he said it was contrary to law to let us
in; Mr. Elliot then told him that we had come a long
way, must rest, and that we would force our way in if
he did not open the gates in an hour or two; and find-

ing them obstinately determined not to admit us, we set
to and began knocking them about, when they ran
away. After some little trouble we got in and found
the city deserted, and it appeared they had actually left
us an empty town as a reward for our trouble; this was
cheerless and comfortless, but Mr. Elliot kept up our
spirits, and we helped ourselves to what we could find
(some too freely of spirits); he desired us to get ready
our cards, letters of introduction, and bills of our shop
(here called proclamations), as he proposed going over
to the two large towns and commence business. Elliot
also said it would never do to appear dismayed in this
country, but must carry all with a high hand, and he
positively has left Burrell, one of the assistants, in Chu-
san, with the grand title of governor, and a few of our
servants are left to bear him company. Mr. Dry gave
him a memorandum-book to keep his private accounts
in, quietly telling him it did not appear he would want
any in the way of business. Mr. Elliot gave Governor
Burrell plenty of money, and told him he could have
more when he wanted, but whispered to him oh no ac-
count to draw on the house in Downing-street, as HE
KNEW they would not accept.

We then set off in good spirits for Amoy, but were
again doomed to be disappointed, they not only refused
to admit us, but actually pelted poor Thom, whom we
sent forward, and would have killed him if they had
known how to take aim. Mr. Elliot said this could not
be borne, and we set to and pelted them most unmer-
cifully; saw lots of them drop, and having broke all
the windows within our reach, thought it no use to try
to buy and sell whilst they were in that humour; so we
served Amoy as we did Canton—left a few behind to
prevent any one else dealing with them.

We then went to Ningpo; here we found things not
much better; no admittance; but instead of pelting us
(thanks to the drubbing at Amoy), they sent a mandarin
civilly to ask us what we wanted. Mr. Elliot's hat im-
mediately flew off at the great attention shown him; he
told them who we were, presented a proclamation, and,
bowing to the mandarin, asked him to take charge of
two letters, one for the Mayor of the town, and the
other for the Emperor, to be forwarded to Peking. He
shook his head, twisted them about, and seemed dis-
posed to decline the honour; but, after some hesitation,
said he could not promise, but would see what could be
done. We kicked our heels about for three or four
hours, when the copper-coloured gentleman with a
reacock's feathers in his cap, returned, giving back the
letters, the one addressed to the Emperor having been
opened. Mr. Elliot then called us together, and in a
short speech stated, that Ningpo, like Amoy, had re-
fused to open an account with us, and both must be
stopped trading with any other house; but he had two
most encouraging facts to communicate; the first was,
that the mandarin had called him sir, whereas, for
years, he had been called an outside barbarian;—(here
a shudder came over us)—the next was, that the letter
written by the corresponding partner of your firm, Mr.
Palmerston, to the Emperor, had been opened and kept
long enough to have been copied. This, he said, left no
doubt the copy would be forwarded to the Emperor,
and the natural consequence would be, that Lin would
be degraded, the powerful influence of our house be duly
appreciated, and, stretching forth his right hand, said,
"I fancy myself now entering Peking by the Emperor's
order, and feel, at this moment, the friendly grasp
of the hand he will give me." This put us in ecstasies; for
if the superintendent becomes the intimate friend of the
Emperor, we underlings must be petted by the manda-
rins. Mr. Dry, as usual, attempted to damp our ardour
by addressing Mr. Elliot in the following words: "I
am an humble individual, and have travelled many
years for this house, and was always called sir; my let-
ters have always been delivered or put in the post when-
ever I desired it, and if any fellow had brought them
back, or dared to have opened one, I would have kicked
him out of the room." As to your certainty of our being
well received and treated like gentlemen by the Empe-
ror, I take leave to doubt it, sir; there is an old adage,
that you may guess the master by the servants he keeps.
Now we have had the doors shut in our face, and been
insulted during the whole of our journey, and I fear, sir,
that if you do not wear a glove on your hand 'till
after the Emperor shakes it in friendship, that your
fingers stand a chance of being nipped by the frost."

Mr. Elliot merely smiled, and said he should then
withdraw to make arrangements for our leaving to-mor-
row. I have thus, gentlemen, fulfilled your orders, by
writing you an account of all that has transpired for
your private information; Mr. Elliot writes by this con-
veyance a letter that may be publicly read to your
friends on 'Change. I must, however, candidly confess
that I am sorry to have to send a letter which contains
neither money nor orders, after so long and costly a
journey; but, relying upon the promises of your resi-
dent agent, I hope to be more fortunate in my next.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN THE CLERK.

BENGAL.

THE INDIA STEAMER.

The India steamer has, we are happy to say, made

her appearance, having anchored off Calcutta yesterday. She left Madras on the 14th instant, at 5 past 9 p. m., and arrived at the Floating light on the 18th instant, which run may be computed at 800 miles, at a rate of 9 knots per hour. During the passage from the Sister Presidency, the weather was fine and the sea quite smooth. On quitting Madras roads, the vessel's draft of water was, forward 13 feet 8 inches, aft 14 feet 6 inches—ten inches by the stern, which may be fairly considered the best possible trim for trying "the powers" of the "India," particularly as the quantity of fuel on board was only 154 tons; quite sufficient, however, for the trip up. The passage from Plymouth to St. Vincent, with 500 tons of coal on board, also gives good data to judge from, in forming an opinion of the power of the engines. The distance steamed to that island by observation was 2,352 miles, at an average of 7' 53" knots per hour. Looking at the log, it may be said the whole voyage has been a continuation of fine weather, except for about seven days after leaving Plymouth, when the sea and wind reduced the rate of steaming to 5' 27" knots per hour. The India's powers are somewhat feeble, when compared to several of the magnificent steamers now afloat, viz.—the *Great Western*, *British Queen*, *President*, *Oriental*, *Liverpool*, *Britannia*, *Acadia*, *Calcutta*, &c.—The last four named vessels are the new packets established to run from England to America, between Boston and Halifax, each being 1,200 tons, builder's measurement, 440 horse power, and constructed with all the late improvements. As to the formation of lines and make of engines, those splendid vessels may be justly pronounced the best steamers yet constructed. It is common for them to run a passage at the average rate of ten knots per hour, and the three last built have gone from 12 to 13 knots, in very fine weather. They are all designed by the celebrated steam builder, Mr. Wood, of Glasgow, the gentleman who first laid down the true form for all steamers, viz. a flat body midship, with sharp extremities. There is, however, a far more powerful steamer, now constructing. The Bristol folks are fast progressing with the *Iron Leviathan*, of more than 3,000 tons register, the dimensions of which mighty vessel are as follows:—

Length from stem to sternpost on deck..	280	0	feet
Breadth.....	43	0	
Load draft.....	15	6	
Power.....	1,000	horses.	
Displacement or real tonnage.....	2,900	tons.	

The *Queen*—the largest ship in the British Navy,—which was launched last year, is only 205 feet upon deck. But we are forgetting the *India*. The following are her dimensions:

Length from stem to taffrail.....	200	6	
Ditto from stem to sternpost on deck.....	189	8	
Breadth, extreme at paddle shaft.....	28	10	
Breadth of spongeings each.....	4	6	
Builder's measurement.....	756	tons.	
Steam ditto by law.....	728		
As a sailing vessel by ditto.....	1,306		
Number of horse power.....	300		

The *India* is very elegantly fitted up, being well deserving the inspection of the good folks of Calcutta, and we are sure, that our old friend, Captain A. Henderson, (formerly of the *Water Witch*), who is in command, will afford visitors every facility for taking a survey of the vessel. It is to his abilities and indefatigable exertions, the owners of the *India* are greatly indebted for her reaching the Hooghly safe and sound, without even the slightest accident.—*Hurk*, Feb. 20.

DUTCH AFFAIRS IN SUMATRA.—Accounts have reached this during the week, by way of Batavia, that a formidable insurrection had broken out in the Padang residency, and we subjoin a letter from that place, of date the 25th February, containing particulars.—The intelligence of this movement had excited a considerable sensation in Batavia, and from the preparations going forward, there is no doubt it was looked upon by the authorities there with no small degree of anxiety. They had already despatched a steamer to *Tegal* for a reinforcement for the Sumatra army, and had chartered a ship to convey the troops stationed at Batavia, comprising a body of about 800 men, to Padang without delay; and it was supposed the *Schutery* would be called out and required to mount guard at Batavia. In our letters from that quarter the number of troops in Sumatra is stated variously, from 3,000 to 7,000 men, but they were dispersed throughout the interior, and in particular towards the Achinese frontier, which has of late been the principal scene of the Dutch operations. There are of course various rumours as to the immediate cause of this disturbance, which are by some attributed to the excesses committed by the African Blacks in the Dutch service against the native population, which are alleged to be of the grossest description. But a correspondent who expresses his opinion that it is a diversion instigated by the Achinese has probably come nearer the truth; as the Achin anarchy, though fast crumbling to decay, still preserves throughout Sumatra the prestige of its former importance. But at any rate, what gives a particularly formidable aspect to the present insurrection is the reported defection of the chief of the *Tigah bias Kote*, who had heretofore generally sided with the

Dutch, and who it is said can bring into the field nearly 30,000 men. This would make it appear, that the rising had been previously concerted, and was only waiting a convenient opportunity to manifest itself; and there cannot be a doubt the authorities at Padang must deem themselves in a very critical situation, when, as it is stated, they were under an impression that they would be compelled to lay an embargo on the shipping in the port, in order to have the means of escape at hand. The following is the letter above referred to:—

"*Padang th Febg.*—Last night at 2 o'clock the news came here that a revolt had taken place at Padang Panjaug about 50 pias from here—the commander and 2 officers killed, the soldiers murdered or dispersed and the fortification and military magazine burned—the *Cloaf*, a very difficult pass 7 miles long, occupied and by this means all communication cut off with the north. A chief of the natives supposed by government to be much attached to them, and to whom a present of 2 guns was made, is said to be the principal insurgent—he has great influence with the natives, and people who know the circumstances are very apprehensive. Colonel MC-CRAE is said, starts to-morrow morning.".....

"While writing I hear the worst report of the affair—it has extended much, and many small places had been taken by the natives, and troops killed or dispersed, our position then must be as bad as it can be."

Padang 26th.—The *Argo* still waiting orders to sail. I make you further acquainted with the sad business here.—The revolt has burst out all over the interior. Many places are burnt, and the forts surrounded; also Fort de Cock, where they have no water and only 9 days provisions, all communication with the north is cut off, all prahus are stopped and waiting orders to proceed to bring the troops here. Some people are afraid the enemy will come to Padang; and if the native places around follow the example of their countrymen and march against Padang, it would be a very bad business—they are only 7 pias from us—but still at present all is quite here. About 70 men are to be landed to day from H. N. M. Corvettes *Boreas*; the *Schutery* is called out, and every one who is not yet a member of it must engage themselves. People think the reason of the uproar is forcing the natives to work which they do not like. There is fear that the two ships in the roads the *Eagle* and *Medora* are to be put under embargo.—*Sing. Free Press*, 8th April.

PENANG.

(From the Penang Gazette, 21th March.)

The Barque *Apolline* Captain Deane and (the long looked for) *Malay* Captain Sinclair both from Madras the 28th ultimo, arrived here yesterday afternoon the former on her way to China with a party of four European Officers, 24 European Artillerymen and 20 Gun Lascars; the latter, as we understand, to load at this port for England and to be dispatched in about three weeks. The Ships *Resolution* and *Prince Albert* had been taken up at Madras for conveying troops to relieve the 8th Regiment N. I. now doing duty at Malacca and Singapore, and may be expected here on their way to those stations in about a week. The other arrivals since our last are not of any importance.

Our files of the *Examiner* to the 25th ultimo have reached us by the arrivals announced from the above Presidency, but we are not able to make any part of their contents available this week. The barque *Swallow* from Calcutta having on board Major General Sir R. H. DICK K. C. B. had reached Madras on the 12th February; he assumed temporary command of the Army. It seems that the Supreme authority in India annulled the appointment by the Madras government of Major General ALLAN to this important office, consequent on the death of General WHITTINGHAM, the late Commander-in-Chief, on the ground of Major General WOLFE's prior claim thereto, a decision which is likely to nullify every official act of General ALLAN whilst in such temporary command. We perceive that Lieutenant WHITTINGHAM, Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord ELPHINSTONE during the absence of Mr. ELLIOT, and that Lieut. BATES, Aid-de-Camp to the same lamented Chief, has been placed as A. D. C., on his lordship's staff.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Reports have reached us that on the night of Sunday the 8th inst. the greater part of the town and part of the walls of Rangoon were destroyed by fire. About 570 houses, it is said, were consumed, and several of the English merchants there have sustained considerable loss. The infamous satellites and minions of the Government, the soldiers and palace-builders, increased the calamity by spreading the fire, robbing, plundering and even killing the inhabitants. It is said some forty were found murdered.

SINGAPORE.

CHINA.—The shipping report of the week announces the arrival of the *Mer* from Macao the 24th, and of the *Falcon* from the same port the 26th ultimo; by which we have received the *Canton Register* of the 23rd, with

an Extra of the 18th March. The intelligence brought by these arrivals, in one point of view, is not inferior in importance to any that has preceded it from the same quarter. After a series of further operations against the remaining fortresses and defences of the river below Canton, executed with the usual success, the provincial City is now actually under the guns of the English force, and Capt. Elliot dates his latest *Public Notice* from the Hall of the British Factory.—In that document it is announced that a suspension of hostilities has been agreed to—that the trade has been declared open by the Canton authorities, Captain Elliot having "consented to the payment of the usual charges and other established duties pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries"—and that the opium Bond was dispensed with, although the British authorities did not object to the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or smuggling, being subjected to the same penalty that would attend the like offence in England.—That Captain Elliot should again appeal to the prospect of "a final settlement" with a confidence undiminished by past events, will not be regarded as extraordinary by a Public whom he has taught to expect so little from his foresight or sagacity.—But what new security does there exist, that the negotiations with Yang are not likely to have the same fate that attended those with KASHAN? That minister has been degraded, deprived of his rank and office, and sent to the Board of punishments for trial, because he urged the propriety of complying with the demands of the English. The terms, however, that will be demanded from Yang cannot fall short, but on the contrary ought to exceed what was claimed at the hands of KASHAN. Are we then to suppose that the emperor will approve in Yang what he punishes in KASHAN, or that he will ratify a negotiation involving arrangements which he degraded that "eminent person" for submitting to? Yet Captain Elliot must think so, otherwise we cannot see how he can commence a diplomatic intercourse with the new Commissioner. It is true the situation of affairs is in some respects altered; the emperor had yet to hear that the great forts had been destroyed, and that the English had forced their way up to Canton itself. But is it at all probable he will be terror-struck into the required concessions by the accounts transmitted him by his mandarins, of the recent operations in the river, ending in the English Plenipotentiary's being represented in the dignified attitude of a supplicant for the re-establishment of peace, that *trade may go on as usual*? We suspect not—and that some more decisive blow must yet be struck before a "final settlement between the two countries" can be concluded on honorable and advantageous terms, but which we fear can never be as long as Captain Elliot remains at the head of affairs in China. We are not, therefore, disposed to think the mere presence of our force at Canton of importance, as likely to be followed by an early adjustment of differences, but because, in the event of the resumption of hostilities, the first step must now be his occupation, with all the consequences that must attend an interposition of that nature.—*Sing. Free Press*, 8th April.

CHINA ON THE STAGE.

As for the theatres, fortune is showering her favors over Covent garden, and Madame Vestris as ruler thereof is catching them. I told you of the prodigious success of *Midsummer Night's dream*. The success of that piece has continued without intermission, drawing full houses every night, and on "boxing night" (Dec. 26) was followed by the new Christmas Pantomime, founded on Walpole's *Castle of Otranto*. There is very little humor in this Pantomime, but as a pageant, it is exceedingly beautiful, and for mechanical ingenuity some of the changes excel anything of the kind I have ever witnessed. Imagine a giant helmet standing at the back of the stage, which it nearly covers in height and breadth the opening, and unfolding itself into a cavalcade of painted horsemen, occupying the whole stage from back to front. The moving diorama which of late years is an essential to Pantomime is painted by the Grievous, and on the principle explained above, that our wishes naturally take an Oriental direction, represents subjects chiefly Eastern. There is the taking of Chusan, very prettily managed; some *war-war* soldiers ascending the walls with ladders;—then we have Whampon boy and all the regions of Junks and pagodas, and the whole winds up with the bombardment of Acre, during which some painted ships throw shells into the fort and the latter blown up with marvellous effect. The Pantomime is a decided hit, and people are sent away nightly from the doors for want of room.—*Hemley Courier*.

We have much pleasure in relating the very proper behaviour of Mr. A. R. Johnson, the deputy superintendent, to the *Kwangchowfoo*, on a late occasion, when the latter exhibited the usual insolence of Chinese officers.

The *Kwangchowfoo* had sent a message to Mr. Johnson, saying that he wished to see the deputy superintendent, and would call for that purpose on such a day at two o'clock. The messenger was told the visit would be received, and on the day appoint-

ed Mr. Johnston remained at home from 2 till 4 o'clock; when he went out to fulfil an engagement to dinner. Very shortly after Mr. Johnston had left his residence, the Kwangchowfoo arrived there, and sent one of the linguists to require Mr. Johnston's attendance. Mr. Johnston desired the linguist to tell the Kwangchowfoo that he had waited for his worship from 2 to 4 o'clock, that he was now at dinner, and could not see the Kwangchowfoo until he had dined at his leisure. By and by the serjeant of marines came with a similar message as the linguist had brought from the Kwangchowfoo. Mr. Johnston asked the serjeant if he had made the guard present arms when the Kwangchowfoo arrived; the serjeant replied—'yes! Very well,' said Mr. Johnston. 'observe the same ceremony when he goes away.'

After Mr. Johnston had leisurely dined, he returned to his residence, where the Kwangchowfoo had been waiting for him, when they held their high debate.

It should never be forgotten that the whole demeanour of Chinese officers towards foreigners, every word, look, and action, is intended to express their superiority and the foreigner's inferiority: it is their incessant study to place foreigners in a ridiculous position—such as will excite laughter and contempt. Politeness—until exacted—they never think of observing, and their barbarous behaviour is easily accounted for: they are the porcelain and all foreigners are the pottery of the human race; they are the *crum*, and regard the skimmed milk of the world with unutterable contempt: to mislead into awkward positions, to induce foreigners to commit blunders and be guilty of *contratemps*,—and too often and too fatally have they succeeded—is their delight, and ever will be, until they are brought down to their proper level.

We have no doubt that the circumstance, as related above, was *une affaire arrangée*—and that immediately Mr. Johnston left his residence, his movements were communicated to the Kwangchowfoo, who then so timed his visit that he might prove to his on-scene the abject docility of the English barbarian rebels, whose officer would leave the table of his host at his, the Kwangchowfoo's summons: but, for once and once only, he was treated as he and all of his order deserve.—Canton Register, 11th May.

Communicated, THE WANGTUNG ARGUS.

Through secret influence at Government House we are enabled to present our readers with the first number of the *Wangtung Argus*, which appears to contain some entertaining matters. We need not say that the paper shows internal evidence of its being an authentic document.

We are happy to announce to our readers, that the new settlement "progresses" in a most surprising manner. The site of the principal town has been selected with the judgment which is characteristic of the proceedings of the English authorities in China; and we may mention in proof of this that every street will be perfectly sheltered from the South Wind, which will be an immense comfort during the approaching hot season. There are abundant supplies of granite and cold water, and we need not point out the facility with which provisions can be obtained from Canton and Macao. A street on a gigantic scale is already far advanced, leading from an intended public office to a contemplated public thoroughfare; and we now only require houses, inhabitants, and commerce, to make this settlement one of the most valuable of our possessions.

We understand that several offices will soon be erected, without reference to expense. Those decided proofs of the march of civilization, a Gibbet of the largest size, and a range of Stocks, are already designed; and we understand that a Bellman after the model of the Company's Hall in Canton, is contemplated. It is intended to reserve the principal room, commanding a view of a particular part of Cowloon Bay for a certain "eminent person." We are further informed it is intended to build a Cathedral; and that the Superintendent of Trade for the time being will exercise the functions of Archbishop. We recommend our Mussulman friends to petition for the erection of a Mosque; and we doubt not that "our Proteus" will considerably agree to official as a Mollah!

As it has naturally been deemed impracticable to establish the foundations of a large Commercial Entrepot at the foot of a hill in a small island, H. M. Plenipotentiary has determined, after the most anxious consideration, to reduce the trade with China to a size commensurate with the actual extent of the settlement; and it is confidently expected that another year will enable him to achieve this object.

"It is rumoured that a statue of H. M. Plenipotentiary, in the character of *Juan Bifonso* will be erected opposite the *Hospital of the Incorables*; and with the view of its proving as durable as the works of that eminent person, it is proposed that the materials should be selected from the salt of the captured junks, and the whole structure to rest on a foundation of solid sand.


"We hear that the well known and active officer, Capt. Bludgeon, has been appointed Bowstreet Magistrate of the settlement and its dependencies; and in order that the natives of the land may appreciate the blessings of civil government, care has been taken to establish beforehand that state of general disorder and disorganization, which renders such an office specially necessary.

That wonderful vessel the *Columbine* has just returned from a delightful trip to Ningpo and Chusan. There is in the results of her voyage abundant proof of the wisdom and foresight which formed the attributes of our late Admiral's character, and that he was quite justified in asserting that "a better feeling was being manifested towards the English." This improved feeling has been agreeably illustrated in the civilities shown to the Captain and crew of the *Perseus Bonumjee* on her arrival at Chusan. The influence of the English upon the morals of the hitherto corrupt Mandarins has been proved in the behaviour of the high minded Elepoo, who could not be prevailed on to receive even a Chop, although repeatedly pressed on him by Capt. Clark; and the respect shown to the flag which has "braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze" has been manifested, as usual during the career of our present respected authorities, by the *Columbine* having been saluted, at Ningpo and Chusan, with several rounds of shotted guns. The *Columbine*, we hear, brings a large supply of treasure from the Opium-Receiving-Ships.

"We are gratified to announce to our readers that H. M. Plenipotentiary has presented to the public Library of Hongkong a splendid edition of the *Blue Book*; a copy of his letter to Lord Palmerston of November 1839, printed in characters of fire; and a complete edition of his Hongkong "General Orders" bound in *Calf*.

It is rumoured that a considerable part of the Expedition will move northward in the course of a few days, to "communicate" with the authorities at Ningpo. All the Guns are ordered to be double-shotted, and the vessels of war are to carry a flag of Truce at each Mast-head.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

 NOTICE.—The Clipper built Brig *COLUMBINE*, will receive cargo on freight for Amoy and Ningpo. Shippers will be required to produce a Certificate from H. M. Superintendent of Trade, that they are not engaged in the traffic of Opium:—She will, as usual, bring down treasure.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Steamer *NEMESIS*, will make half weekly trips to Canton to enable family-parties to see the four. Ladies and Children half price.

HONGKONG THEATRE.—On the 1st proximo: She STOOPS TO CONQUER or "the Plenipo's last Shift."

To conclude with

HARLEQUIN and MOTHER GOOSE

Harlequin by "our Proteus,"
Mother Goose by "a certain distinguished character."

TO LET.—A first rate Suburban Residence consisting of a Pig-stye and corresponding Offices.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 15th May, 1841.

Our arrivals during the week have been chiefly from Bombay and New South Wales, without adding to the news we were in possession of. Late papers brought per Ann MacKinnon bring Mr. Van Buren's speech, justifying the measures of his government, and entering at large on the Currency question. We have not received a single late American paper, except the *Weekly Herald* of September. We wish our friends in America would take more care in forwarding the papers to us regularly. The *February Mail* still keeps out, and although the *Myrtum Nygram* is reported to have left Singapore on the 17th, we have as yet no later *Free Press* than of the 8th April.

Our dates from Canton reach to the 12th, at which time everything remained quiet and business was transacting as before; although the excitement caused by the warlike preparations of the Chinese still continued. During the last days of last week a great number of Szechuen soldiers, it is said as many as 3000, arrived in Canton, and passed the factories in boats. From other parts of the country detachments of troops are also collecting. At Shanghai, a few hundred yards west of the Factories, a new fort mounting six guns has been erected, and everything in fact looks as war-like as well can be. Such were the hostile preparations of the Chinese, that in consequence of them H. M. S. *Mudette* has been moved nearer the city from her anchorage at the Macao Fort, and H. M. B. *Algerine* is now anchored in front of the Factories, whilst strong parties of sailors and marines in boats are near the Factories every night, and the guard of marines has also been doubled on shore at Canton. H. M. Plenipotentiary and Mrs. Elliot left this for Canton on Monday last, and after staying there until the 12th, returned to this City in the *Nemesis* steamer yesterday morning. We hear that Captain Elliot had an interview with the Kwangchowfoo when at Canton, and it is said that the latter demanded, as a condition on which alone trade was to be carried on in future, that the building now carrying on at Hongkong should cease, besides some other things equally inadmissible. This we give as a mere rumour. It is however undeniable that among the Canton Commercial Community, foreign as well as native, the greatest excitement continues to exist. The foreigners are shipping off property as fast as they can obtain it, whilst it is excessively difficult to prevail on the Chinese to make purchases of imports. By the last letters from Canton it appears that numbers of the inhabitants, that had returned to Canton for the sake of trade, were again leaving it. It is true Yuhshan and his Colleagues have issued a proclamation, telling the people not to be alarmed, but the Mandarines have lost their credit with the people, and are not now listened to with much reverence. How long the present state of uncertainty may last is not for us to predict, although we fear that the "arrangement" will very soon be interrupted by some violence on the part of the Chinese. It can hardly be supposed, that 40,000 men, although they be Chinese soldiers, would suffer themselves for any length of time to be kept in awe by what must to them appear a very contemptible number of the enemy, and that they will make, and at no distant period, a trial of numbers against skill appear, to us to be inevitable. We shall not now enter on the subject, whether the cutting roads and building at Hongkong at the present moment, whilst the trade which H. M. Plenipotentiary invited to Canton, is going on, and whilst immense quantities of British property are warehoused in Canton, have in any way caused the extraordinary hostile preparations of the Chinese; this matter we reserve for future remark, when probably we shall be in possession of some documents to assist us in the enquiry.

We have, at a late hour, received a letter from a friend on the subject of our remarks regarding the Medical Missionary Hospital, contained in last week's paper. We shall give the subject our best attention.

We have translated from "O Portuguez na China" an official despatch from the Casa Branca authorities, regarding the unusual gathering of fishing boats in the inner harbour, to which we alluded in our last. It will be seen that the Mandarin attributes the fact to the scarcity of fish at the present season. Some say the fishermen have come to seek shelter from the pirates with which the neighbourhood abounds; others that the Heangshan authorities have chartered them to convey troops from that station to Canton. It is likewise said that rather extensive purchases of gunn and powder have been made by them.

The letter to Jno Bull & Co. which we copy from the Public Ledger concerning China affairs, we doubt not be read with interest.

We are not allowed to state in what way the *Wanglung Argus* has got into our hands; the paper, like its prototype of Hongkong, does not profess to be published at any particular place, and we confess our inability to direct subscribers, where to apply.

Humorous:—A public "Notice and Declaration" by Capt. Elliot published in last week's *Press*, will have acquainted our readers with the manner in which it is proposed to grant lots of land on Hongkong either on lease at a quitrent, or for sale. With the conclusions themselves we have at present nothing to do; they do not, as far as we can see, appear to be objectionable; but we fancy that in the present position of affairs speculators will be rather chary of laying out their money upon so uncertain a speculation as building at Hongkong, before it is known that the government at home approve of the colonizing of that island. And, in fact, before, even supposing that a permanent settlement of that island is contemplated, it can be foreseen with some greater degree of certainty than we now have, how the China-war will end. At present it has every appearance that the government at Peking will be the very last moment opposed to a peaceable settlement of the differences between the two governments, and it is perhaps not at all improbable, that the continued opposition of the Chinese Court to all arrangement upon equitable principles, will render the occupation by the British of a province or provinces of the Chinese Empire a necessary measure. We confess we think nothing more probable, and in that event many situations would be found much more convenient for trade than Hongkong. Suppose Canton be kept possession of—no merchant would in such case transact his business elsewhere but there. If, as some think, the town and island of Amoy are the object of the present expedition to the northward—there another very convenient port for foreign Commerce is opened. Ningpo opposite to the disastrous Chusan is likewise a place which offers great advantages as one of the principal marts for maritime trade, not to speak of many places both to the southward and northward of the Yangtsekiang in all of which large trading and manufacturing populations already exist, and offering therefore advantages superior to those held out by Hongkong. We by no means undervalue Hongkong—we think its possession and colonization to be of very considerable importance; its situation at the mouth of a noble river, for centuries the highway of the foreign commerce of the empire, and its splendid harbour, are advantages not to be slighted; but they are advantages which will become available only, in their full extent, if the English by their present armament, gain nothing but the possession of the island. Should, however, this warfare ultimately lead, and this we think not unlikely, to giving the Chinese a proper estimate of their own overvalued importance, and of the relative power of foreign nations, their treatment of them will likewise become more rational, and foreigners may then safely dwell among them, without fearing for their liberty or property. If such should be the result of the war, then the possession of Hongkong will be of little more value, than as an hostage for the good faith of the Chinese; for the trade will continue to flow in its old accustomed channels, and not seek out a location where a population is still to be formed, and hitherto only inhabited by a few fishermen, smugglers and banditti. We have therefore shown we think that only in case of the Expedition to China failing to a great extent in the objects it has in view, Hongkong is likely to become a place of great commercial importance, a people therefore, contemplating to lay out their money to building at Hong-

long, will do well to consider, first, whether the measures of the Plenipotentiary are likely to be supported by the government at home; and secondly, whether there is reason to suppose that on being entrusted to other and more capable hands, the armament Great Britain has sent out to China is likely fully to attain its objects—if so we would recommend not to venture too much on Hongkong. Should however Her Majesty's present Plenipotentiary continue to direct the movements of the armament, then we would say—build at Hongkong, by all means!

The hopes, if any existed, that the bills for £63,000—drawn by Capt. Elliot on the Treasury, in payment for Opium sold to him, would, although refused acceptance, be paid when due, have not been realized. The protests for their non-payment were brought by the *Sovereign* from Bombay, and we learn that the holders of the bills in England have there instituted legal proceedings for recovery of the money. Capt. Elliot must find himself placed in an anomalous position; his acts on the one hand disavowed and disapproved of by his government, whilst on the other he continues to be invested with powers and exerts them too, which have seldom heretofore been entrusted to one individual. It is, however, judging from the past of the future, to be feared that many of the acts of Capt. Elliot in his present high office may be equally disavowed by the home-government, and is the loss which may fall upon individuals for having trusted in the powers which an officer charged with affairs of the last importance, proclaims to hold from his government to be borne by them alone, at it is feared will be the case with the dishonored bills? Is the government not obliged to abide by the acts of its agents. Or if not, are not their agents responsible to third parties for having exceeded their powers, in the same manner as would be the case in transactions between private individuals? It is now proposed to sell territory on Hongkong; will the government at home approve of the sale? and if it should not, who is to bear the loss of the buyers?

On Tuesday last H. N. brig *Columbine* Captain Clarke, returned from her trip to Chusan, whither she had gone to take a "chop" from H. M. Plenipotentiary for Elepoo, the governor of Chekooang, demanding we suppose an explanation of the manner in which Capt. Stead of the *Pestonia Romanesque* met his death. When arrived at Chusan, a boat with a flag of truce was sent on shore, in order to deliver the chop, but when near the fort, the guns were pointed at her, and a number of soldiers threatened to fire into her if she proceeded. On this the *Columbine* signalled for her to return. At Single, where Capt. Stead was killed, Mr. Gutzlaff, the interpreter, went on shore in the Captain's gig in order to obtain some further intelligence as to the manner in which Capt. Stead met his death, and was there, we are informed, told by the inhabitants that they had nothing to do with the transaction, but that Capt. Stead had been killed by mandarins and soldiers, who beat him to death with stones. While obtaining this information, a body of soldiers, whose approach had been hidden by a hill, suddenly came upon them, intent on cutting off the retreat of the party to the boat, which however was gained without accident. This is all the communication the *Columbine* had with the shore; some letters for the authorities were given to fishermen to deliver; but if they were, which is very doubtful, ever delivered, no notice was taken of them. The reception the *Columbine* met with at Chusan abundantly manifests the spirit of hostility entertained by the Chinese against the English, and it likewise shews that what has hitherto been done by the latter has entirely failed of making them feared or respected; in fact, the haughtiness of the Chinese towards other barbarians seems rather to have increased than otherwise since the evacuation of Chusan, which in Imperial Edicts is ascribed to the fear of Tartar armies; and if the Chinese give credit to these, it is natural they should not stand in awe of so weak an enemy. From all that could be seen of the proceedings on shore, preparations for defence were making in all directions; several new forts were building near the city of Tinghae on Chusan, and the fortifications of the city were likewise being repaired and strengthened.

Last week we published a warrant wherein H. M. Plenipotentiary appoints Capt. W. Cairne of the

Cameropianna, Chief Magistrate of the Island of Hongkong; we likewise copied from Capt. Elliot's Hongkong Gazette, "Rules and Regulations for the British Merchant shipping." These publications have preceded more active measures for the colonization of the Island, which are now being executed. A number of coolies, we are told as many as 600, have been hired at rate of 10 dollars a month to cut roads and level the ground of the site of the intended fort and town, and some provisional buildings have already been erected. It is said that to fortify the Island effectually against foreign enemies, not Chinese, will be a work of great difficulty and expense; but if it is contemplated to erect defences against Chinese only, this may be done at little cost, as a very small naval force may at any time prevent the landing of hostile Chinese.

The Steamers *Madagascar* and *Queen*, both from China, arrived in Singapore the former on the 8th the latter the 9th of last month, and sailed again for Calcutta the following day. The Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer is expected to return here from Calcutta by about the end of this month, at least; we suppose H. E. cannot be back here before that time, as the *Queen* will have to go in dock into Calcutta, to undergo some repairs.

The Peking Gazettes have of late contained a great number of memorials to the Emperor, from young men of good families, who anxious to distinguish their valour and patriotism, request to be permitted to join the Imperial army to fight against the red bristled race. At Peking, so very distant at present from the seat of war, the spirit evinced by the government, so hostile to every peaceable arrangement, seems to be very popular, and threats to exterminate the insolent barbarians find great favor. Some-how or other the ardour for combat seems to cool down in the breasts of these gallant Tartars in proportion as they reach the proximity of the great guns of their enemies, and Yih-shan, Yao-fang, Lung, &c., have hitherto done nothing to signalize their valour.

We are sorry to state that a good deal of sickness has lately prevailed at Canton, as well among the merchant community, as on board the ships of war anchored in the river. The weather has lately been very unfavorable; a great deal of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Canton, and the river was so much swollen as to flood its streets, which is very unusual at this early season of the year.

FISHING BOATS.

Translated from O Portuguez na China of May 13.

Official Despatch from the Mandarin of Casa Branca, in reply to the Procurador respecting the great number of fishing boats in the Inner Harbour.

So, the Mandarin of Casa Branca, informs the Procurador that in consequence of his despatch to him, in which he said that he entertained suspicions of the collecting together of so many fishing-boats, exceeding probably 600 in number, and of their buying arms in the present crisis; and that he therefore hoped that the Mandarin of Casa Branca would take such measures as would cause all apprehensions to be removed, &c.

The Mandarin of Casa Branca having therefore ordered his officers to examine into the circumstances, these have reported to him that the number of fishing-boats now anchored in the inner harbour does not exceed two hundred and odd; and although they have until now never collected in such great number, yet they are only anchored in the inner harbour on account of the scarcity of fish generally prevailing between the 3d and 4th moon, and that there is consequently no cause for apprehension, &c. But as it cannot be avoided that there be among these boats good and bad, and that the latter may cause disorder, the Mandarin of Casa Branca has sent police officers to keep watch night and day, and guard them closely; at same time he has ordered the headmen of the streets to keep a strict look-out that none of the crews disembark to cause disorder. Macao being a place where foreigners and Chinese live together promiscuously, and where there are thousands of Chinese huts and houses, the Mandarin of Casa Branca is ever watchful for the public tranquillity, nor will he fail to give due attention to even the smallest subject for apprehension, that no mistrust may thence arise. He therefore sends this official despatch to the Procurador that he may con-

manifeste it to all foreigners, that they may continue to live in peace, and not entertain any fear of disorder.

18th day of the 3d intercalary month, of the 21st year of Taedkwang. (9th May, 1861.)

From the Canton Register, 11th May.

PROCLAMATION

FROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Yiu, pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo, with the assistant great ministers Lung and Yang, issue this proclamation for the clear understanding of affairs.

It is known that the foundations of the empire are the people, and that the safety of the people is the army; and, therefore, as they are mutually dependent on they should regard each other with mutual good feeling.

The province of Canton has always been reported as a rich and extensive department, a district famous for learned and wealthy men.

Our dynasty has fed and nourished (the black-haired people) for more than two hundred years, and has kept the empire in peace and tranquillity for a long period, and the people have never seen a red coat; and so, if one person acts disgracefully and oppose the laws, the whole people are alarmed as at the sound of the wind and the cry of the stork—thinking soldiers are coming. But our emperor, to rescue his people from their difficulties, orders his officers to lead forth their troops.

When I (Yihshan) first seated myself in my chariot, I heard that since the rebellious barbarians first bolted into the river of the city, great numbers of the trading community have removed themselves. Now that troops are assembling from all quarters, the strength of our forces cannot be said to be slender; nor can the city and the surrounding land be said to be undefended; grain and provisions cannot be said to be scarce; our military weapons cannot be said to be out of order; therefore, ye traders, ye must rest in tranquillity without any apprehensions, and all of ye in the city be of one mind. On this account we issue these perspicuous orders. After this proclamation is issued, let those who have not removed dwell in tranquillity, rejoicing in their occupations, and those who have removed must forthwith return, and all peacefully pursue their different callings.

The corps of public officers have hitherto been the people's hope and dependence; and more especially now they cannot lightly desert their village wells.

Hitherto the barbarians have been respectfully obedient to the empire, and already have they been permitted to open their holds and commence trading; therefore it is essentially requisite to preserve tranquillity, and not give way to anxiety and fear. As to the soldiers, they have strict prohibitory warnings; yet if they cause agitation and trouble, the people are permitted to collar and carry them to the camps, where they will be ruled by military law; decidedly no indulgence will be shown them. And ye people be not dilatory nor stand gaping about through suspicion. A special proclamation. 3rd moon 29 day (April 20.)

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Blenheim 74	{ Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. B. Senior Officer &c. Capt. Pritchard.
Wellfleet 74	Capt. Thomas Maitland,
Druid 44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde 44	F. Bouchier Esq.
Calliope 28	Herbert Esq.
Alligator 28	H. Kuper Esq.
Conway 28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Herald 26	Nias Esq.
Pylades 20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nimrod 20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Hyacinth 20	W. Warren Esq.
Moderate 20	H. Eyres Esq.
Columbine 18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Cruiser 18	Giffard Esq.
Algerine 10	T. S. Mosson Esq.
Sulphur 8	E. Beicher Esq.
Rattlesnake	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie.
Starling	Killet Esq.
Hebe sch. 6	H. Killett Esq.
Louisa cut.	T. Carmichael Esq.
H. O. S. Atalanta	Armed Steamer, Capt. Roger.
Nemesis	do.—do.— Capt. Hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED FROM

May.	6, <i>Huntress</i> , (Amer.) Lovett, Sydney March 8.
	8, <i>Candahar</i> , Miller, Bombay.
	10, <i>Salvadora</i> , (Sp.) Riveiro, Manila.
	10, <i>Island Queen</i> , Balla, Manila and Sydney.
	11, <i>H. M. S. Columbine</i> , capt. Clarke, Chusan.
	11, <i>Sovereign</i> , Chans, Bombay and Singapore.
	12, <i>Myram Dyaram</i> , Young, Bombay & Sing.
	13, <i>Helen</i> , Hickes, Bombay and Singapore.

SAILED FOR

April.	—, <i>Onida</i> , (Amer.) Swift, New York.
May.	3, <i>Danish Oak</i> , (Dan.) Rabs, Copenhagen.
	7, <i>Hope</i> , Simpson, Australia.
	9, <i>Mincro</i> , Brown, Greenwich.
	10, <i>James Swing</i> , Maitland, Cork and the Clyde.
	10, <i>Monarch</i> , Robertson, Liverpool.
	11, <i>Recovery</i> , Johnson, London.
	11, <i>Hamilton</i> , (Amer.) Kilham, New York.
	11, <i>Julius Caesar</i> , Mitchell, London.
	11, <i>Eliza</i> , Macarthy, London.

PASSENGER.—Per *Myram Dyaram*, Mr. Middleton.

We have struck from the list of vessels expected

from Singapore, the *Sallena* and *Elizabeth*, they being too long overdue, to allow of hope of their not being lost.

The *Crown* for Singapore and Calcutta to be dispatched on the 19th. The *Nimrod*, and *Ann Gales*; under despatch for N. S. Wales.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From England,—*Falima*, *Cheetah*, *Prang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Abion*, *Transporta*, *Palmyra*, *Prince George*, and *Barretto Junior*.

From Calcutta,—*Severn*, *Barfashire*, *Sir E. Ryan*, *City of Derry*, *Isabella*, *Watson*, *City of Pulares*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Harlequin*, *Aniara*.

From Bombay,—*Mary Gordon*, *Bombay Castle*, *Aliet Rokoman*, *Brigand*, *Amer*, *Morrison*.

From Singapore,—*Lascar*, *Simplicia*, *Harbinger*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th January via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 19th December *Ann McKim*. CALCUTTA, 13th March, *Arlet*. BOMBAY, 21th February via Calcutta SINGAPORE, 17th April, *Myram Dyaram*. JAVA, 1st April *Ann McKim*. MANILA, 3rd May, *Island Queen*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.		
Fort William, 1214	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl of Clare, 910	Scott,	"
Amazon,	Campbell,	"
Aden,	Ponsonby,	Dent & Co.
Lowjee Family,	Ayres,	"
Ann Gales, 303	Giles,	"
Francis Smith,	Edmond,	Macvicar & Co.
Castle Huntly,	Reddie,	"
Chester, 400	Renner,	Turner & Co.
Auna Maria,	Fenwick,	"
Duke of Lancaster,	Hargreaves,	"
Susan,	Mullens,	"
Scaleby Castle, 1874	Johnston,	H. Rustonjee.
Bella Marina, 564	Wickham,	Bell & Co.
Monarch, 460	Robertson,	R. Webster.
Charlotte,	Peckett,	Dirom & Co.
Coromandel, 669	Ryan,	Fox Rawson & Co.
AMERICAN.		
Lowell,	Lemonds,	Russell & Co.
Narraganset,	Crocker,	"
Sumatra,	Silver,	Wetmore & Co.
FRENCH.		
La Lydie,	Mechech,	J. Stevens.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 34.]

Macao, Saturday, 22nd May, 1841.

[No. 294.]

SALE BY AUCTION

NOTICE—Some time during this month (of which due notice will be given,) HOOKER & LANE, have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by Public Auction, without reserve,

48 Barrels Salt Beef.
50 000 lbs Ship Biscuit.
2000 Soap.
36 Jars Manila Crackers.
20 do. Chocolate.
20 Tins Spanish do.
120 Cases of G. n.
8 Casks of do.
500 Dozens of Brandy.
20 Casks of do.
18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.
10 do. Manila Rum.
20 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.
50 do. Superior Sherry.
20 do. Madeira.
50 do. Beer.
120 do. Porter.
18 Jars Hog Lard.

Hams, Glassware tobacco pipes, and various other articles.

Macao, 15th May, 1841.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1841-43.

THE following will be the rates of Premium in the above office for the present season on vessels leaving Macao Roads or the adjacent anchorages after the 20th Instant.

To Great Britain or France, one Port	3 per cent.
United States of America, do.	3 "
Holland or Hamburg, do.	3 1/2 "
Spain or Portugal, do.	3 1/2 "
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, do.	3 1/2 "
Other Ports on the East Coast of British North America, do.	3 "
The Australian Colonies, do.	3 "

Policies are issued at Macao only; but applications for Insurance can be noted at the office of the Under-signed in Canton.

Parties intending to apply for Insurance, will please give timely notice to the Under-signed at Macao, or Canton; that the vessels on which their cargo is to be shipped, may be surveyed, (free of Expense) before they commence their lading.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Committee of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE held this day to take into consideration the increased risk arising from the Season's Tea going home at a period of the year so much later than usual, and consequently so much more liable to bad weather.

It was resolved to raise the rates of premium on vessels going to Sea after the 20th April from Macao Roads or the Islands as follows—

	Premium.
To Great Britain or France, one port, raised to 3 p. ct.	
United States of America, " "	3 "
Holland or Hamburg, " "	3 1/2 "
Spain or Portugal, " "	3 1/2 "
Ports in the River St. Lawrence, " "	3 1/2 "
Other ports on the East Coast, of British North America, " "	3 "
Australian Colonies, " "	3 "

Policies will continue to be issued at Macao only, for the present.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
General Agents Canton Insurance Office

Canton, 10th April, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Under-signed will continue to grant policies in this Office at the usual rates.

MACVICAR & Co.

Agents, Bombay Commercial Ins. Society.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of THOMAS FOX Esq., in our establishment ceased this day.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE—Messrs HENRIKORE DICKENS and ROBERT THOMAS, of Calcutta, have been this day admitted partners in our firm.

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sica Ruppee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sica Ruppee weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841

WANTED—A CHIEF and SECOND MATE for a 600 Ton Ship in the Transport Service—apply, with testimonials of character and ability, to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 11th May, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWEE FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be dispatched for the above port in all the month. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE CHARLES FORBES, Capt. WILLS, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE new tank built Ship AUGUSTA, Capt. VAULRING, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight &c. apply to

MACVICAR & CO.

Macao, 10th April, 1841.

NOTICE—The under-signed has always on hand for sale.

Superior WINES and LIQUORS, and articles of every description for Table use, &c., and may be had on the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praia Grande.

Macao, 4th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—AMERICAN BEEF and PORK in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex *Ann McKim*. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

- PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
- Bengal Club Chutnee,
- Essence of Chillies,
- Curry paste,
- Curry powder,
- Tapp's sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
- Milk punch,
- Lime juice,
- Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
- Chilli vinegar, in pints
- Plain vinegar, in quarts,
- Beef Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb canisters,
- Vinyl Broth, do. do.
- Mutton do. do. do.
- Dried herbs.

Delicious pickled ox tongues in kags of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each, Do Pork Brawn, in kags, Do Spiced collared Beef, in tin canisters, packed in hogslard &c. &c. &c. Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Apply to

or the Brig GOVERNOR FINLAY, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a few pieces CAMELS; apply to HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following stores just landed ex *Black Swan*, viz. Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY, Pitman and HULLOCK'S PORT, English BRANDY, Castillon's old COGNAC, CLARETS, Chateau Latite and Poulitoe Medoc, SAUTERNE, BARBAC, CHERRY BRANDY, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, JAMS and JELLIES, Bottled FRUITS, Fresh SALMON in 4th canisters.

Macao, 13th April, 1841

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED. Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, or *Falcon* Hodgson's BEER in Wood Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 30 per Hhd. do. do. STOUT \$ 28 do. do. do. PORT WINE \$ 8 to 10 per dozen, do. do. SHERRY \$ 6 to 14 do. do. do. CLARET \$ 8 do. do. do. BUCCELLAS \$ 8 do. do. do. PALE BRANDY \$ 8 do. do. do. CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$ 16 do. do. do. Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes \$s. & 4s. WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

just arrived *Es Ann McKim*. Mass Beef in half and quarter barrels. Smoked Beef. Kags of Tongues. HAMS. Berkley and Pine CHERRIES. A Quantity of ALMONDS. do. RAISINS. FILBERTS. MUSTARD. American CRACKERS. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE. Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases. Kids of SALMON. do. MACKAREL. Sound and TONGUES. Smoked red HERRING in cases. American BUTTER in large and small kags. A quantity of Cavendish TOBACCO. Apply to EDWARD BONTIN.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong.—English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz Navy and Pilot BRAD, PORK. DUCK and TWINE, BEEF. Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR. Black PAINT in Kags, CLARAT. White LEAD in Kags, CHAMPAGNE. Manila ROPE. do. CIGARS. do. SUGAR 355 pounds. do. COFFEE 110 do. and an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board.

Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to 23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUN, 5day. above proof. (Notice each) Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing SHERRY of very good quality in bottles. CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases. Apply at the office of G. DE YRURTAGOYENA: Macao, 26th March, 1841.

in which he submits the following suggestions to the

Palmerston as the basis of our arrangements with China. 1. Admission of the right of British subjects, with protection of person and property, to reside and trade at Amoy, Canton, Ningpo, and other leading ports. 2. The abolition of all Hongs, with liberty to trade with all persons. 3. The abolition of the Consol-funds, and the establishment of defined import duties. 4. The recognition of Consuls at different ports. 5. The permanent residence of a recognized British Ambassador at Peking.

A very able article, from the pen of R. D. Mangies, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, appeared in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Wrongs and Claims of Indian commerce." Notwithstanding the great length at which this subject has been recently discussed in the *Times*, *Examiner*, *Indian News*, and elsewhere, Mr. Mangies has contrived to put forward some new views: and, better still, he has placed many of the arguments already advanced in a clearer and more popular form. Independently of the circulation of the *Review*, this article will be very extensively read, as several thousand copies of it have been purchased and distributed throughout the country by an enterprising gentleman long resident in Calcutta.

PRECIS.

London, January 5, 1841.—A report prevails in military circles that Lord Hill is about to retire from the Guards, and that the post of Commander-in-Chief will be put in commission. Recent circumstances, which have become matters of public notoriety, and for which Lord Hill has been severely censured, have been mentioned as grounds of the report. The *Standard*, alluding to this rumour, doubts whether there is any real foundation for it; but adds, significantly—"If anything should induce his Lordship to resign the post which he has filled with so much honour and benefit to the country, it will be the state of his health, which has, we regret to learn, been indifferent for some time past."

January, 9.—The following particulars are given of the dispute between Dr Sandham and Lord Cardigan. It appears that Lord Cardigan had given orders that Dr Sandham should attend the troops to church and back on leaving the doctor passed through the little gate of the church-yard and fell in with the men, who marched through the large gate. When the troops reached the barracks, the adjutant said to Dr Sandham, "It is his Lordship's order that you fall in with this troop." "I don't understand you," replied the doctor. "It is his Lordship's order," rejoined the adjutant, and went away. On the dismissal of the troops, Dr Sandham went to the Earl of Cardigan, and said, "My Lord, I have been ordered to fall in with the troops;" to which his Lordship replied, "Those are my orders, sir." "But I don't understand you, my Lord." "They are my orders, sir," and then his Lordship, seeming to reflect, inquired, "Did you not come out at the small gate?" to which the doctor replied, "I did." "Then," said his Lordship, "I order you to fall in, sir, to come out at the large gate." Some one overhearing the above conversation, asked Dr Sandham what the row was about, when he replied, "I came out of the small gate instead of the large." His Lordship overheard, and sent for the doctor; and, in the presence of two officers gave him a severe reprimand. Dr Sandham sent in a written complaint to the General-Commander-in-Chief, through Cardigan, who called for a counter statement from the two officers, as his of what passed, which exactly agreed with the doctor's statement. The Earl of Cardigan came to town to see Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was absent, but he had an interview with Lord Hill, and shortly after the Earl received the following reprimand:—

"Horse Guards.

"Lord Hill regrets to find that his recommendation to the Earl Cardigan on a previous occasion, has not had the effect of preventing applications to the Horse Guards, by way of complaint of the Earl's conduct."

The *Examiner* says—"We want a catalogue of the Cardigan quarrels and their causes, of a magnitude so significant of the temper of the Commander. To those already so well known, the great exclusion, question the great black-bottle question, the great key question, we have now to add the great little gate question. It appears, that Lord Cardigan had ordered the surgeon, Mr. Sandham, to attend the troops to church, probably to see that they took their prayers according to prescription. In returning through the church-yard, Mr. Sandham passed through the little gate while the troops passed through the great one, and when they arrived at the barracks, the adjutant said to Mr. Sandham that it was his Lordship's order that he should fall in with the troops. Mr. Sandham replied that he did not understand him; but Mr. Sandham was soon taught that this order of Lord Cardigan's to fall in with the troops was one of his Lordship's many ingenious devices for falling out with his officers."

JAN. 11.—The debts and liabilities of Messrs Wright and Co., appear to be about one million.—The Great North of England Railway was opened a few days since.

There is an on dit about in Windsor, that the object of the Earl of Cardigan's visit to the Castle, a few days since, was to consult his Royal Highness Prince Albert

respecting his resignation of the command of the 11th Hussars.

JAN. 18.—In Prussia, the Protestant Bishop of Ermeland was in his own house, murdered and plundered. His house-keeper, an aged woman, the only person with him, was dangerously wounded. The perpetrator of this crime has been discovered. The Bishop was seventy-eight years old.

A letter from Marmorie says—"On Napier's arrival, he was received with cheers from the ships, that echoed through the mountains far and wide. He led the storming party at Sidon in a round hat, round jacket, trousers much too short for him, with a cudgel in his hand, and accompanied by his inseparable companion—a dog between the bull-dog and terrier breeds, called 'Pow,' in honor of the ship."

JAN. 25.—There is a very general belief that ten thousand men are to be added to the British army.

PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened on the 26th January, by her Majesty in person, with the following speech from the throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to receive from Russian Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace."

"The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe."

"I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you."

"I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success, and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished."

"In the course of this transaction my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill."

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force to demand reparation and redress to injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese government."

"The plenipotentiaries were, by the last accounts, in negotiation with the government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that Government shall be induced, by its own sense of justice, to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement."

"Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by these Powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Dono. But both parties have accepted my mediation; and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honourable to both."

"I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, which I have directed to be laid before you."

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be laid before you."

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principle of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for this exigencies of the public service."

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which will have for their object the more speedy and efficient administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to insure for it your early and most serious consideration."

"The powers of the commissioners appointed under the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community."

"It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty and patriotism; and humbly implore of Divine Providence that all your councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

The speech throughout was delivered with such distinct intonation, that not a syllable was lost in the most remote corner of the House, even when her Majesty,

with peculiar feeling, alluded to the gratification it would afford her should our negotiation with China result in an amicable arrangement.

In the subsequent proceedings of both houses, the state of affairs in India and China was scarcely alluded to, the overwhelming importance of the Turkish-Egyptian question throwing all other matters, whether of domestic or foreign policy, completely in the shade.

In the peers the address was moved by Lord Droms, who, in the course of his speech said, that the blessings of peace, he believed, would be speedily realized to any and he must say that, in his opinion, they would owe that happy result to the heads that had planned and the arms that had effected the capture of Chusan. He had ever reason to hope and believe that our dif-

ferences with China would be brought speedily to an end: although perfectly aware of the dilatory nature of the Chinese, he hoped that the occupation of the island of Chusan would act as a spur upon their diplomacy. In India there was every prospect that the late important events would operate most beneficially, and lead to establish yet more firmly our power in that country, while they secured its tranquillity.

Lord Lushan, in seconding the address, said, that he had approved from the very first the policy of the British expedition to the coast of China. It was impossible that the many injuries which the queen's subjects had endured could be longer submitted to. It was impossible that further forbearance could be shown, when so many aggravated wrongs were inflicted. The desire to see these injuries repelled, and those wrongs redressed, was universally felt. An expedition having such objects in view had in its favour the general opinion of the British nation; and it had too recorded in its favour the opinion of the greatest man that ever lived.

He did think that the moderation and the forbearance that had accompanied these armaments were worthy alike of notice and commendation. They saw men temperate in their demands, when they might have enforced any that they chose to impose against a defenceless people and a defenceless coast. He did trust, however, now that they were embarked in this matter, that their demands would be equal to the injuries that had been inflicted; he trusted, too, that they would meet with a prompt and efficient execution. He would not for one moment believe that the treaty with the emperor of China would be a mere parchment one, and left to execute itself. He was convinced that the execution of that treaty would be insured by some sufficient pledge; and he expressed not only his own opinion, but the opinion of the British commercial public, that they never should let go their hold of some substantial, permanent, abiding guarantee in the great commercial sea thoroughfare toward the north of China. If, having secured a position there, they slackened their grasp of it, they would find that everything they had done was as good as not done at all and all their high expectations would be miserably defeated and disappointed.

COMMONS.—In the commons the address was moved by Lord Brabazon, who having expressed a hope that the new heir to the throne might possess all the mother's graces and virtues, said that he turned from the many pleasing reflections the subject he had adverted to produced, to a subject calculated to raise up feelings of honest pride and emulation in the heart of every Englishman: he alluded to the glorious achievements which had been accomplished, not only at Acre, but on the banks of the Indus and at China. The latter triumph might not be so glorious as that of Acre or on the banks of the Indus, but it was still one likely to prove highly important in its results. It was a further matter of congratulation to consider that these achievements had not been undertaken for the purpose of territorial aggrandisement, but, in the first instance, for the establishment of the independence of the Ottoman empire; in the second, for the better government of India; and in the third, to vindicate the national honor, and place the commerce of this country with China upon a surer and safer footing. It was pleasing to reflect that in all these undertakings her majesty's efforts had been ever crowned with success, or were upon the eve of being so.

Mr. G. Berkeley, as recorder of the address, congratulated the country on the foreign and domestic

policy of ministers, and alluded with satisfaction to what had taken place in Asia. He said, I am fain to believe that there exists not a man in England, Ireland, or Scotland, whose heart has been dead to the news brought by every Indian mail of the triumphs of British arms throughout the length and breadth of the continent of Asia. I congratulate the country and the government on the Chinese war, which has every probability of terminating in a manner so advantageous to the most important interests of this country. "And here, in passing, let me remind the house that among the angry discussions of last session; ministers were nearly on the verge of losing the reins of government, because they had not counselled submission to the indignities heaped by commissioner Lin upon the British flag, and the injuries inflicted on English merchants. But though I remember this, though I remind the house of it, though the right honourable baronet the member for Pembroke bears me, and was intimately connected with the composition to which I refer, still I feel confident that right honourable baronet is too noble, too generous a political foe, and by far too enlightened a statesman, not to join with me and with the house in congratulation to the crown, so far as war has extended England's triumphant situation.

LONDON MARKET.

Raw Silk has continued in much the same state as during the previous month with but little variation in prices. The arrivals have been of Bengal 435 bales, and of Chiraz 415 bales. The deliveries both of Chinas and Bengals have materially increased upon those of last month. Good Bengals are very scarce and in demand; the proportion of low quality is very large and more difficult of sale.

Tea has continued in a depressed state and subject to sudden variations since the arrival of the last Mail. Bohem, Canton is 3d to 1s 4d; Fo-koie is 4d; Congou, ordinary and mixed leaf kind is 4d to 1s 6d; blackish mix leaf 1s 6d; blackish leaf and strong is 7d to 1s 6d; Pekoe kind and flavor 2s to 3s 4d blackish leaf, but burst flavor is 6d;—Bouchong, ordinary tea is 6d; fair 1s 3d to 2s; fine to finest 2s 6d to 3s;—Flowery Pekoe, good to fine 2s 6d to 4s;—Bik. Leaf Pekoe is 6d to 2s. Orange Pekoe, fr. to fine 1s 9d to 2s 6d; fine scent. 2s to 3s; Twankay, yellowish leaf, is 6d to 1s 6d; good, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; superior and brightish old. 1s, 1s 7d to 1s 10d;—Hyson Skin, yellowish leaf, is 5d; brightish leaf, is 6d to 1s 10d;—Hyson, coarse yellowish leaf, 3s 1d to 2s 2d; minding, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; good mid brightish leaf, 3s to 3s 4d; extra fine, 4s to 6s;—Young Hyson, Twankay is 10d; Hyson, 2s 4d to 2s 9d;—Imperial, 2s 6d to 3s;—Gunpowder, 2s 7d to 4s 6d.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock 16s.
Bank Stock for Acc. 89 1/4
3 per Cent. Red. 89 1/4
3 per Cent. Consols 89 1/4
3 1/2 per Cent. Red. 89 1/4
3 1/2 per Cent. New. 97 1/4
India Bonds, 10 dis.
South Sea New Anns, 87 1/2
Long Ann., exp. Jan. 3, 1860, 13 1/2
Consols for Acc. 89 1/4
Exc. Bill 1000/ 6 3 pm.
Ditto 300/ 7 4 pm.
Ditto, Small 8 6 pm.

FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the friendly assurance which it is understood France has given both to England and the Continental Powers, the warlike attitude which she continues to assume gives occasion to some anxiety, and must in effect postpone a return to those friendly relations, the suspension of which, even for a single hour, is matter of deep regret. With the insane project of fortifying Paris, England has no concern, but when we find that the annual recruitment shall be fixed at 80,000, within a few months, we are bound to be on our guard. The intentions of governments are discovered by acts, not by words: wherefore then this huge military augmentation? M. Thiers' idea of "Une pais armée" does not accord with our straightforward notions, we must therefore regard every movement of France with watchfulness; for though M. Guizot may be in reality what he professes, the advocate of peace "over the world and for ever," we find there is a power in France superior

to M. Guizot and King together, to which, in all probability, may be referred the extensive armament just noticed.

The omission of all mention of France in the Queen's speech, has been noticed with much asperity by the Paris Journals, except the *Journal des Debats*, which is silent on the subject; *La Presse*, the other Court Journal, observes that, for its part, it does not deprecate the want of courtesy evinced by the British Cabinet towards France, in omitting her name in that document, because the French government, would now be cured of its illusion respecting English alliance, and see the necessity of contracting another and a more desirable one.

The *Constitutionnel* considers the silence of the British government to be a cruel lesson for the Cabinet of the 29th of October, which it says, was entitled to the "insignificant politeness of a paragraph in the Queen's speech, in return for its concession and sacrifices." The *Courier Français* and *Univers* both assert that the English Ministry had inserted in the original draught of the Speech a friendly paragraph towards France, which had been struck out a few hours before the opening of the Parliament, on account, it was believed, of the two projects of law presented to the Chamber of Deputies; the one calling for a levy of 80,000 recruits, and the other providing for the organisation of an army of reserve.

Parisian speculators in the funds had pigeons prepared in London to transmit lithographed copies of the Queen's speech.

A peace has been arranged between France and Buenos Ayres. The convention stipulates—1. The recognition of the indemnities due to French citizens.—2. The raising of the blockade and the evacuation of the island of Martin Garcia.—3. An amnesty in favour of the proscribed citizens of the Argentine Republic.—4. The confirmation of the absolute independence of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay.—5.—The treatment of the natives of France in Buenos Ayres on the footing of the most favoured nations."

PORTUGAL.

England having interfered as mediator with Spain; preparations for hostilities have ceased, and the government are proceeding to carry out in the Cortes the pacific policy which it had already been intimated it was their intention to adopt. From the manner in which the discussion on the Douro question has already proceeded, there is every reason to anticipate a speedy and friendly settlement.

AMERICA.

Our accounts from New York are to the 8th Jan. The shares of the Bank of the United States had fallen 12 per cent, and there was consequently a panic in the share-market.

The packet-ship *Garrick* was lost; crew and passengers supposed safe.

It would appear that a bad spirit existed on the north-west border. A British officer, named M'Leod, had, it is said, been arrested and imprisoned at Lockport; that a demand for his release had been made by the British Minister upon the American Government, but that the Executive had refused to deliver him up. A public meeting had been held at Buffalo respecting the burning of the steamer *Caroline*, and a series of highly inflammatory resolutions had been passed. Mackenzie and several other refugees were, it is added, on the spot to take advantage of the prevalent excitement.

On the 9th Dec. Mr. Van Buren's Message to the second session of the twenty-sixth Congress of the United States was communicated. It is a plain, sensible document, alike creditable to himself and the country—distinguished for the presence of common sense, and the absence of excitement and passion—and a congratulation at being in peace and harmony with all the world. With respect to the dispute with this country, Mr. Van Buren anticipates a speedy and amicable settlement of the Maine boundary question. "From the character of the points still in difference, he observes, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation." He says—"A small squadron, consisting of the frigate *Constitution* and the sloop-of-war *Barton*, under Commodore Kearney, is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and Commander Aulick, in the sloop-of-war *Yorktown*, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich Society Islands, the coast of New Zealand, and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required.

Nothing in Mr. Van Buren's administration be-

comes him, better than the declaration with which he takes leave of it. "The concluding denunciation of the African slave trade will impart an interest to this message which nothing else that it contains would be likely to secure for it at this side of the Atlantic."

"The suppression of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the government. The brig *Dolphin* and schooner *Grampus* have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag.

"From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colours; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the laws, is equally an outrage on the right of others and the feelings of humanity.

"The efforts of the several governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognised as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of the region. I submit to your judgment, whether this government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first also to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity."

Mr. Van Buren's message is an elaborate defence of the monetary policy of the last four years, and is apparently intended as a record of his principles upon the subject of a "national debt," and a "national bank." "He came into office," the declared enemy of both, "and while he remained in office he endeavoured to prevent a resort to either."

The census of the United States was nearly completed. The population would reach, if it did not exceed, 17,000,000.

The new, or Harrison administration, was, at last accounted nearly formed. Mr. Webster would take the Department of state, Mr. Crittenden the Attorney-Generalship, General Ewing the Postmaster-Generalship, and Mr. Granger the Navy Department.

Hostilities against the unfortunate Indian tribes, who have been for so many years the victims of a savage persecution, are to be again immediately resumed, as the season affords additional advantages to the regular troops. The bloodhounds hitherto employed to hunt down the fugitives, having proved in many instances inefficient, another species of hound, similar to those formerly used for the same purpose in St. Domingo, is to be imported from Cuba, which it is expected, will answer every anticipation.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Monte Video, 6th Nov;—"I think we can advise, with certainty, the death on the 30th September last, of the Dictator Francia of Paraguay, that extraordinary man has been so often reported to have died, that we took no notice of an article in one of the newspapers the other day reporting his death; but were yesterday informed through a channel which we think worthy of credit, confirming his death, as before mentioned."

On the 10th Mr. C. Morris gave notice in the House of Representatives that he would ask leave, in the course of the session, to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Act; and a resolution was submitted by Mr. Tillinghast, another member, that the Secretary of the Treasury should report how far that act had been carried into execution.

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

In the Senate also, on the 14th, Mr. Clay presented a resolution for the repeal of the same act. On the occasion Mr. Benton offered a bill for establishing a permanent "pre-emption" system in favour of settlers on the public lands, who should inhabit and cultivate the same, and build up a log cabin thereon. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution in Senate came on on the 15th, when it was moved as an amendment by Mr. Allen that the Sub-Treasury act approved by President Van Buren ought to be adhered to.

A church at Harmony, New Jersey; a rope-factory at Norfolk (\$3,000 dollars damage); a steam cotton-mill at Rapide, Louisiana (13,000 dollars damage); Mr. McCallough's nurseries at Boston (\$5,000 dollars); Mott's large warehouse at Toledo, Michigan (20,000 dollars); some houses at Lexington, and several in New York, have fallen a prey to flames within the last month.

It is said that meetings have taken place lately in the United States to support Mr. O'Connell in Irish repeal. One Christopher Columbus Rice, an officer in the navy, is reported to have said at one of these meetings, "Ireland has physical force enough within herself to accomplish the repeal of the union; she must do it, and we will help her."

The *New York Herald* says that Dr. Lardner, who is living at New York with Mrs. Heaviside, intends to give lectures in that city on public books.

A beautiful specimen of new coins has just been issued from the Mint, consisting of penny pieces. They are materially different from those now in use, as there is no lettering upon them with the exception of the date. On one side is a most excellent medallion likeness of her present Majesty, richly and elaborately finished; and, as it nearly occupies the whole of one of the sides of the piece, has a magnificent effect. On the obverse is a figure of Britannia, similar to those on the four-penny pieces, under which is placed the date. The outside of the rim is perfectly smooth, but it is raised in such a manner as to afford ample protection to the figures on the body when in use. The die from which this new issue has been made is highly creditable to the advanced state of the arts in this country, and the finish of the coins produced in working from it cannot be excelled in the most valuable metals.

The Niger expedition consists of the *Albert*, Capt. H. Dundas Trotter; *Lifou*, E. O. Fishbourne; *H. C. Harston*; Master, G. B. Harrey; Surg., J. O. M. William; M. D.; Assist. Surg., James Woodhouse; Purser, William Bowden; Mate, W. C. Wille; M. Leod, B. Cockcroft; J. W. Fairholme, Second Master, W. H. T. Green; Clerk, W. R. Bush; Clerk's Assistant, J. Moffat; Gunner, W. Merriman; Engineers, John Langley, James Brown. The *Wilberforce*, Commander, W. Allen; Lieut. James N. Strance; Master, W. Porter; Surgeon, M. Pritchett, M. D.; Assist. Surg., T. R. H. Thomson; Purser, C. Wakelam; Mate, H. C. Toby, H. F. N. Rolfe; Clerk, J. H. R. Webb; Engineers, William Johnstone, G. Garrist. The *Soudan*, Commander, B. Allen; Master, John Belam; Surgeon, W. B. Marshall; Assist. Surg., H. Collman; Clerk in Charge, N. Waters; Mate, F. W. Sidney; A. B. Davies, W. R. Webb; Engineers, G. V. Gustafson, W. Johnson. The Rev. T. O. Muller, will it is thought, be Chaplain to the expedition.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 22d May, 1841.

Early in the week arrived the *City of Derry* from Calcutta and Singapore with the February overland mail and we have made a good many extracts from the papers received by that opportunity of the intelligence brought by it. The Queen's speech on opening the Sessions will be found in a preceding column, as well as what passed in both houses of Parliament on discussing the address to the throne with regard to matters in China. The despatches from the Plenipotentiaries of the end of September per *Crisper* had reached England—the situation to China affairs in the Queen's speech in extremely guarded, and it will be difficult to gather from it how the proceedings of Admiral and Captain Elliot are judged of by H. M. Government. The speeches supporting the address to the throne make the progress of the expedition a matter of congratulation; subsequent arrivals from here will no doubt leave a very different impression on the minds of noble Lords and honorable members. However, the accounts sent home by H. M. Plenipotentiaries must have been of a very satisfactory nature, representing a speedy settlement of the question as very pro-

bable; for such seems to be the impression among the mercantile community and the price of Teas has in consequence fallen very considerably as will be seen from the quotations above. The faith of the plenipotentiaries in the prevaricating Chinese has misled merchants at home as it did those at Calcutta and Bombay; eight months have elapsed, since those despatches were penned and no one is yet able to foresee at what distance of time the Chinese may be forced into concession of the demands made upon them. It is well worth observation that Lord Lurgan states it as his conviction "that the demands would be equal to the injuries that had been inflicted"—if such was the expectation of the government, how disappointed they must be when they behold the treaty that Capt. Elliot was going to conclude, and which only the stubbornness and double dealing of the Chinese saved England from being carried into effect.

The extracts we give from the President, Mr. van Buren's, message will be read with interest, and his condemnation of the slave trade and recommendation for its more effectual suppression deserve the thanks of all the humane and benevolent.

The French are stated to be a good deal hurt at their country not being made mention of in the Queen's speech—and they are represented to consider it an intended slight. We earnestly hope that the friendly feeling between the two countries may soon be restored.

We stated last week that the Chinese were continuing their hostile preparations at and near Canton and our belief that the present arrangements would not long remain uninterrupted. The occurrences of this week have strengthened that belief and there is every probability that hostilities will commence in a very few days. It is said that not many days since several communications of a threatening character and in an insulting tone were made by the Chinese authorities to H. M. Plenipotentiary, the tenor of which was to require the immediate restoration to the Chinese of the forts now held by the British and of Hongkong. A flat refusal was of course the only answer they received, and on the 17th H. M. Plenipotentiary left for Canton in the *Nemesis* where he arrived on the 18th, and then made a communication to several of the principal British merchants, to the effect that there being now little doubt left of the hostile intentions of the Chinese, he recommended every British merchant at Canton so to order his affairs as to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. This communication, although the indications of hostilities had been plain for some time, caused of course a good deal of anxiety among the commercial community, and preparations for departure were immediately made. Our last advices from Canton are of the 30th, at which time no departures of foreign merchants had actually taken place, but everything bore indications of the speedy commencement of hostilities. For some days previous soldiers had been seen in great numbers, with lighted matches apparently quite prepared for an attack, in the streets immediately behind the foreign factories; the inhabitants were again leaving Canton in great numbers, and although only a week ago the mandarins attempted to calm their fears, and tried to arrest their flight, we are told, that lately the head men of the streets were called together, and intimation made to them to inform the people of their respective streets that they had better get out of the way; an order has also been issued to remove from the tops of the houses the firewood which it is usual to keep there. The Hongmerchants also were removing their families and whatever they possessed of value. The number of troops collected in and near Canton is by some computed at 50 to 70,000, and we have even heard it said there were no less than 130,000, although we are inclined to believe the first figure to be the nearest the truth. The Emperor's nephew or cousin, Meifang, is said to have arrived and he will of course be Commander-in-Chief. Preparations for defence are proceeding everywhere, and very large quantities of logs of wood to throw up breastworks have lately been obtained from the province of Kwang-tsu. The two or three hundred fishing-boats, the gathering together of which in the Macao harbour caused some uneasiness, and which the Casa Branca Mandarin informed the Procurador of Macao had merely come into port on account of the scarcity of fish, have, at least the greatest part of them, arrived near Canton, for what purpose we have not been able to learn, but have no doubt they are intended to cooperate in some way in the intended hostilities.

Fire rafts were seen constructing, we are told, in great number just above Canton, and the troops were being exercised daily and nightly, to accustom them we fancy to know their friends in the intended night attack.

The British ships, with Transports etc. all left Hongkong, with the exception of the *Druid*, on the 20th, and proceeded to the Bogue, where they arrived, we are told, yesterday, so that at the time we are writing the greatest part must be near second bar, and it was confidently expected that immediately on their arrival at Canton operations would be commenced. No doubt hardly can now be entertained that the conflict is at hand. We hope that on this occasion the advantages gained by naval and military valour and science will not again be lost, as has been hitherto the case, by abortive diplomacy. Our next issue will, we hope, be full of interesting and gratifying matter.

We regret that when a fortnight since we noticed the new publication "The Hongkong Gazette," our remarks should have appeared to the friends of the "Medical Missionary Society" hostile to that institution. We had no intention to say anything calculated to depreciate the ability of that humane establishment, which under Doctor Parker's care in Canton has given relief to many thousands of suffering Chinese, and cannot have failed to excite to have raised the character of foreigners in the eyes of the Chinese. Circumstances, known to every body, caused the Ophthalmic Hospital, so the discontinued at Canton, and when the Chinese persecuted the English also at Macao, Doctor Lockhart could no longer continue the superintendence of the hospital here, and went to the Indian Archipelago there to acquire a knowledge of the Chinese. On his return, he followed the expedition to Chusan and there labored in his profession, his medical knowledge being soon appreciated by great numbers of Chinese who came to him for advice and relief. In the meantime Doctor Hobson attended to the Hospital here, Doctor Lockhart has some time since returned from Chusan, and we understand that the usefulness of the establishment here is so the increase, many of the causes that prevented its effectiveness being removed. The Printing Press at the Hospital, which we have been informed only in part belongs to the American Missionary Establishment, was removed at about the same time when we penned our remarks a fortnight since, and is now at the disposal of the "Government of Hongkong."

We are sorry so have unwittingly offended the sinological pride of the Editor of the *Canton Register* in not putting the initials of his name to the translation of a Chinese document we copied from the *Register* last week. We acknowledged the obligation by printing in italics over the document in question "from the *Canton Register* of 11th May," but the omission of the initials was natural enough, considering that the original has them not; and that they are affixed to the last only of three translations in that number of the *Register*. After what our Correspondent says on the subject in his last issue, we shall be careful not to offend in the same manner in future.

Canton Register 18th May 1841.

CANTON COTTON REPORT

April, 30th 1841.

	Sale.	Stock.
Bombay	9475	47995
Beugal	4782	13548
Madras	830	13750
Bales	15307	73215

THE PERING GAZETTE.

THE COURT.—Complaints are made about the scanty allowance of rice given to the imperial kindred, and a request is forwarded to the cabinet in order to increase the rations, which will doubtless be granted.

Several eunuchs have again been found gambling, and as the evidence of their crime is conclusive, the Emperor has severely dealt with them, such a pollution of the sacred precincts of the palace can never be suffered especially in this age of purity.

Opium.—Several months have passed since the time of grace has expired, the smokers ought now to be condemned to death, yet the government is silent upon this subject. When parties nearly related to the highest functionaries smuggled a quantity through Teensin into the Capital, a court of inquiry was immediately instituted, as the crime had been found out. But the court sat a long while, persons of rank were implicated in the affair, and the whole hushed up, to prevent any further investigation.

Russians.—Two parties arrived from Liberia on the frontiers of Roungaria, with what intention the Imperial rescript does not state. A colonel, ignorant of their wishes and looking upon them as robbers, killed several tens of their number. They are now to be sent back to their country by way of Kopto, without the least ceremony. The edicts respecting them, contain very ambiguous language and it is really difficult to make out what was the real object of these missions.

Koreans.—A small vessel with seven natives from Korea lost sight of their coast and floated to the mouth of the Yellow-River. Here they were seized on suspicion, and although they proved the fact of being in the service of the government of their country, they were detained as barbarians who a view might be sinister and detrimental to the peace of the country.

Associations and insurrections. The country is by no means quiet, but the various efforts made to overthrow the constituted authorities, have proved abortive. In Hoopih an association of merchants was discovered who purchased sulphur and saltpetre to a large extent, with the intention of selling it in the maritime districts. Their plot however was in time found out, and the government had time to seize upon the stores.

The insurrection which took place in Keangnan, alluded to in a former number, has attracted the attention of the court in a very high degree. On examination it appeared, that the people rose against their rulers on account of the heavy land tax which pressed considerably upon their industry. Fugitives from Ningpo spread panic amongst the populace, and the government apprehensive that the peasants might join the English, who had then entered the Yangtze-keang, immediately promised to remit the sumative and to redress the injuries. As soon however as Chusan was evacuated, commissioners were sent to the revolted districts to punish the insurgents with very great severity.

Chusan.—The Emperor has graciously allowed a sum of money to the inhabitants of Tinghsa for rebuilding their ruined houses. A very strong detachment under a Vice Admiral has garrisoned the city and is erecting batteries all along the shore, so as to defend the approaches to the town. From more than a hundred guns the daring assailants will be welcomed, as soon as they come in sight of the towering forts.

Naval militia.—To repel the attacks of the barbarians more effectually, it has been suggested to enlist the fishermen and native traders in the service of their country, and to overpower the enemy by dint of numbers.

Fukien.—Yen, a celebrated veteran statesman has been nominated Governor of this Province, whilst Tow chin pew has become admiral of the Amoy squadron and the remaining naval forces. Both are men of tried valor, and in order to encourage them, the monarch has made a liberal grant for furnishing the coast with large guns, amongst which there are

also a great number of brass pieces recently cast. The rescue of China will depend upon its fire arms, and though the pieces cannot be fired, the very fact of there being a battery will prove a bulwark to the country.

Tibet.—The natives of this country have implored the favor of Heaven's son to permit the annual dispatch of a tribute bearer, in order to shew their homage to the Great Emperor. This humble request will in consequence of the condescending compassion of Taoukwang be graciously granted.

Religious persecution.—Several priests of Budhee accused of the blackest crimes by the censors, have been tried and condemned, and orders have again been issued to put down heresies and false doctrines, with a strong hand, in order that a salutary reform may be effected.

A great part of many numbers of the gazette is taken up with philippics against the arrogance and rebellious proceedings of barbarians, and their extermination is irrevocably resolved upon.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Blenheim 74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Senior Officer &c. Capt. Pritchard-Comd.,
Wellesley 74	Capt. Thomas Maitland, Commander Fletcher,
Blonde 44	Captain F. Bourchier,
Druid 44	H. Smith,
Calliope 36	Herbert.
Conway 38	C. D. Bethune,
Herald 38	Nias,
Alligator 24	H. Kuper,
Hyacinth 18	Commander W. Warren,
Molester 17	H. Kyres
Cruiser 16	Giffard,
Pylades 18	T. V. Anson,
Colombine 16	T. J. Clarke,
Sulphur 6	E. Belcher,
Nimrod 18	C. A. Barlow,
Algerine 10	Lieut. T. S. Mosson,
Starling 6	H. Killett.
Hebe sch. 4	(Mate) R. R. Quin Comd.
Louisa cut.	T. Carmichael,
Rattlesnake,	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie,
H. C. S. Atalanta Armed Steamer,	Capt. Roger.
Neustria	do. Capt. Hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May. ARRIVED FROM

11th, Brit. Regina, Poole, Sing. and Calcutta,
13th, " Sir E. Ryan, Pybus, Sing. & W. Coast,
14th, " City of Derry, Roberts, Sing. & Calcutta
" Benecolen, Calbeck, Sing. & Liverpool,
15th, " I. Watson, McDonald Sing. & Calcutta,
16th, " Prince George, Chilcot, Singapore
" Span. Joven Corina, Escobar, Manila,
17th, Amer. Morrison, Benson, Bombay,
18th, " James Perkins, Evans, Singapore,
18th, Brit. Barretto Jr., Marshall, Sydney,
" Palmyra, Daniell
18th, " Forfarshire, McCarthy, Sing. & Calcutta
" Apolline, Deane, Madras & Calcutta,
20th, " Fatima, Liverpool,
23th, " Geo. Armstrong, Jones, Madras & Sing.
PASSENGERS.—Per Morrison, Revd. Mr. Balla, lady and three children.

May. SAILED FOR

15th, Brit. Ardaseer, Macintyre, Bombay,
1st, " Clow, Sing. & Calcutta,
19th, Amer. Florida, Faucon, New York,
" Brit. Chebar, Renner London,
" Anna Maria, Fenwick, London.
PASSENGERS.—Per Ardaseer, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, of the Madras Artillery; per Florida, Mr. F. J. Bush.
Under Despatch for Sydney Ann Gales; Emily for Liverpool.
Loading outside for Bombay; Augusta, Charles Forbes.
The Recovery, Johnson, from this bound for London, sprung a leak in the China sea and put back here on the 20th
Jan 31, arrived at Dover from Manila Progress; 23, Manila, Pearson from China; at the Isle of Wight; February 2, Mary Elizabeth, from China, at Liverpool.
Sailed 9th January, Ann Griffiths, for Bombay and China; 25 Gendolier Oliver, for China; John Bull, Ormond, Singapore and China.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From England,—Pruang, Gemini, Greyhound, Almon, Transports Prince George, Ann Griffiths, Gendolier, John Bull.
From Calcutta,—Severn, Moularia, City of Palawan, Medusa, Sea Queen, Harlequin, Antares, Thomas Grenville.
From Bombay,—Mary Gordon, Bombay Castle, Brigand, Tweed.
From Singapore,—Lascar, Simplicia, Harbinger, Sultan, James Laing.
LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th February via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 9th January via England. CALCUTTA, 28th March & City of Derry, BOMBAY, 12th March via Calcutta SINGAPORE, 1st May & Morrison. JAVA, 1st April & Ann Mc Kim. MANILA, 3rd May & Island Queen.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BAIKEN.	
Fort William, 1214 Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl of Clare, 910 Scott,	"
Amazon, — Campbell,	"
Aden, — Ponsonby,	Dent & Co.
Lowjee Family, — Ayres,	"
Thomas Lowrie, 450 Graham,	"
Francis Smith, 361 Edmond,	Maciver & Co.
Castle Huntly, 1359 Reddie,	"
Candahar, 650 Kelt,	"
Duke of Lancaster, Hargreaves, Turner & Co.	"
Susan, — Mullens,	"
Scaleby Castle, 1274 Johnston,	H. Rustonjee.
Bella Marina, 364 Wickham,	Bel & Co.
Charlotte, — Peckett,	Dirom & Co.
Coromandel, 669 Ryan,	Fox Rawson & Co.
AMERICAN.	
Lowell, Lemonds, Russell & Co.	"
Narraganset, Crocker,	"
Lena, Endicott,	"
Sumatra, Silver,	Wetmore & Co.
Farnon.	"
La Lydie, Mechee, J. Stevens.	"

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 35.] Macao, Saturday, 29th May, 1841.

[No. 295.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN THE GODOWNS OF B. BARRETTO, Esq.

On an early day next week
(of which due notice will be given)

INGO SMITH.

will sell to the highest bidder,
without limit or reserve, a quantity of

SALT PROVISIONS, BRANDY,
596 BARS OF IRON,
44 BALES OF
DAMAGED BOMBAY COTTON.

also,

1 Keg of Mustard; 1 barrel of Suet; 1 cask of Sherry;
2 casks of Hams; 6 skins of Butter; 3 cases of
Cherry Brandy; 95 barrels of Pork; 4 casks of Brandy;
and sundries.

Macao, 27th May, 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Some time during this month (of which
due notice will be given,) HOOKER & LANE,
have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by
PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve,

49 Barrels Salt Beef.

50 000 lbs Ship Biscuit.

2000 " Soap.

38 Jarb Manila Crackers.

20 " do. Chocolate.

20 Tins Spanish do.

120 Cases of Gin.

8 Casks of do.

500 Dozens of Brandy.

20 Casks of do.

18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.

10 " Manila Rum.

20 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.

50 " Superior Sherry.

20 " Madeira.

50 " Beer.

120 " Porter.

16 Jars Hog Lard.

Hams, Glassware tobacco pipes, and various other
articles.

Macao, 16th May, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned will continue to grant policies in
this Office at the usual rates.

Agents. **MACVICAR & Co.**
MACVICAR & Co.
MACVICAR & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest and responsibility of Thomas
Fox Esq., in our establishment ceased this day.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed
Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the
latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive
and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt
through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of
half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee
weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees
weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of
letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters
sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841

WANTED.—A CHIEF and SECOND MATE for a 600
Ton Ship in the Transport Service—apply, with
testimonials of character and ability, to

C. FEARON.

Macao, 11th May, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE British Barque HANNAH, will be
dispatched for the above named port
in eight or ten days. For freight or pas-
sage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWEY FAMILY, will be ready
to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the
1st May; and will be despatched for
the above port in all the month. Apply

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the Undersigned, just landed
from the "James Laing,"
Rough SPARS per lower Masts,
Sheathing COPPER and NAILS,
COIR ROPE and CANGAS,
Small ANCHORS and CHAINS,
PAINTS and PAINT OIL,
TURPENTINE,
Calcutta bottled BEER,
Brown and Pale SHERRY,
BRANDY and GIN,
Salt BEER and PORK,
English HAMS,
Manila CIGARS 4s and 5s Superior.

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 25th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has always on hand for
sale

Superior WINES and LIQUORS, and articles of every
description for Table use, &c., and may be had on the
shortest notice, on moderate terms.

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.
Macao, 4th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—AMERICAN BEEF, and PORK in Barrels
American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 30
feet and under, just landed ex *San McKim*. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the
Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE
& Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the
use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
" Bengal Club Chutnee,
" Essence of Chillies,
" Curry paste,
" Curry powder,
" Tappa'sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
" Milk punch,
" Lime juice,
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
" Chilli vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quarts,
" Beef Soup in 2 lb and 1 lb cans,
" Veal Broth, do. do.
" Mutton do. do. do.
" Dried herbs,
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of
" 3 dozen and 1 dozen each,
" Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
" Do Spiced collared beef, in tin cans,
" ors, packed tin hoglard &c. &c. &c.

Apply to
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following
stores just landed ex *Black Swan*, viz.

Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY,
Pitman and HULLOCK'S PORT,
English BRANDY,
Castillon's old COGNAC,
CLARET, Chateau Lafitte and Paillic Medior,
SAUTERNE,
BARBAC,
CHERRY BRANDY,
RASPBERRY VINOGR,
JAMS and JELLIES,
Bottled FRUITS,
Fresh SALMON in 4th canisters.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED
Calcutta BEER in bottle 4s per dozen, ex *Falcon*
HOLLAND'S BEER in Wood

Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE 30 per Hhd.
do. do. STOUT 25 " do.
do. do. 8 to 10 per dozen
SHERRY " 8 to 14 " do.
CLARET " 8 " do.
BUCELLAS " 8 " do.
PALE BRANDY " 8 " do.
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases 10 " do.
Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes 5s & 4s.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

just arrived *Ex San McKim*.

Mess BEER in half and quarter barrels.
Smoked BEER.
Ker's of TONGUES.
HAMS.
Berkley and Pike CHEESES.
A Quantity of ALMONDS.
do. RAISINS.
FILBERTS,
MUSTARD.
American CRACKERS.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
Kids of SALMON.
do. MACAREL.
SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Smoked red HERRING in cases.
American BUTTER in large and small kegs.
A quantity of Cavendish Tobacco. Apply to
EDWARD BONTEIN.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong.—
English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 in
Navy and Pilot BRAD, PORK,
DUCK and TWINE, BEER,
Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR,
Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET,
White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.

Manila ROPE.
do. CIGARS
do. SUGAR 300 peculs,
do. COFFEE 110 do., and
an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE,
or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board

Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company Bills on Bengal apply to
23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUM, 5deg. above proof. (bottles each.)
Spanish BRANDY, of 30deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
Apply at the office of
G. DE FRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS,—also a
few pieces CAMLETS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Falkstone.

9 cases BRICK CHEESES each 2 dozen each.
30 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. TIERCE HAMS.
100 Kgs BUTTER do. 25 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATRELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCES, &c. &c. in quantities not
less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 15th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINSALTED HERRINGS,
YARMOUTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESES, COPPER, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other Groceries and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.

Macao, 29th November, 1840.

AN order for (4) four chests of **BENGAL MERCHANTS** drawn on the 19th Instant on the *Syed Khan* has been lost this morning; the public are therefore cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties concerned request that should the order be met with, its sale or realization be prevented, and information given at the **CANTON PRESS OFFICE**.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—PUBLISHED for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang," A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

for printing	Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, and boat notes.	100	1.
"	Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.	12	1.50.
"	Policies and folio pages	15	5.

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

An express boat under the Rajah of Achcen's flag entered the harbour on Thursday morning from Achcen, with the distressing and melancholy intelligence that the Brig *Fresh* had been cut off in the Surat passage, and her commander and chief mate murdered by a party of forty five convicts who were on board under sentence of transportation from Bombay to Singapore. It appears that on or about the 18th of last month the *Fresh* was seen entering Achcen roads at nearly mid-day with a favorable breeze, when all of a sudden she furled her sails and anchored some distance off, where she continued the whole of the night and part of the following day, which, with other circumstances, excited an apprehension on the part of the Rajah that she was a Dutch vessel of war, and he consequently sent off a boat with a proper messenger to ascertain what she was.—

On reaching the vessel, the people on board informed the messenger, that she was bound to Muscat, and on being asked whether she had any cargo, answering the Achcen market, they replied that she was laden with a small quantity of opium, cotton, dates and piece goods, and on the invitation of the messenger some of them (whether convicts or lascars we have not been able to learn) accompanied him on shore, having first directed the vessel to get under weigh and come to the usual anchorage, and waited on the Shabandar, who soon discovered from their unsatisfactory replies to his questions that there was something wrong on board, and he accordingly conveyed them before the Rajah, who after a lengthened examination ordered them to be detained for the night until he could personally proceed to and inspect the vessel next morning. When on board, his majesty ascertained that the commander and chief mate had been murdered a few days before, and that it was the intention of the convicts to run the vessel on shore and then to kill the remaining officer and the lascars. These are all the facts we have at present gathered, in addition to the following particulars written on the back of the remnant of a shipping order dated 7th April 1849 which was enclosed in the Rajah of Achcen's letter to the address of the Resident Councillor—reporting this horrid tragedy.

Captain
Chief Mate
Second Do
Serang
Firsttindal

We are not aware how the *Fre ark* was armed and manned, or whether she had a guard of soldiers on board to awe the convicts. We however apprehend, that she could never have been dispatched from Bombay without being fully provided in every respect, particularly after the melancholy occurrence which took place on board of the *Virginia* and the presentment of the grand jury of Bombay of the 15th July last, to the Supreme Court of that presidency—"that in future a regulation be framed or such instructions be issued by the government as shall in all cases secure the transportation of convicts by vessels strongly manned or provided with a guard of soldiers, and of a good size between decks properly aired and ventilated."

We understand that the Gunboat *Emerald* is under orders to proceed to Acheen in company with the express boat as soon as the latter is refitted, which it is expected will be on Monday, and that a party of armed Police men, with fifty pair of fetters and the same number of handcuffs, are to be dispatched in the former to take charge of the convicts, who are all now on shore secured in the Acheen gaol, and who will again be re-embarked in the *Freek* to be brought round here by Captain SOLOMONS, engaged by government for this special purpose.—Gazette April 10.

THE Sale of the Crown lands advertised in our last, is postponed *sine die*. Various rumours are affoot as to the cause. It is said by some, that the titledeeds, though satisfactory to the sellers, are *not quite* so to the intending purchasers: but there exists a general feeling of doubt that there will ever be either a settlement or a Sale. The swamps and marshy grounds will not be put up to sale at all; being reserved for the Cantonment of the army.

An unexpected obstruction has arisen in the completion of the statue of H. M. Plenipotentiary in the character of JUAN BÍFRO. It being a matter of considerable difficulty to get that eminent person to remain quite long enough for obtaining a correct likeness, the work has proceeded towards completion, and is now finished from the base of the pedestal to the shoulders of the figure. In the meantime, from the restoration of many of the captured salt junkies and the sinking of others, the material has become exhausted. The Committee have, therefore, determined that the statue shall stand as it is; as the likeness will be sufficiently recognized, in a body without any head at all.

A census of the population of the island and its dependencies has been taken, and the result will be made known as soon as it can be correctly ascertained, the operation being materially retarded by the Chinese authorities, who daily drive away numbers of the inhabitants. The latest estimate gave a grand total of 222 souls; and should no further diminution take place, the island will be divided into districts and townships. A magistrate and collector of revenue will be appointed for every district numbering 10 inhabitants, and a collector of revenue only for the deserted fishing hamlets.

There will be a great saving of expenditure effected, by the collection of all duties being performed by the Chinese.

There will be no law of arrest, action or imprisonment for debt in the new settlement; a certain *éminent person* having declared it inexpedient, and likely to prove very inconvenient.

A Government notification has been issued, warning Her Majesty's subjects, that all purchases of land made under whatever authority, all permanent fixations or landing of property, made under whatever guarantee of protection, will still be made (as far as the private interests of Her Majesty's subjects are concerned) on their own responsibility.

The marine board has issued a notice, that the flag of the new settlement will be granted to all vessels of all classes, and all nations, which may have forfeited their former registers or flags from any cause whatever. The flag, which is a plain white, to be hoisted at the fore, will give the right of breaking all blockades: and H. M. Plenipotentiary will move the various maritime powers with whom he stands in relation, to admit vessels bearing this flag to all the privileges of their own flag. But he warns all ship owners in the most emphatic manner, that the flag is hoisted and the consequences entailed on their own responsibility.

All communications from British subjects for the secret departments must be made in writing. But there will be a private door for the admission of foreigners, at the back of the Government house by the pump.

A board of Commissioners has been appointed for the redemption of the Opium scrip, on the same plan (and with the same hopes of success) as the board for the reduction of national debt in England. The commissioner will, in the first instance raise a fund; by the Sale of bills on Her Majesty's treasury at 12 months sight: and the proceeds arising from this Sale, will be invested in claims on the insolvent Hong Merchants: the interest to be received on these claims, will be applied in the purchase of Opium scrip: which will thus, by slow degrees disappear from the market. The plan is of slow operation; but the best hopes are entertained of its ultimate success, founded on the justice and moderation of the provincial Government. Tenders for bills are invited on the understanding that their value is to be regulated by precedent.

A premium of one thousand dollars will be paid to any person who shall devise means for feeding Cattle on granite rock, or raising crops from the sands of the Sea shore; as both materials are to be found in good abundance in the new settlement.

Appointment. Mr. C. Froth is appointed Vice-Supernumerary-deputy-assistant-turnpike-gate keeper, to this settlement. His appointment to date from the formal surrender of the island by the Chinese.

On Tuesday the 1st proximo Her Majesty's Servants will perform a new farce entitled,

UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE.

THE THRICE DECEIVED.

The part of Sir Easy Gull by "our Proteus"

Macao, 29th May, 1841.

We stated last week that everything at Canton bore so warlike an aspect that we should probably have to report the commencement of hostilities in this day's issue. We shall relate seriatim the occurrences at Canton since Friday the 21st, premising that up to the moment of our writing this no later accounts than of the 25th have been received from Canton and of the 26th from Whampoa, but it is probable that we shall have to add later intelligence before our paper goes to Press.

On the 21st Capt. Elliot issued at Canton the following

CIRCULAR.

"In the present situation of circumstances, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend that the British and other Foreigners now remaining in the Factories should retire from Canton before sunset."

CHARLES ELLIOT.

H. M. Plenipotentiary.

British Factory, 21st May, 1841.

Even without this notice, the warlike preparations made by the Chinese in every direction were so apparent, that it had become but too palpable that the Chinese contemplated commencing hostilities probably on that very day; in many of the packhouses and even on their roofs, guns had been planted; every street leading to the river's edge had become a masked battery; and pennons and flags were flying over every one of them; soldiers were seen everywhere and even in the Hongmerchants' warehouses whilst teas were being weighed; a party returning on Friday from one of these Hongas saw whilst passing to the foreign factories in a boat, many of these batteries, the soldiers in which for amusement's sake pointed the guns at them, without however otherwise molesting them. The whole river side from French folly to the most northern end of Canton presented one continued line of fortification, and a large number of guns were planted on Dutch and French follies. A new fort had been built at Shamang, and it was known

that an immense number of fire-rafts had been prepared in many creeks in different parts of the river. In fact the magnitude of the Chinese preparations prove that they were now bent upon most determined resistance, and to drive the English out of the river without much greater loss of time, and that to effect this a simultaneous attack on the different positions of the English was intended. How far the late arrangement, in providing the Chinese Government with large sums of money, may have enabled them to prepare thus formidably, it would be a somewhat curious calculation to make. H. M. Plenipotentiary will probably be able to throw some light on this subject. He has indeed proved himself a most generous enemy, and the Chinese have no reason to complain that fair play has not been given them.

Pursuant to the above notice of Capt. Elliot all foreign merchants then at Canton, with the exception of two, left their factories, the last embarking at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and from what occurred after we have little doubt that it was intended to have surprised all the foreign merchants that very night and to have carried them off prisoners, had they escaped death at the hands of the infuriated mob. They have indeed had a most providential escape.

Owing to its being nearly calm and to a strong ebb-tide, the schooner *Aurora* with several British merchants on board, and H. M. Cutter *Louisa* remained anchored right opposite the Factories, and it was observed that the suburbs of Canton presented an appearance of more than usual quiet. All the innumerable boats which are in peaceful times seen on the river, gaily lighted up, were no longer there, and the foreign factories were, with the exception of two, dark and silent. Soon after six H. M. S. *Modeste* and *Algerine* moved from their anchorage in the Macao passage and anchored as close to the town as the water would permit, nor did this seem for the time to attract much attention. At a little past ten however a blaze of light in the direction of Fa-tee was observed, and was soon found to proceed from several fire-rafts or junks floating down fast with the tide upon the cutter and schooner, which were in considerable danger, the tide still ebbing, and weighing anchor would have brought them nearer to the range of the guns from the company's garden and others which had by this time opened upon them, and kept up a smart fire by which the Cutter was hit twice and the Schooner once. The two small vessels were therefore obliged to remain at anchor, exposed to the fire from the battery at Shaming the Cutter returning the fire gallantly, and forcing by her fire six large cargo boats that bore down on her in the wake of the fireships, and probably filled with soldiers to board her, to sheer off, when the steamer *Nemesis* came down upon the fireships and towed them out of harm's way, opening at same time a tremendous fire from her two thirty-two pounders. H. M. S. *Modeste*, *Algerine* and *Pylades* had meanwhile also opened their fire, and a brisk cannonade ensued, maintained chiefly against the new fort at Shaming where the guns were served with great gallantry. The firing was kept up during part of the night, and the Cutter and Schooner were at last, by the tide turning, enabled to move out of range of the shot, into the Macao passage. H. M. S. *Alligator* and *Pylades* were at one time, we learn, in imminent danger from the fireships, but the opportune arrival of the boats of H. M. S. *Herald* which towed them on shore, saved them. In the morning early of the 23d the work of destruction at Shaming was recommenced by H. M. S. *Modeste*, *Pylades*, and *Algerine* and steamer *Nemesis*; the fort was after a heavy cannonade silenced and destroyed, and eight very fine new brass guns found in it. Meanwhile a number of warjunks were seen issuing from a Creek opposite Fa-tee, and the steamer *Nemesis* went to meet them; but they, unwilling to have anything to say to so formidable an antagonist, retreated again to the Creek, and the steamer again gave her assistance at Shaming; which no sooner being perceived by the junks than they came out a second time. This time however the steamer was not content with merely driving them back, but followed them into the Creek; what passed there was from the position of our informant hid from his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, but too plainly told that the work of destruction was actively going on there. In less than three hours upwards of forty warjunks were set fire to and blown up, a sight

which can have been any thing but pleasing to Yikshan, the rebel quelling general. The return of the *Nemesis* from this successful expedition followed by the *Herald* and her own boats is described as affording a sight in the highest degree cheering and yet comical at the same time. The steamer was covered all over with the flags and pendants captured from the junks; the boats crews were all arrayed in handsome mandarin dresses and caps; and the crew of one boat in order to be perfect in their new costume, had each man of them, a tail, more *slouch*, dangling from under their caps, which we hope were the spoils from living Chinese, who saved their lives by leaving their tails behind. The loss of life in this exploit is said not to have been great, the Chinese having had ample time to save themselves by flight before the vessels blew up. We are sorry to have to record one casualty on board the steamer; her gallant commander, Capt. Hall, was severely wounded in the hand by the bursting of a rocket. During the action at Shaming the rigging and spars of the *Modeste* were a good deal cut up and three men wounded; we have not heard of any casualties on board the other two ships. After the destruction of the Shaming fort, the ships of war retired to their anchorage in the Macao passage, waiting for the squadron and forces on their way up the river.

On the 23rd the whole of the forces, naval as well as military, had by the Macao passage arrived to within four or five miles of Canton, and even H. M. Ship *Blenheim*, had been able in spite of her great draught of water to proceed thus far. A great many Chinese Chopboats were seized at Whampoa by the British and they afforded excellent conveyance for the troops. On the 24th, H. M. 26th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, took possession again of the foreign factories, and were just in time to save the greater part of them from destruction, driving from thence a mob of soldiers and thieves that had begun carrying away whatever they could. They were too late however to save the Creek, Dutch and British Hong; these have been completely sacked; every thing, even to the window-frames has been carried away, and a large quantity of valuable merchandise, chiefly Woollens, which were stored in the Company's Godowns, have become a prey to the mob. On the 24th the Cameronians were still in possession of the Factories, and the other troops, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish, H. M. 49th, the Madras, 37th N. I., altogether, 1700 men and 500 marines, had after some sharp fighting taken possession of the heights to the north of Canton and driven all the Tartar troops into the city, which was being bombarded from the ships with round shot, shells and rockets. On the 26th a general attack, it is said, was contemplated, and parties arrived yesterday from Whampoa, which they left late on that day, report having heard a heavy cannonade during the greatest part of the day. It is therefore very probable that whilst we are writing, Canton is in possession of the English. We hear that on the 25th early in the morning Howqua and the Kwangchowfoo had an interview with one of the naval commanders, offering to negotiate for the saving of the city; that they offered 5 millions of dollars to be paid within 5 months, and all damage done to or suffered by the British during the attack on the City to be made good; that they further offer to withdraw all troops from Canton, and ask for 40 days to effect it in. These offers, if made, have it appears been refused; it would indeed be the height of folly now again to enter into negotiations with the Chinese after the ample experience we have had of their total want of good faith. They probably by these offers wish again to gain time, in order at some future moment again treacherously to break their promises whenever they may hope to be able unawares to attack the English with some advantage.

The number of fire rafts prepared by the Chinese must have been enormous; they have been seen on all parts of the river between Canton and the Bogue; some were sent down upon the *Wollesley* (anchored off the Bogue) from Chuenpee; others at Second Bar upon the Futay Salam (ashore there) and the *Sealeby Castle*, and the naval Senior Commander has we hear issued a Notice to the Chinese that any village from which a fire-raft shall be seen to come, or the village nearest to the spot whence the fire-raft shall have been sent, is to be destroyed, so as not to leave one stone upon the other. In prosecution of this threat the *Sulphur* and *Alligator* have completely destroyed a village near Half Way Pagoda, whence fire rafts had been sent among the British shipping, and it is to be

hoped that this severe example will have the desired effect. H. M. Plenipotentiary has also issued a proclamation to the people of Canton, saying that having on several occasions been treacherously dealt with by the Emperor's commissioners, he now intends to drive them and their troops out of Canton; and warns the peaceful inhabitants to leave the town without delay, in order not to be made to suffer for the faults of their mandarins.

Saturday noon. We have delayed the publication of the paper in the hope of receiving some more recent intelligence from Canton, but up to this moment have nothing later than the 25th from Canton and 26th from Whampoa. As there are a great many vessels under dispatch this day we shall issue an Extra should intelligence from Canton arrive in time.

FIRE-RAPTS.—A very serious accident attended with a most distressing loss of life occurred a few days since to a boat's crew of the *Sealeby Castle*. Two fire-rafts or rather fire-junks chained together were seen drifting upon the *Sealeby Castle* then near second bar, when to avoid the danger threatened from them the cutter manned with upwards of 20 hands was sent to tow them out of the way, a service which was happily effected, both the junks being towed ashore and left in the mud. One of them soon burnt out, but the other, filled with combustibles, was not on fire; it was thought prudent in order to avoid her doing any future damage should she get afloat again with the flood tide, to set her on fire also, and the cutter accordingly returned to effect this. The vessel was found to be filled with combustibles of all descriptions, particularly powder, and some of the boats crew imprudently transferred some of it to the cutter; the junk was then set fire to and the cutter came away, but returned shortly after to the fireship under the impression that the fire had not taken effect, when all at once she blew up with a tremendous explosion setting fire also to the powder in the boat, and blowing her nearly to pieces, and injuring almost every one of her crew in a most dreadful manner. The chief-mate was very badly burnt and 18 of the men were sent to the hospital here, where the survivors arrived in a sad plight, two of them having died on their way down, and several others since, while it is feared that many more of the sufferers will not long survive the injuries sustained.

A boats crew from the same ship consisting chiefly of Malays some weeks since made off with one of the ship's boats and went to Canton, where walking near the city gate they were made prisoners by the Chinese who are said to have bamboozed them mercilessly after their capture. What has become of these men has not yet been ascertained, although it is much feared that a Chinaman's report, who knew the men, may prove true; he says that he saw them taken on Saturday last to the Company's garden in Canton, where they were all beheaded. If the Chinese have really committed this act of coldblooded wanton and dastardly cruelty we fear that the retaliation will be tremendous.

On Friday the 21st inst all foreigners left Canton pursuant to the above notice of Capt. Elliot, and went to Whampoa or sailed on board boats in the river with the exception of Mr. Coolidge, and Mr. Moss, two American merchants. Immediately on the Factories being thus abandoned the mob broke in and were but with very great difficulty driven back by the soldiery, who wanted no shakers in the plunder. The above named gentlemen were in great danger of violence from the mob and soldiers, but Mr. Moss succeeded, by the assistance of a mandarin, to escape to the river and into a boat in which he reached Whampoa in safety, while Mr. Coolidge, was probably with a view to his protection, carried into the city. A boat from the American ship *Meriton* which with a crew of four, and three passengers, Messrs Taylor, Miller and Gutierrez, left Canton for Whampoa on Friday, was near the French Folly fired upon by the Chinese, and trying to escape by seeking shelter on board a tea-boat on the southern bank of the river, the passengers and crew were followed by the soldiers, who very severely maltreated them, wounding most of them, and then carried them prisoners to the authorities at Canton; the American Vice Consul went to Canton to demand the release of his countrymen, and we suppose that it was in consequence of his remonstrance, that they were set at liberty in front of the factories, exposed to insults from the mob.

although they had repeatedly but ineffectually demanded to be delivered to their countrymen at Whampoa or on board an English ship of war. Without the means of getting away from Canton the poor fellows had no other means of safety but to seek for shelter in the Consoo-house, where on having reached they were shut up on remained for several days, without food, apparently forgotten, until on the 24th Captain Elliot, who we suppose must have been informed their position, went there with a strong detachment of troops and released them from their imprisonment, sending them to Whampoa. We are sorry to say that Mr. Millar has been so very badly wounded that his life is despaired of; one of the crew is likewise missing, probably killed, and all the others are more or less wounded, and suffering from the privations they have since endured. Mr. Coolidge has been liberated in the same manner as the others.

We omitted to state in the foregoing account of the hostilities at Canton that H. M. B. *Algerine* after the forces had arrived at Canton was placed opposite the Dutch folly which the Chinese had strongly fortified, and from whence a fire was soon opened upon the vessel, which was returned with interest; the Chinese however defended the place with great determination, but it was at last carried. We regret however to learn that the loss in killed and wounded of the *Alligator* has been very severe, particularly amongst the boat parties that were sent to carry the fort and several other masked batteries; a lieutenant of the ship, whose name we did not learn, had, it is reported, his leg carried off by a cannon-shot. The guns found in the fort were very handsome brass pieces, quite new, and of superior workmanship.

THEATRICALS.—Last night the Portuguese amateurs of the Phil harmonic Society performed the Opera, the Barber of Seville, and a Pantomime at the Luso Britanic Theatre. We have but brief space to notice the performances, but as they are to be repeated on Monday we shall do so probably more at length in our next. We can now only say that the result was in accordance with the great pains which had been bestowed on the rehearsal for several months past: we have seldom seen amateur performers more perfect in their parts, and the orchestra also deserves the highest praise. The dresses and decorations were in very good taste, and the arrangements for the very numerous company gave the greatest satisfaction.

We give below abstract of several proclamations by the Tao tang of Macao that were published here some days since. They are little else than what is usually published on the accession to office of a new magistrate at Macao.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Imperial Household. Several officers of this establishment, being dissolute characters, have in company of some ladies, abandoned themselves to opium smoking. Being brought before a court of enquiry, they boldly denied the charge, whilst the women confessed the crime. The judges however had some doubts whether the accusation was founded on facts, and therefore delivered the criminals to the Board of punishment, to be justly dealt with. A provincial officer reports, that he had exposed several opium smokers to the pillory and sentenced others to transportation. This would make us believe, that the penalty of capital punishment upon the offenders, is pro tempore deferred.

Taoukwang, to show the great importance he attached to the expedition which was sent to Canton from the court, presented all the officers engaged in this enterprise with dresses and a little money, according to their respective ranks. Yihahan received 2 long robes and 2 riding jackets, old Yang however only one of each. Amongst these heroes there are many who served in the Imperial guards. By this time it will be seen, whether the great confidence reposed in them is well placed, and whether they will ever be able to revisit Peking.

Renewed edicts issued by the Emperor empowered the maritime provincial officers to draw considerable sums of money, in order to fortify themselves against the English and to build a fleet. The Lieut. Governor of Shantung has permission to make a loan of 80,000 Taels, for the payment of which he becomes however responsible. Old Taoukwang thinks that the barbarians will soon be exterminated, and then a time of peace and plenty will ensue, during which the process of refunding will be the most easy. The Canton authorities were some months ago ordered to draw up a true statement of

the funds contained in the provincial treasury. The sum however is not mentioned, but its amount appears to have been very small. The Emperor therefore orders, that the adjacent Provinces should collectively contribute 3 millions of taels, to carry on the war rigorously. A similar grant has been made to Keangsee for defraying the expenses of the army, part of which has gone to Canton. But though the commands to this effect are promulgated, there is great doubt of the money being actually raised, for the public coffers retain very little specie.

The merchants of Keangnan on hearing of the approaching dangers voluntarily subscribed 300,000 taels to aid in the present necessities, and besought the acting governor, humbly to request the Great Emperor to receive the money. Taoukwang, on reading the petition, remarks, that his chest was full and nothing was needed to pay every farthing, yet as his subjects meant it so well with the state, he would not refuse the boon, and even permit them to put the whole sum into the Keangnan treasury, thereby shewing a special favor to these good people. If in future any more cash was to be collected for the public service, the governor had only to report the same to the board of revenue and wait their directions how the whole amount was to be spent. So far as these matters are on paper, all is right, but if we remember the Canton patriotic contributions of former times, the disinterested whalers or the subscribers will have been suggested by a simple declaration on the part of the governor, that if they did not give a part, they would lose their whole property by confiscation.

More than a million catties of copper have been used to cast brass guns, in order to erect batteries on the coast. At Ningpo and Chusan alone 50,000 catties were expended for this purpose, but the exigencies of the times require much more metal, and other officers are therefore ordered to buy any quantity they can get, and to go on founding. What excellent prizes these new brass pieces will make!

Since a number of other merchants have again been detected smuggling saltpetre, a censor has asked the monarch to make the sale of this commodity a capital crime. It is therefore declared felony worthy of death, to sell sulphur and saltpetre, to prevent the enemy being supplied with ammunition.

General Yu has requested to allow the officers, whom he brought with him to Ningpo, to remain there for the protection of that city.

A very intelligent inspector in Takien has presented a memorial, in which he describes the helplessness of that province to supply the sums requisite for raising a militia. Even in times of peace the Tatar troops, who require 35,000 taels per month, could not be paid regularly, and there remained an annual deficiency of 100,000 taels. At present no levies are to be made, and there is no last, nor the slightest chance of raising money.

LOCAL NEWS.—The authorities promulgated on the 29th inst. two edicts, the one prohibiting chair coolies and Chinese women to enter the service of foreigners, and the other denouncing every native that would adopt the religion of the Barbarians, read their books, or assume their dress.

The fishing boats kept in the town harbour for the suppression of piracy, have in many instances been successful in their cruise and brought in numbers of the marauders.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Abstract of three Proclamations issued by the Tao tang of Macao, on the 7th day, 4th moon, and 21st year of Taoukwang (May, 27th 1841).

THE FIRST—rigorously denounces the numerous robbers which prowl about Macao disturbing both natives and foreigners, and calls for reformation of heart and life ere the guilty fall into the grasp of the laws.

THE SECOND—revives the ancient and standing prohibitions against natives assuming the dress of the Portuguese, entering their churches, or becoming the disciples of their doctrines, stating that the *Colonial dynasty* is fully able to make the people good and upright!

THE THIRD—is against sedan chairbearers and wet nurses, sternly reminding them that prohibitions have long since been placed on record forbidding them from serving in the families or houses of foreigners.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.

H. M. B. *Blenheim* 74 Sir H. S. Fleming Senior Surgeon
K. C. H. Senior Officer &c.
Saml. Pritchard Comd.,

Wellfleet	74	Capt. Thomas Maitland,
Blonde	44	Commander Fletcher,
Druid	44	Captain F. Bouchier,
Calliope	26	H. Smith,
Conway	28	Herbert,
		C. D. Bethune,
Herald	28	Nias,
Alligator	23	H. Kuper,
Hyacinth	18	Commander W. Warren,
Moderate	18	H. Eyres,
Cruizer	16	Giffard,
Pylades	18	T. V. Anson,
Columbine	16	T. J. Clarke,
Sulphur	6	E. Belcher,
Nimrod	18	G. A. Barlow,
Algerine	10	Lieut. T. S. Mosson,
Starling	6	H. Killa,
Hebe sch.	4	(Mate) R. R. Quin Comd.
Louisa cur.	—	T. Carmichael,
Rattlesnake,	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie,
H. C. S. Atlanta Armed Steamer,	—	Capt. Roger,
Nemesis	—	do.— Capt. Hall.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May. ARRIVED FROM
22, (B.) *Charlotte*, Liebschwager, Bombay.
22, *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, Bombay & Sing.
—, *Sultan*, Montgomery, do. do.
23, *James Leing*, Pritchard, do. do.
24, *Arun*, Killock, Manila.
—, *John Barry*, Robson, Port Jackson.

May. SAILED FOR
—, (A.) *Lowell*, Lemonds, New York.
—, (B.) *Charlotte*, Peckett, London.
21, *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, Bombay.
23, *Thetis*, Clark, Singapore.
—, *Nimrod*, Moore, New South Wales.
28, *Francis Smith*, Edmond, London.
—, *Anne Maria*, Fenwick, do.
—, *Ivanhoe*, Simson, do.
29, *Charles Forbes*, Wills, Bombay.
—, *Ann Gates*, Giles, Sydney.
—, *Amity*, Bell, C. of G. Hope & Liverpool.
—, *Laidman*, Scott, London.
—, *Augusta*, Vaulking, Bombay.
—, (F.) *La Lydie*, Mechec, Havre de Grace.

PASSENGERS PER
Apolline, omitted last week, Mrs. Ellis.
Charlotte, Messrs J. W. and P. Barretto.
The *Island Queen* for Bombay to be despatched on about the 1st proximo.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England, — *Penang*, *Gemini*, *Greyhound*, *Albion*, Transport *Prince George*, *Ann Griffiths*, *Gondolier*, *John Bull*.
From Calcutta, — *Severn*, *Moutmain*, *City of Palaces*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Harlequin*, *Aniars*, *Thomas Grenville*.
From Bombay, — *Mary Gordon*, *Brigand*, *Tweed*.
From Singapore, — *Lascar*, *Simplicia*, *Harbinger*, *Sultan*.

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND, 4th February via Bombay. **UNITED STATES**, 9th January via England. **CALCUTTA**, 26th March & *City of Derry*. **BOMBAY**, 12th March via Calcutta. **SINGAPORE**, 1st May & *Morrison*. **JAVA**, 1st April & *Ann Mc Kim*. **MANILA**, 3rd May & *Island Queen*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.		
Fort William, 1214	Hogg,	Jardine M. & Co.
Earl of Clare, 910	Scott,	
Amazon,	Campbell,	
Aden,	Pomsonby,	Dent & Co.
Lowjee Family,	Ayres,	
Thomas Lowrie, 450	Graham,	
Castle Huntly, 1359	Beddie,	Macvicar & Co.
Cardhar, 650	Keir,	
Duke of Lancaster,	Hargreaves,	Turner & Co.
Susan,	Mullens,	
Scaleby Castle, 1874	Johnston,	H. Rustomjee.
Coromandel, 662	Ryan,	Fox Rawson & Co.
		(& Co.)
Forfarshire,	McCarthy,	Ferguson Leighton
AMERICAN.		
Narraganset,	Crocker,	Russell & Co.
Lema,	Endicott,	
Sumatra,	Silver,	Wetmore & Co.
Huntress,	Lovent,	Olyphant & Co.
Morrison,	Benon,	

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THE CANTON PRESS.

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Macao, Saturday, 5th June, 1841.

[No. 296.]

NOTICE.—The MANAGING COMMITTEE of the Luso BRITANNIC THEATRE request the SUBSCRIBERS to meet at the Theatre on MONDAY next the 7th inst., to take into consideration the best means of disposing of the property, the removal of the house having become necessary, the ground being required by its owner for building upon.

Macao, 5th June, 1841

NOTICE.—GOLD COINS, "British," "Spanish," "Patriot," and "American," gold coins, will be purchased by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Macao, 4th June, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION

IN THE GODOWNS OF B. BARRETTO, Esq.

On an early day next week

(of which due notice will be given)

INO SMITH.

will sell to the highest bidder,

without limit or reserve, a quantity of

SALT PROVISIONS, BRANDY,

596 BARS OF IRON,

44 BALS OF

DAMAGED BOMBAY COTTON.

also.

1 Keg of Mustard; 1 barrel of Suet; 1 cask of Sherry; 2 casks of Hams; 6 firkins of Butter; 3 cases of Cherry Brandy; 95 barrels of Pork; 4 casks of Brandy; and sundries.

Macao, 27th May, 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Some time during this month (of which due notice will be given,) HOOKER & LANE, have been requested to sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve,

48 Barrels Salt Beef.

30,000 lbs Ship Biscuit.

2000 Soap.

38 Jars Manilla Crackers.

20 do. Chocolate.

20 Tins Spanish do.

120 Cases of Gin.

8 Casks of do.

500 Dozens of Brandy.

20 Casks of do.

18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.

10 Manilla Rum.

20 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.

50 Superior Sherry.

20 Madeira.

50 Heer.

120 Porter.

16 Jars Hog Lard.

Hams, Glassware tobacco pipes, and various other articles.

Macao, 10th May, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Undersigned will continue to grant policies in this Office at the usual rates.

MAVICAR & Co.

Agents, Bombay Commercial Ins. Society.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of THOMAS Fox Esq., in our establishment ceased this day.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manilla, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841

WANTED.—A CHIEF and SECOND MATE for a 600 Ton Ship in the Transport Service—apply, with testimonials of character and ability, to

Macao, 11th May, 1841.

C. FEARON.

FOR LONDON.

THE A-1 Ship APOLLONIA, Captain

DEANE, 440 Tons. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Maca, 4th June, 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE full rigged Clipper Brig JANE, under the British Flag, of about 250 tons Register, new measurement; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; was built for a MAN OF WAR at Oporto by an English Shipwright, and is particularly well adapted for a VESSEL OF WAR, having great deck room and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to

GIDEON NYE, JR.

Macao, 29th May, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES F. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWRIE FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be despatched for the above port in all the month. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the Undersigned, just landed from the "James Laing,"

Rough SPARS per lower Masts,

Sheathing COPPER and NAILS,

COIR ROPE and CANOAS,

Small ANCHORS and CHAINS,

PAINTS and PAINT OIL,

TURPENTINE,

Calcutta bottled BEER,

Brown and Pale SHERRY,

BRANDY and GIN,

Salt BEEF and PORK,

English HAMS,

Manilla CIGARS 4s and 5s Superior

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 25th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has always on hand for sale.

Superior WINES and LIQUORS, and articles of every description for Table use, &c., and may be had on the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praia Grande.

Macao, 4th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American BEEF and PORK in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex *San McKim*. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, via—

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,

Bengal Club Chutnies,

Essence of Chillies,

Curry paste,

Curry powder,

Tapp's sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish

Milk punch,

Lime juice,

Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,

Chilli vinegar, in pints

Plain vinegar, in quarts,

Beef Soup in 4 lb and 1 lb cansisters,

Veal Broth, do. do.

Mutton do. do. do.

Dried herbs.

Delicious pickled ox tongues in bags of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each.

Do Pork Brains, in bags,

Do Spiced collared beef, in the cansisters, packed in the haggard &c. &c. &c.

Apply to

or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed ex *Black Swan*, viz.

Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY,

Pinkies and HULLOCK'S PEAT,

English BRANDY, Castillon's old COGNAC, CLARETS, Chateau Lafite and Fausilho Medoc, SAUTERNE; BARRAC, CHERRY BRANDY, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, JAMS and JELLIES, Bottled FRUITS, Fresh SALMON in 4th cansisters.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

Calcutta BEER in bottles 4d per dozen, ex *Valent*

Hodgson's BEER in Wood

Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE 3d per Hhd.

do. do. STOUT 2d 25 p. do.

PORT WINE 8s to 10 per dozen

SHERRY 6s to 14 do.

CLARET 9 do.

BUCCELLAS 12 do.

PALE BRANDY 12 do.

CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases 16 do.

Manilla CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes 5s. & 4s.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

just arrived ex *San McKim*.

Moss BEER in half and quarter barrels.

Smoked BEEF.

Keg's of Tongues.

HAMS.

Berkley and Pine CHESTNUTS.

A Quantity of ALMONDS.

do. RAISINS.

do. FILBERTS.

do. MUSTARD.

American CRACKLES.

Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.

Kids of SALMON.

do. MACKAREL.

Sounds and Tongues.

Smoked red HERRING in cases.

American BUTTER in large and small bags.

A quantity of Cavendish Tobacco. Apply to

EDWARD BONTIN.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong—

English Sheathing Copper 16 & 20 oz.

Navy and Pilot Bread, FORD.

Duck and TWINE, BEAR.

Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.

Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.

White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.

Manilla ROPE.

do. CIGARS.

do. SUGAR 350 pounds.

do. COFFEE 110 do. and

an invoice of GINGHAM, Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board

Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 6 months sight; apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EAST India Company BILLS on Bengal apply to

23rd September, 1840. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following

SPICES in the original packages, just landed ex

Polkton.

3 cases BLACK CHESTNUTS contg. 8 dozen each.

30 do. CHESTNUTS do. 8 dozens each.

4 do. extra dried Bacon do. 4 sides each.

8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.

2 do. Tierced HAMS.

100 Kegs BUTTER do. 20 lbs each.

A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Dutch of

Gloves, Nonpareil, Matellora, Sicilian, RAGOUT,

CONDIMENT, STRAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 14th February, 1841.

FOR SALE.
RUM, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each.]
 Spanish BRANDY, of 86deg., in barrels containing 80
 SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
 CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
 Apply at the office of
 G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.
 Macao, 26th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.
 VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH, also a
 few pieces CAMELS; apply to
 HOOKER & LANE

FOR SALE
 by HOOKER & LANE.
 just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
 SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHPINES, SALTED HERRINGS,
 YARMOUTH BLOTHER, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
 CHEESE, COFFEES, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also
 WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
 and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
 on moderate terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
 now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
 INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6,
 27 " White Duck Light
 Canvas for upper sails, 1
 27 " do. do. 7
 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
 White Duck,
 White Drill.

LOST.
AN order for (4) four chests of BENGAL MERCHANT-
 DIZE drawn on the 19th instant on the Syed Khan
 has been lost this morning; the public are therefore
 cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties
 concerned request that should the order be met with, its
 sale or realization be prevented, and information given
 at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
 Macao, 26th May, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

By the *Waterwitch* arrived in the Hoogly on the 1st
 April the renewal of hostilities after the preliminaries
 of a treaty of peace, and the capture of the Bogue-forts
 became known in Calcutta. The *Maulmra* from the
 Sandheads 15th April, brings dates from Calcutta to
 the 10th only, and we have not by her received any
 papers either from Calcutta or Singapore, which latter
 place she left on the 19th. As might have been expected
 the Press of Calcutta is loud in censuring H. M. Plenipotentiary,
 for having allowed himself to be duped, and duped again,
 by the Chinese, and despairs of ever
 seeing China-affairs properly and creditably settled as
 long as they remain under the same management. We
 concur most heartily in this view of the subject, and
 think it not unlikely that the April mail, which may be
 brought on by steamer direct, may bring out the ap-
 pointment of a new Plenipotentiary in room of Admiral
 Elliot.

The Bengal government intended, it was said, sending
 out fresh reinforcements, and it was expected that a
 number of transports would be engaged for that service.
 In expectation of this event, many ships, intending to
 sail for freight to the Mauritius and other parts, had
 remained. There was a good number of merchant ships
 in port, fully equal, it was supposed, for the Govern-
 ment's exigencies. A new 5 per Cent loan had been
 opened by the Bengal Government. The dollars and
 Sycee now paying in Canton would, we fancy, be very
 welcome in Calcutta.

We have but few particulars to add to those we
 gave last week of the attack on Canton; negotiations
 having been resumed, no active hostilities have
 taken place since the 26th. On the 24th in the
 afternoon the *Algerine* took up a position below the
 Dutch folly, opposite a large sandbag battery where
 it is said no less than 64 guns were mounted. She
 opened her fire upon it; it was returned with great
 spirit by the Chinese. On the following day the
Hyacinth and *Modeste* attempted also to pass the
 rocks opposite Dutch folly but grounded, and the
 Steamer *Atalanta* also got upon the rocks. The
 boats were therefore sent to take and destroy the
 battery, which was accomplished after considerable
 resistance, and with some loss on our side. A num-
 ber of very fine gns, apparently of foreign manufac-
 ture were found in this fort. We copy from the
 Register a statement of the following casualties.

"Mr. Cornelius Fox, the first lieut. of the *Nimrod* lost
 his leg, and died soon after; Mr. Kendall, mate of the
 same ship had his right leg shattered by a shot below

the knee; the limb was amputated about a foot from
 the hip-joint; he is, we are glad to be able to state
 doing remarkably well; the *Nimrod* had also one sea-
 man killed—he shot himself by accident—and four
 wounded. Mr. Rendell, of the engineers, also lost his
 leg; it is supposed that the total of our loss amounts to
 about 8 killed and 30 wounded."

The loss the *Algerine* sustained, having been for
 a long while exposed to the fire from the battery.
 was, we are sorry to say, very considerable, but we
 have not heard particulars to be relied on.

On the 25th the British troops under command
 of Sir Hugh Gough were landed to the north west
 of Canton: the Chinese did not oppose their land-
 ing, but when they had left the banks of the river a
 large body of Tartar soldiers came down to attack
 the Steamer *Nemesis* then lying quite close to the
 shore. When near enough to do so with effect, the
 Steamer sent grapeshot amongst them with dreadful
 effect; many of the Tartars here bit the dust; the
 others fled with great precipitation.

On account of the difficulty of the ground, much
 delay was experienced in getting the guns and how-
 itzers up; but this was accomplished by dint of great
 exertion and perseverance. The English had been
 able to press into service, for dragging up the guns,
 a number of Chinese Coolies, how obtained we
 know not, for we can scarcely credit what is general-
 ly said, that these coolies were given to the English
 with the consent of the local authorities, with
 whom the wages for their labor were adjusted. In
 a very short time the four forts to the northward of
 Canton and a Tartar encampment were in posses-
 sion of the English, and all the Tartar troops driven
 into the City, and the cannon planted on the heights
 so as to command the town. The Tartars we are
 told, made a sortie and on approaching the English
 these made a manoeuvre which by the former was
 mistaken for a retreat; they disorderly followed the
 English into a low ground, where they found them-
 selves surrounded. A most destructive fire was
 now poured upon them, and a very great number of
 Tartars is said to have been killed. The loss of the
 English we have not heard stated with any degree
 of accuracy, but is said to have been but small.
 Since the occupation of the heights to the northward
 of Canton, and since the resumption of negotiations,
 the troops have remained encamped there, and we
 are told are being provided with provisions from
 the city. We learn that the inhabitants of a village
 near the encampment of the British troops, made
 an attack upon them, and that in consequence Major
 Pratt, commanding the Cameronianians, was sent to
 punish the offender, which was effectually done.
 When those in the city became aware of this partial
 resumption of hostilities, a number of white
 flags were exhibited on the walls, as a sign that
 they at least had no stomach for fighting.

Until now (Friday) our hopes of being able to
 lay any thing official regarding the treaty entered
 into between the local authorities of Canton and
 H. M. Plenipotentiary have been disappointed, and
 we can therefore only state such parts of it as are
 confidently stated on good authority to be the principal
 points, viz.

- 1st. The Chinese are to pay 6 millions of Dol-
 lars in 7 days.
- 2d. The Tartar-troops to remove 200 Le from
 Canton within the same period
- 3d. All British ships of war to leave the river
 as well as the troops.
- 4th. All the ports on the river to be entirely
 evacuated by the English.

This treaty was, we suppose, concluded on the
 26th; on the 27th the first million was paid in
 small sycee from the Pooching-ze's (Treasurers')
 office, and it is said that by the last advices from
 Canton (1st June) four millions had altogether been
 paid—the terms for the payment would expire on
 the 2d.

It is reported that the naval and military Com-
 manders in Chief have protested against the pro-
 visions of this treaty; this report requires however
 confirmation before we would attach much credit to
 it; we think it not unlikely that some difference
 of opinion may have existed as to the appropriation
 of the 6 millions of dollars, which we suppose is
 claimed as prize-money by the navy and army.
 We have heard opinions given that this money
 would all go into the government coffers—we sup-
 pose the parties entitled to it will get it, and it
 would not be difficult, we imagine, to refer to
 precedents for its appropriation. As regards the
 convention itself, it must be kept in mind that it
 was made with a provincial officer, the Kwang-chow.

foo, the first magistrate of the City, and not with the
 Imperial Commissioners, and that it does not affect
 the general question between the two countries in
 the least degree. The late attack on Canton was
 merely a punishment for the treachery of which its
 officers had been guilty in secretly preparing for an
 attack, whilst they were under engagements to H.
 M. Plenipotentiary that peace should not be inter-
 rupted. That punishment has been a severe one;
 not only have many houses and streets been destroy-
 ed by shot and fire, but a great number of the gar-
 rison have likewise been killed; not only have the
 resources of the province been wasted in preparing
 the attack, which has everywhere failed of success,
 but the Coeffers of the provincial treasury will have
 been completely drained by the ransom of 6 millions;
 and all these circumstances cannot fail, one should
 think, to produce a favorable effect for the future,
 nor will they again probably rely on superiority of
 numbers for success. In this respect the late attack
 on Canton must be considered one of the most bril-
 liant of military achievements; the English did not
 muster 3000 strong, whilst of Chinese the garrison
 in the City and the encampments close to it, cannot
 have been short of 50,000, upon the most moderate
 computation. Yet this multitude was discomfited
 by the small and gallant band, by superior science,
 discipline, and gallantry; and while the loss of the
 enemy has been very great in killed and wounded,
 that of the British has been very small, and is a
 proof of the military skill evinced in their evolutions.

The impression which the defeat of the Tartars will
 make on the Chinese will probably be very great,
 although we much fear that much of its force will
 be lost, by the military operations having been in-
 terrupted at too early a moment, and by not impos-
 ing heavier conditions upon the city's garrison.
 Canton being surrounded by the English by land
 and water, the town was completely at their mercy,
 and the treacherous attack of the Chinese on the
 evening of the 21st well deserved that the troops
 should be more severely dealt with, and that they
 should only have been permitted to evacuate the
 city on laying down their arms. The convention
 now entered into only stipulates that they are to
 evacuate Canton in seven days and to remove to a
 distance of at least 200 le or 50 to 60 miles. What
 guarantee has been given that this should be done
 we know not; the bare promise of a Chinese func-
 tionary is too much at a discount to make it pas-
 current at this time of day.

The third provision of the treaty is the removal
 of all the ships of war and troops from the river,
 and the fourth that all the forts are to be evacuated
 entirely. It is likewise said that the Chinese
 promise not to molest merchants, and that in fact trade
 is to be carried on there as usual, although no pro-
 tection will be any longer afforded to British mer-
 chants by their own government. We think many
 grave objections may justly be made to the two last
 provisions of the treaty. The entire evacuation of
 the ships and troops will give a fine opportunity to
 the high Mandarins to misrepresent matters, and in
 their reports to the emperor to make the retreat of
 the English appear as a flight; had the Tartar-
 troops been obliged to lay down their arms, the fact
 would have been too notorious for concealment, but
 the payment of the six millions they may keep a
 secret from Imperial ears, and refill the treasury
 by forced contributions from Hong and Salt-mer-
 chants and other rich men of the province.

That the Bogue-forts are to be again given up to
 the Chinese (though not till after they shall have been
 utterly destroyed) is a fact which would give color
 to any reports of the British having suffered a de-
 feat, which the Mandarins may choose to send to
 Peking, and thus in a great measure weaken the
 effect the attack on Canton would otherwise have
 made. Whatever to the contrary H. M. Plenipo-
 tentiary may tell the Imperial Government on reach-
 ing Tien-tsin, it is not likely, that, habitual liars
 as the Chinese are, they will judge others by a
 standard different from themselves, and give credit
 to what is told them by a foreign officer.

If it is at all intended, which we can hardly be-
 lieve, to allow the trade of Canton to proceed unin-
 terruptedly, then we must say it appears to us a
 very rash measure to take all the ships of war out of
 the river, and, by leaving British merchants unpro-
 tected, force the trade again into the hands of neu-
 trals to the great loss and detriment of British mer-
 chants; for even should any of these be bold enough
 to return to Canton, it is evident that they can do
 so only at great risk to their persons and prop-
 erty. But if it is intended, and this we think

not unlikely, again to blockade the river, some time surely ought to be given British merchants to realize, or at all events, to place in safety, the enormous amount of British property now warehoused in Canton at the express invitation of H. M. Plenipotentiary? This officer, it is said, is anxious without delay to proceed to the northward; we know not what his plans there may be, but a delay until he can be joined by other forces, would to the uninitiated appear desirable, particularly when a stay here of a few weeks longer would be of the greatest advantage to British interests. But hitherto the interests of the British merchants have not been much regarded by H. M. Plenipotentiary, and judging of the future by the past, we see no good reason to suppose they will be now.

We suspect that the conditions of the treaty have been made what they are in order to force a trade at Hongkong, whither H. M. Plenipotentiary may suppose British merchants will go when they cannot carry on trade with safety at Canton, and now at all events the then Superintendent's threat made two years ago, "that he would make Canton too hot to hold any English," will become true. We do not, however, from this coincidence, consider H. M. Plenipotentiary a true Prophet, his threat having had reference to a much earlier period. If Capt. Elliot intends by this means to foster the young colony of Hongkong, then we suppose he will again resort to a blockade of the river; but if that be his intention we cannot see the propriety of the Wangtung fort being evacuated, the keeping a garrison in which would greatly facilitate an effectual blockade; nor do we exactly see why Wangtung fort should at all enter into a convention of which the ransom of the City of Canton was the sole object.

We hope something official will soon appear, it being possible, although not very likely, that the convention be different from what we have above stated.

The fire-rafts of the Chinese, in which these had the greatest confidence, never doubting for a moment that by their means the whole English squadron would be destroyed, have in no instance been successful against the enemy, but their miscarriage has caused to themselves considerable damage, several packhouses on both sides of the river having been fired by them. It is said Howqua has been a heavy loser by fire, several of his packhouses having been burnt, and about 10,000 bales of Cotton destroyed. The destruction of property by fire must altogether have been very considerable.

We publish below from the *Repository* a proclamation from the Kwang-chow-foo, issued on the 20th, only a day before the general attack was to be made. This is an instance of aggravated treachery, for he must have been well aware of the preparations that were making for the attack. It seems to be one of the duties of Mandarines in high stations to lie with the greatest effrontery; nor do they seem conscious of thereby deserving contempt. The double dealing of public officers is so well known by the people that it has become proverbial—and the example set by their superiors is sedulously imitated by them in their transactions of every day life. It will be a long while before the Chinese shall be morally regenerated.

The worst feeling is said to have existed between the Tartar and Chinese troops when in garrison in the City of Canton. The Tartars are said to have incensed the Chinese by contumelious treatment of several of their officers, the tail of one of whom they said are to have cut off, and taken the life of another. A fight is said to have been the consequence, in which about 200 men have been killed. Many of the mandarins, even before conclusion of the convention, have withdrawn to San-shwuy. On the gates of the city is written in large characters "Meen-chen"—cease (or avoid) fighting.

We understand that several foreign merchants again occupy their factories at Canton. None have been materially injured, except the Greek, British and Dutch houses.

It was much feared that the Steamer *Atlanta* would not be got off from the rocks and that she would be totally lost. By the last accounts from Canton we are glad to learn that she is again afloat, and that the injuries she sustained are not so bad as was at first feared. This accident to the *Atlanta*

has reduced the Steam flotilla, consisting formerly of five, to only one vessel, three having been sent to India with despatches. We suppose that their return from India cannot be expected so soon as was anticipated, the *Entreprise* having been sent to Bombay for repairs, whither she will probably be followed by the *Queen*. The *Madagascar* we believe was also in need of repairs. It is said that two steamers, the *Lord Auckland* and *Enosia*, are ready to come on from Bombay, and we see in the *Sing. Free Press* of 6th May, that a report had reached there of two Iron Steamers having arrived from England at the Cape and sailed again for the eastward. We hope their destination may be China.

LUSO BRITANNIC THEATRE.—From our advertising columns it will be seen that the subscribers to this theatre are requested to attend a meeting to be held there next Monday at noon, to take into consideration the best mode of disposing of the house, furniture &c.; the owner of the ground, which has most liberally been lent to the Theatre, rentfree, being about building on it. The scenery and other properties, it is to be hoped, will, if not reserved for future times, by the subscribers, fall into hands by which they will soon be made use of again. We regret the necessity of putting down the house, which however was never intended for a permanent building, the probability of its removal to make room for other buildings being always contemplated, and also regret that circumstances did not permit more frequent performances. The subscribers will we hope, remember with pleasure the several agreeable moments they passed there, and more particularly the two closing performances on Friday and Monday last, which, although we wish by no means to speak disparagingly of the former efforts of our amateurs, were certainly the best we have witnessed there. The performance of the *BANKS OF SEVILLE*, arduous as it must be for amateurs, was in particular, very well performed. *Don Bartolo* (by whom we learn the whole expense of the two evening's entertainment was defrayed) *Figaro Rosina*, the *Comte Almaviva*, *Basilio*, all were perfect in their parts, and old *Bertha* seemed to be a great favorite with the audience; the orchestra also deserves to be mentioned with praise. In the pantomime the two ladies imitated the fair sex very creditably, and many of its ludicrous incidents kept the audience in great good humour. We are sorry that for some time to come at least we cannot again look forward to repetitions of this amusement.

Although we do not agree with the Editor of the *Friend of India* in the view he takes of the non-liability of the British Government to protect the holders of Capt. Elliot's Opium-scrip, we have copied an article from that paper, which contains some pretty correct views on affairs here. It is very shrewdly therein observed that the treaty of peace would render war hereafter inevitable. The apprehension of the *Friend of India* have been fully verified—but although we may regret that the management of these most important affairs be in incompetent hands, we fear that many months must yet elapse before a new first Plenipotentiary can arrive from England; we hope however that on the news-reaching of the Admiral's resignation, another will be sent out without loss of time, as from Lord Palmerston's declaration in the House of Commons, it never was the intention of Government to give the chief management of affairs into the hands of the present Plenipotentiary.

We have been favored with a translation of a fresh proclamation by the Imperial Commissioners offering rewards for the taking or killing of Englishmen. This was stuck up at Casa Branca and by some, it is said, at the Temple near the barrier on Saturday last. It is evident that these proclamations were intended to assist the general movement the Chinese contemplated making for the expulsion of the British forces.—At present we imagine they fall dead upon the ear of the public. There is however one circumstance in the present proclamation which must be gratifying to the friends of Capt. Elliot, and humiliating to H. E.'s adversaries—which is that his value is now rated at fully double by the Chinese to what it was in former similar documents. The Chinese are generally said to be good discriminators of character, and may have detected some latent quality in that of H. M. Plenipotentiary that has hitherto escaped the attention of his countrymen, who, we believe, set no

greater value upon him now than they did nearly a year since, after reading his despatch of 28th November, 1859.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Guns.—After a great many pieces had latterly been cast, it was suggested, that they ought to be tried. Several officers were therefore despatched for this purpose, and on firing some simultaneously, they all burst and killed the gunners! The Emperor on hearing of this, feels very indignant at the unnecessary loss of life, and directs that the founders, be severely punished. Though in many respects superior to his vassal, the King of Siam, Taoukwang is in gunnery far behind the Lord of the white elephant. The former instead of casting new cannon, buys up old ones, being certain that they must be good, as having been formerly used and served the purpose, whilst it is very doubtful whether new ones will ever prove serviceable.

Fortifications. One of the engineers entrusted with erecting works along the coast, has reported to the Emperor, that the object was accomplished. H. M. however, is not satisfied with his labour, but has commanded, that at all the paves, mountains, defiles, and approaches (to forts) shall be built to beat the barbarians off, or intercept them in their retreat.

Notwithstanding the large allowances taken from the provincial treasury, in order to fortify Amoy, the people have had to contribute immense sums to finish the batteries. At present however innumerable guns are mounted, the whole shore is begirt with cannon, and the entrance into the harbour, according to the opinion of the Admiral a matter of impossibility. Large numbers of militia have been embodied to fight against the enemies of their country, but many in whom the love of money was stronger than patriotism, have run away in whole detachments, taking with them their advance of pay. This is indeed detestable. The knavery of these low minded vagabonds is inexplicable, because the monarch has ordered to report every wounded man to his gracious consideration, and then he would have shown compassion towards him. Now they do not even wait to get wounded in the service of their country, but withdraw from the only chance of obtaining lasting glory.

To render the defence of maritime China still more effective, gunnery is to be diligently practised in all the harbours. The soldiers are to become very expert in killing the enemy, and to slaughter every body that approaches, without mercy.

APPEAL AGAINST THE USE OF TORTURE.—A very able article penned by a censor gives a remarkable instance of the misapplication of torture. Some innocent people were brought up in one of the Houph districts, before a court of justice and placed in the presence of a relentless Mandarin. Having committed no crime, they pleaded not guilty, and were then under the most atrocious circumstances subjected to excruciating suffering, to extort a confession. They soon expired in dreadful agony, and their relations immediately reported the matter to the higher authorities. No notice was however taken of their petition, the provincial Government refusing to act in this matter, until a censor dared to detail this senseless proceeding to the Court, where the whole transaction has met with condign abhorrence.

YELLOW RIVER.—The water has again begun to overflow its banks during the spring. Taoukwang, thinking that there must be something wrong amongst the idols, has immediately charged his agents to make sacrifices to certain gods, whose names he specifies, that they may keep the river under control.

We have been kindly furnished with the following Edict from the Keun-min-foo of Casa Branca, in a translation from Mr. Gonçalves, and have retranslated it.

EDICT FROM THE KEUN-MIN-FOO.

CHUN, the Magistrate of Heng-shan, by these presents, informs the public that having duly considered the communication from the Procurator of Maeso, saying that the Chinese shroffs when called upon to shroff money, make it at practice to refuse dollars either saying they are of low standard or that they are mixed with copper or lead; so much so in-

deed that from a hundred they have refused fifty dollars, to the no small annoyance of the merchants; that at same time all due precautions should be taken against Chinese rogues who coin false dollars, or inlay them with copper or lead; but as regards the shroffs they ought to be ruled by what is right, and not resort to these tricks; and for this he, the Procurador, represents to the Magistrate of Heangshan that they should regulate themselves by the practice obtaining at Canton, and not by deductions injure the merchants, &c.—Now, as regards foreign money, the same has been the practice always in Macao as in Canton with regard to deductions and percentage; what then is the motive for you to change it? Therefore, in consequence of the communication from the Procurador of Macao, this is published that it may be known in all the shops and by all the traders of Macao, that from this day forward the foreign current money is to be shroffed in exactly the same manner as has been the custom in former times, and that they may not make unnecessary deductions. If they meet with dollars which ought really never to have been current, or on which there ought justly to be a deduction, yet even then they must look to the public convenience, and not make the slightest extortion, and must thus be ruled by reason and honesty. Whoever, therefore, should act to the contrary, as soon as it shall come to the knowledge of the Magistrate, he shall be severely punished, and no favor shown.

Obey and oppose not! A special Edict.

10th day, 4th moon, 31st year of Taotkwang (20th May, 1841)

From the Canton Register.

PROCLAMATION,

From the Kwangchowfoo.

By Ye, acting Kwangchowfoo, for the proper understanding of affairs.

It is generally known that on account of fighting with the English nation all intercourse with them was forbidden; but now, military operations having ceased, and peaceful arrangements being under consideration, all kinds of provisions are permitted to be sold to them; it is therefore proper that I issue a proclamation on this account, as follows, for the full information of all compradors; if any Englishmen require provisions you are permitted, as formerly, to sell to them; you are also permitted to furnish the English sailors with provisions and to buy and sell with them as formerly. Oppose not. A special proclamation 4th moon, 7th day. (May 27).

From the Chinese Repository for May.

"You, the acting prefect of Canton, issues this edict for public information, in order to calm the feelings of the merchants, and to tranquillize commercial business. It appears that the detachments of troops for Canton have all successively arrived; the laws for the army, however, are very strict, and without being commissioned, soldiers can never move about to create disturbance." Still it is feared that, as the military hosts are gathered in clouds, the merchants of all nations here engaged in commerce, hearing thereof, will tremble with alarm, not knowing where these things will end. Some, frightened out of their wits, may abandon their goods and secretly go away; and others may not know whether to expect quiet or danger; while all cherish their fearful apprehensions. These foreign merchants who are respectfully obedient, are viewed as no ways different from the children of the celestial dynasty; and the imperial commissioner and general pacificator of the rebels, and the high ministers and just commissioners, with their excellencies the governor and lieutenant-governor, managing all things with due consideration, as surely will not involve the good and the upright in trouble. These merchants, being respectfully obedient, ought to be protected from all injury, and the goods which they have brought with them ought also to be preserved in safety. It is therefore right to issue this edict for full information. And accordingly, this is published, for the assurance of the merchants of every country trading at Canton: to you, who have always been respectfully obedient and long enjoyed commerce, the high officers of the celestial dynasty in fulfilling the gracious pleasure of his imperial majesty towards foreigners, will give full protection to the utmost of their strength. Should native robbers and bandits come out to plunder or molest you, they shall be punished with increased severity; and any goods carried off shall be restored, so that the smallest loss shall not be sustained. And you, the said foreign merchants, ought also, on your part, to remain quiet in your lawful pursuits, continuing your trade as usual without alarm or suspicion; but joining with the disturbed affairs will give occasion for subsequent repentance. A special edict.

PROCLAMATION BY THE THREE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Yen, by imperial command the rebel quelling general, Lung, Assistant commissioner and high minister, and Yang, Assistant Commissioner and high minister, every where make known their commands.

Military operations have at present ceased, but as the village and marine troops have not yet been generally informed on the subject, we again issue, clearly to make known our commands. On this account therefore this is kindly proclaimed to the officers and troops of every Province and every military station, to the village troops, and seamen for their full information. Do every one of you remain in your encampments and keep quietly on your guard. You must not disorderly create disturbance, but decidedly arrest native traitors. Should you meet with the barbarian merchants of any nation going on shore for purposes of commerce and mutual trade, you must not confusedly proceed to seize them. If you dare obstinately, to disobey incoherently desiring to obtain merit your conduct, together with those who buy by force and force provisions all without paying the money, shall be exhibited by examinations and forthwith shall you be punished according to martial law. Let each one tremblingly obey. Oppose not. A special edict.

Taotkwang, 31st year, 4th moon, and 6th day.

(29th May, 1841.) 2 June.

By request for the Canton Press, J. L. S.

PROCLAMATION OFFERING REWARDS FOR THE TAKING OR KILLING OF ENGLISHMEN.

The High Imperial Commissioners Yihshan, Lungwan and Yangling issue the following general orders, to make known the scale of rewards that are to be granted.

In extraordinary times, the state reserves rewards to be bestowed upon worthy heroes for their eminent merits in order to distinguish the successful individuals under difficulties.

The rebellious English have since last year, from the time they created disturbance at Tinghae and subsequently, defied heaven and outraged reason. Trusting to their numbers, they have been extremely encroaching, and attacked and conquered our frontier districts. They have wantonly with an snatching hand committed plunder, dug up the mouldering bones in the graves, and destroyed the rural cottages of the people; so that the fat (of the inhabitants) is wholly consumed, whilst they are flayed and their very marrow is sucked. Amongst a thousand bones the voices of the cock and dog is scarcely heard. Chastity has been put at defiance, women have been dishonored, and children of 3 covids high have not escaped (this fate).

At Canton they have again pretended to ask for peace, and availing themselves of our unprepared state, seduced both friends and foes to prove traitors within and without; they have both stood forward, and then ratlike receded; they have been spying about to cause misery and injury to the people. Those who are far and near detect them, and those within and without gnash their teeth at them.

We, the generals, have received orders purposely to attack them, and led forward our soldiers to their slaughter, going beyond the frontier to rescue the people from fire and water, and as devouring conquerors to catch this rebellious race, to make food of their flesh and use their skins for sleeping (mattresses).

We therefore early strengthen the courage of the multitude, that they may stick to their backs and take them by the horns (like buffaloes). We very much hope that you will be of one mind. The civilians and military officers, as well as the gentry, army and people of Kwangtung have generally been famous for their adherence to a just cause, and always been conversant with rectitude. Your bills and sag are the abode of the heroic and intelligent, of no ordinary but exquisite material.

At this time the tempest which will be hurled upon the English has gathered, and comprehensive plans have been matured. You ought all to be grateful for the saving care, which the sacred Lord takes of you. In comparable will be the merits reaped when heaven visits them. Your fortunes in the neighbouring villages will be made, your merits will be inscribed on bamboo and silk, and a pendant seal attached to the patents. Superior men invite the most intelligent amongst you. Plenty and felicity will alternately visit you and the lower orders will enjoy the blessings of peace.

We, the generals, abide by our oath as to water, we keep a hold upon the law as if it were a mountain; when we issue orders we act up to them, and shall not postpone the rewards.

We therefore issue again our injunctions, and distinctly draw up a scale of rewards, to repay them for the calamity in which you are involved and revenge those that have sacrificed their lives.

If we in the morning report your merits to the Emperor, they will be in the evening announced (to the people in general); take a warning and do not again the same thing what took place at Chisan (when the soldiers and people fled). Thus you will be as firm as a rock in the peary sea (the waters of Canton). Let each obey this implicitly, do not slight it. A special proclamation.

The scale of rewards is as follows:

Whoever can seize Elliot, and deliver him over, no matter whether he be a soldier or citizen, shall receive a reward of 100,000 Dollars, and on the fact being represented to the Emperor, he shall obtain forthwith official rank and a peacocks feather.

Whoever can seize the subordinates of Elliot, as Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, Keabape? and others, and deliver them over, shall receive 50,000 Dollars, and on being reported to the Emperor obtain the fifth official rank and a peacocks feather.

Whoever can make plans and burn English Barbarian ships of war, shall receive the reward according to the number of masts, for each 1000 Dollars, for a boat 3000. Whoever catches a captain of robbers alive (naval and military officers) shall according to the scale obtain an increased reward. If there are goods on board, the whole shall be his prize.

The other nations that are respectfully obedient, shall be allowed to trade as formerly. Let the military and people abstain from molesting their cargo vessels, in order to show the difference. If you, however dare wilfully disobey, you will be indeed severely punished.

Whoever can seize an English white barbarian shall receive a reward of 200 dollars; for each head he cuts off 100 dollars; he who seizes a black barbarian, shall receive a reward of 50 dollars, and for each head he cuts off 30 dollars.

4th month, 9th day.—May, 29th 1841.

Stuck up at Casa Branca.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May ARRIVED FROM
30. (B.) Multrein, Guy, Calcutta & Singapore.
31. .. City of Palaces, Sheriff, do. do.

June
2. .. Harlequin, .. do. do.
3. (A.) Barbara, .. Singapore.

PASSENGERS PER
Maulmein, M. C. Stewart.

May SAILED FOR
25. (B.) Emma, Mann, London.

June
1. .. Aden, Ponsonby, do.
2. (A.) Narragansett, Crocker, New York.
3. (B.) Bella Marina, Wickham, London.
4. .. Sanderson, Bushby, do.
5. .. Duke of Lancaster, Hargraves, London.
6. .. Regina, Poole, Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGER PER
Narragansett, Mr. W. K. Low.
The Island Queen is under dispatch for Bombay.
The Waterwitch arrived at Madras on the 26th March, and on the 1st of April news of her arrival in the Hoogly reached Calcutta. The Falkstone arrived in Madras on the 29th March.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England,—Fring, Gemini, Greyhound, Albin, Transport Prince George, Ann Griffiths, Gondoller, John Bull.

From Calcutta,—Savarn, Isabella Robertson, Kitty, Bengal Packet, Medusa, Sea Queen, Anlars, Thomas Grenville.

From Bombay,—Mary Gordon, Brigand, Tweed.
From Singapore—Lascar, Simplicitas, Herblinger, Sultan.

LATE-Y DATE, from ENGLAND, 4th February via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 9th January via England. CALOUTTA, 10th April Maulmein. BOMBAY, 24th March via Calcutta SINGAPORE, 17th May Maulmein JAVA, 1st April Ann Mc.Kim. MANILA, 3rd May Island Queen.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.
Fort William, 1214 Hogg, Jardine M. & Co.
Earl of Clare, 910 Scott.
Amazon, — Campbell,
Lowjee Family, — Ayres, Dent & Co.
Thomas Lowrie, 450 Graham,
Castle Huntly, 1330 Reddie, Macvicar & Co.
Candahar, 620 Keir,
Susan, — Mullens, Turner & Co.
Scalby Castle, 1274 Johnston, H. Rustonjee.
Coromandel, 603 Ryan, Fox Rawson & Co.
[& Co.]

Forfarshire, — McCarthy, Ferguson Leighton
AMERICAN.
Lema, Endicott, Russell & Co.
Sumatra, Silver, Wainwright & Co.
Huntress, Lovett, Olyphant & Co.
Morrison, Benson,

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VOL. 6, No. 37.]

Macao, Saturday, 12th June, 1841.

[No. 297.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

of the

Bark 'AMAZON.'

(Now at anchor in the Tyne)

JOHN SMITH

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE,

that

On Friday next, the 18th Instant,

He will put up for unreserved sale.

(On account of whom it may concern,)

PRECISELY AT 12 O'CLOCK,

In the auction room,

(back building of the Albion Hotel.)

Under the sanction of the Deputy Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China,

by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

the

BRITISH BARK 'AMAZON,'
of Liverpool,

Of the burden of 423¹/₂ tons or thereabout;

With all her masts, yards, rigging, stores, &c., as she will lie in the Tyne on the day of sale; she was built at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in 1839.

For particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.

At the same time will be sold, 1 Chronometer, 1 Barometer, 1 Sympies-meter, 1 Sextant, 1 Quadrant, 11 Charts and 1 copy of Horsburgh's Directory.

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE.—The vessel will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down. Twenty per cent to be paid immediately after the sale, or approved security given; the rest to be paid within three days from date of the sale.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Some time during this month (of which due notice will be given,) HOOKER & LANE, have been requested to sell, to the high bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve,

48 Barrels Salt Beef.

50 000 lbs Ship Biscuit.

2000 " Soap.

36 Jars Manila Crackers.

20 " do. Chocolate.

20 Tins Spanish do.

120 Cases of Gin.

8 Casks of do.

500 Dozens of Brandy.

20 Casks of do.

18 Barrels Spanish Brandy.

10 " Manila Rum.

20 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.

50 " Superior Sherry.

20 " Madeira.

50 " Beer.

120 " Porter.

16 Jars Hog Lard.

Hams, Glassware tobacco pipes, and various other articles.

Macao, 10th May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were distributed in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suco on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs Hooker & Lane,
China.

NOTICE.—GOLD COINS, "British," "Spanish," "Patriot," and "American," gold coins, will be purchased by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Macao, 4th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of THOMAS FOX Esq., in our establishment ceased this day.

STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight.—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

WANTED.—A CHIEF and SECOND MATE for a 600 Ton Ship in the Transport Service—apply, with testimonials of character and ability, to

G. FEARON.

Macao, 11th May, 1841.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned will continue to grant policies in this Office at the usual rates.

MAI VICAR & Co.

Agents, Bombay Commercial Ins. Society.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Ship AFFOLINE, Captain DEANE, 440 Tons. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 4th June, 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE full rigged Clipper Brig JANE, under the British Flag, of about 250 tons Register, new measurement; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; was built for a MAN OF WAR at Oporto by an English Shipwright, and is particularly well adapted for a VESSEL OF WAR, having great deck room and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

Macao, 29th May, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOWRIE FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be despatched for the above port in all the month. Apply

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palaces and Harlequin, and for sale on moderate terms: Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts. do. do. Port. [dozen cases.] Bass Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5 Pickled Herrings, in small kegs. Bengal Sealing Wax. Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

For every description, always on hand for sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In the Godowns of B. Barretto, Esq.

(near the Custom House.)

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 5th INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, without limit or reserve (on account of whom it may concern,) 596 bars of Iron, 44 Bales of Damaged Bombay Cotton, 1 keg of Mustard, 1 barrel of Sugar, 1 cask of Sherry, 2 casks of Ham, 6 firkins of Butter, 3 cases of Cherry Brandy, 95 barrels of Pork, 4 casks of Brandy, and sundries.

Macao, 7th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has always on hand for sale.

Superior WINES and LIQUORS, and articles of every description for Table use, &c., and may be had on the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande. Macao, 4th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American BEEF and PORK in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex *Ann McKim*. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the Undersigned, just landed from the "James Loring," Rough SPARS per lower Masts, Sheathing COPPER and NAILS, COIR ROPE and CANOAS, Small ANCHORS and CHAINS, PAINTS and PAINT OIL, TURPENTINE, Calcutta bottled BEER, Brown and Pale SHERRY, BRANDY and GIN, Salt BEEF and PORK, English HAMS, Manila CIGARS 4s and 3s Superior.

A. A. Da MELLO.

Macao, 25th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases, Bengal Clich Chutnies, Essence of Chillies, Curry paste, Curry powder, Tappas, for meat, made dishes & fish, Milk punch, Lime juice, Lemon syrup, for Lemonade, Chilli vinegar, in pints, Plain vinegar, in quarts, Beef Soup in 4 lb and 1 lb canisters, Veal Broth, do. do. Mutton do. do. do. Dried herbs. Delicious pickled ox tongues in bags of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each, Do Pork Brawn, in kegs, Do Spiced collared beef, in tin canisters, packed tin hoglard &c. &c. &c.

Apply to HOOKER & LANE, Macao, or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed ex *Black Swan*, viz. Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY, Pitman and Bullock's PORT, English BRANDY, Castillon's old COGNAC, CLARKE, Chateau Lafite and Paillet Medoc, SAUTERNE, BARBAC, CHERRY BRANDY, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, JAMS and JELLIES, Bottled FRUITS, Fresh SALMON in 4th canisters.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED. Calcutta BEER in bottles 4 per dozen, ex *Falcon* Hodgson's BEER in Wood Ethiot's and Taylor's PALE ALE 30 per Hhd. do. do. Stout 25 " do. Port wine 8 to 10 per dozen SHERRY " 6 to 14 " do. CLARET " 9 " do. BUCKLEAS " 8 " do. PALE BRANDY " 9 " do. CHAMPAGNE 015 020 cases 4 16 " do. Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 3s & 4s.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

just arrived *Es Ann McKim.*

Mess Beef in half and quarter barrels.
Smoked Beef.
Keg's of Tongues.
HAMS.
Berkley and Pine CHEESES.
A Quantity of ALMONDS.
do. RAISINS.
FILBERTS.
MUSTARD.
American CRACKERS.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
Kids of SALMON.
do. MACKAREL.
SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Smoked red HERRING in cases.
American BUTTER in large and small kegs.
A quantity of Cavendish TOBACCO. Apply to
EDWARD BONTEIN.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong.—
English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz
Navy and Pilot BREAD, FLOUR.
DUCK and TWINE, BEEF.
Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.
Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.
White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.
Manila ROPE.
do. CIGARS.
do. SUGAR 360 peculs.
do. COFFER 110 do. and
as Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
C. V. GILLESPIE.
or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board
Macao, 24th March, 1841.

NOTICE.—Published for Sale at the Canton Press
Office. "The lastest reprintment of Miss Keou-
Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact;
translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume,
on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Holkstone.
9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. (HEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tierces HAMS.
100 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.
Macao, 15th Feby. 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.

RUM, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
Apply at the office of
G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 26th March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a
few pieces CAMLETS; apply to
HOOKE & LANE.

FOR SALE

by **HOOKE & LANE.**
just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIES, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHINESALTED HERRINGS,
YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERS and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.

LOST.

AN order for (4) four chests of BENGAL MERCHANT-
DIZE drawn on the 19th Instant on the *Syde Khan*
has been lost this morning; the public are therefore
cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties con-
cerned request that should the order be met with, its
sale or realization be prevented, and information given
at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—As the Canton Press Office: A NAR-
RATIVE of the SHIPWRECK of the KITE in a
letter from Mrs. Anne Noble to a friend; second
Edition price 50 cents

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office, ESOP'S
FABLES, in Chinese with a free and a literal
translation into English; by SLOTH, price \$2 a Copy.
TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance. \$ 12
For six Months. \$ 7
For three \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had
at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Statement of the Export of Tea and Silk to Great Britain from 1st July 1840.

Black Tea, lbs.

Green Tea, lbs.

Ship's names.	Bohea	Congou	Caper	Souchong	Sorts.	H. Muey.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe	Twankay	Hyson.	Herson Skin.	Young Hyson	Gun- powder	Imperial	Total.	Silk.
William Barras		114301	3869						145487	113313	11903		11969	720	331,562	
Mary Elizabeth	80041	179877							20107	49780			23639	17903	371,340	65
Bakely	17796	90671					13810	4000	93515	38384	9769	15112	43718	27363	351,861	
Lytheland		150511				4000	8921		59292	38154		2417	1648	2928	273,876	100
Isabella		318193	35	19112	120	120	6839	23897	67719			18150	96180	57713	608,578	181
Psyche		94349		2366		866	2340	866	21220	6964	16960	247	55837	36370	238,175	132
Francois Yates		15735						9024	59671		3253	33837	9837	4117	135,534	120
Louisa Bailie		228861		10063			10063	17161	4859	51917		4165	45645	77997	449,334	184
Barossa		230237	31565	30597		14620	3933	33041	131693	34135	26864	63586	84111	20181	713,563	
Tomatin		47692		8333	4963		400	5193		1611	1452	120211	85217	16390	291,462	29
Prima Donna		100069	1876	5046						3324	7345	64408	42823	12775	247,166	
John O'Gaunt		512962													545,215	
Charles Kerr		613866											6533	5066	625,465	
Lloyds		453303											5889	4265	464,497	
Parrock Hall		293069	616	33234	20141		1600	5869		2840	11805	55698	35234	11488	471,894	
Chieftain		95360		9715				400		6839	37296	162484	95325	17753	418,172	
Java		633519	9880	30765			16424		9437	22391			2717	2216	727,128	
Herald		263041		10229				22738	4890	3203		1142	2866	2666	310,574	
Westbrook		306400	5800					21225	7305			13528			334,056	
Scotland		402390	13280	7549						5417					428,638	
Mellish	38438	380322	3837	16082	5891		21345	8711		2146	3421	1274	15005	13844	490,116	
Clifford	18440	538419	1279	30007			13751	9291							608,787	
Dartmouth		738032	8400					37228		37303					820,963	
Kingston		676921	30352						25045			12288	1076	1052	646,734	
Das. of Clarence		270882	7861	51424			14813			32423					386,203	
Orleans		605409	5561					57949		93199	4297	46718	7914	8341	827,478	128
Premier		401561	11200	72843		37069	17781	48973		30029		687	21170	14840	656,153	
Mary Catherine		417915	9234						26885						454,034	
Ann Laing		420211														
Charlotte		425630		1156			4971	8657		4171			12497	10133	442,841	
Recovery	40521	518778	3950	7760			7220	19897	37944	16648		5324	3688	4185	664,617	
Monarch	41438	598071		6883	3233	7554	2456	10301	15640	7196		3099	2007	2687	697,965	
Julius Caesar		726914	2761					66714	61909	14344		47598	7465	4673	932,378	
Chebar		299682	62166				1659	25280		6985		40783	7204	5424	449,163	
Elisa		746228	17438	73448			88878	8385	11016				6158	4203	897,051	
Minerva	31420	394916	3598	3693				4006							437,623	
St. George		275711	6155		2092										283,898	
James Ewing		224635		4100				13906	8724	4957		5741	2666	2666	295,395	
Anna Maria		181111	45916					60238	60238	60645		27291	1921	1540	378,662	
Bella Marina		462207	32611		20735			8634	63077			14675	14666	11841	648,446	130
Fort William		1293878	43323	18525	10242	31603	13072	93597	8753	33949	7669		19729	9843	1,584,160	
Sealey Castle		1202556	48081	32156	623	32446	55609	75100	18993	77878		21838	32355	24668	1,622,302	
Francis Smith		774143	58801				23737	62847	21520	27611	3194	7241	6157	5519	995,870	
Laidman's		212892	8003	12296	7667		1707	11044	32552	1904		10823	20872	14334	334,093	
Bonma		321075	4909		266				86675	40304			28264	18610	500,103	
Vanboe		372595				8160			20419	5394			24644	313927	445,139	
D. of Lancaster		448234	25896	14733			8836		10226	33880	1876	12563	16683	14977	680,504	
Amity	21924	247009	7604	5339	2026	1666	11634	13693	19022	10819		57616	24820	7344	473,516	8
Sandersons		343995							29457						373,452	
Aden		263220	16486			6060		6000	1924	35312	12650	1620		1432	348,161	
	288,017	19,878,745	531,932	510,442	83,960	137,903	299,838	709,674	1,237,278	1,042,197	148,721	877,532	953,485	819,546	27,197,073	

Cargoes of several ships not yet despatched, estimated at 2,000,000.

(From the *Legend of India*, February 23th.)

CHINA.—The novelty of the intelligence received last week from China, has now worn off, and the first burst of indignation at the demolition of those hopes which had been justly entertained from the magnitude of the expedition, has subsided. Leisure has been afforded for examining more calmly the result of the undertaking, and for comparing our acquisitions with our reasonable expectations. This more tranquil review however has only served to confirm the impression first made, that under abler management, we should have gained far more than we have. Among these expectations, that of obtaining full compensation for the confiscated opium was so moot in the minds of those who were smarting under the effects of the seizure; but we cannot class their hopes among those which reason would have sanctioned. That the Chinese were not bound by any law which obtains among civilized or barbarous nations to make good the value of contraband articles seized in their own waters, and confiscated by the laws of the empire, we have heretofore endeavoured to shew. The confiscation was legal according to the international law of Europe, and the peculiar laws of China; however violent and illegal might have been the mode of effecting it. Whether a legal seizure effected by an illegal process, would be valid according to European law, we leave to the juriconsults; but the declaration of Her Majesty's Ministers, that they did not send an armament to China, to wage an Opium war, ought to have warned those who were unhappily interested in the confiscation, against the indulgence of any sanguine hopes of relief. If the sum obtained by Captain Elliot as an indemnity was that which was originally fixed by the Ministry at home, it must be clear that they never intended that the Chinese should make good the Opium loss. Out of this fund of a million and a quarter sterling, the expense of the expedition will be defrayed first; if upon no other principle, still upon the approved rule, that all naughty children should pay for the birch which whips them. When the birch has been paid for, the balance may possibly be made over to the Opium speculators, and it will afford them—an interest of about six per cent on the absorbed capital, calculating from the day of seizure to the payment of the last instalment. This is miserable consolation; but it is all that circumstances afford, and we wish it would teach our merchants not to burn their fingers again with the "smoking drug."

The treaty is objectionable chiefly for its omissions. Among the foremost of these is, the absence of any definite arrangement regarding Duties. If the Plenipotentiary was prepared with a distinct proposal on this important subject, and he found that Kehen would not listen to it, even when the sanguinary capture of the forts had constrained him to cede Hong Kong, and to promise an indemnity, he ought to have felt certain that no satisfactory arrangement was to be expected after the terrors of that attack had subsided. If Capt. Elliot was prepared with no mature proposal for a tariff; if during the five weeks negotiations with that eminent person, the question of duties was not brought to a point, then we have an additional reason for regretting that our affairs were entrusted to such agency. Without a previous settlement of this difficult question, the indemnity is little but a farce, and the possession of Hong Kong loses nearly all its value. The Chinese are left at liberty to repay themselves the amount of the indemnity by saddling our trade with new imposts. This should have been specifically provided against by an article in the preliminary treaty. If moreover, we are to pay the same duties at our new possession, which would be payable at Whampoa, of what commercial advantage will the island be to us? And what idea can be attached to the sovereignty of an island, in which the officers of another power are to collect the duties? If it had been stipulated that the duties chargeable on our trade should be levied by the Chinese only in their own territories, and if the rate of those duties had been fixed by mutual agreement, that possession of the Crown would gradually have become the centre of a free and expanding trade, which would in a few years have taken such deep root as to baffle all the attempts of the Chinese Government to interrupt it. Our commercial intercourse with the empire might then have been rendered altogether independent of the caprice, or injustice of the Chinese authorities. But according to present appearances, the trade must be subject to precisely the same interruptions as formerly; for while the duties continue to be equal at both places, the merchants will naturally prefer Whampoa to Hong Kong.

The equally important question of the Opium trade appears to have been left undecided when Capt. Elliot declared that there was Peace with China. Surely so vital a point ought not to have been classed among the details; it should have been included among the preliminary arrangements, because there is nothing which is likely sooner to destroy the harmony of mutual intercourse any attempt to execute the existing laws of the Empire against Opium. By admitting of the collection of Chinese customs at Hong Kong, we drive our merchants to Chinese ports, where in addition to paying the same duties, they will be exposed to seizure and death if any opium should be found on their vessels. Will the English Government allow of the strangling of

Captains and Officers for assisting the finances of the English Empire, by carrying English Opium for sale into Chinese ports? Upon what principle of consistency were these two important questions left undecided, when the preliminaries of Peace were signed?

But the expedition was intended not so much to provide for temporary emergencies, as to place our future intercourse upon a permanent and liberal basis; to break up the exclusive policy of the Chinese Cabinet, and to open the Empire—as far as might be done in a first attempt—to the European world. And it is here that the treaty appears to be pre eminently deficient. On these important points little or nothing appears to have been gained. After the foremost of European nations had sent a powerful armament, and humbled Chinese pride in every encounter, the Empire is as hermetically sealed as it has been for the last two centuries. Our communication with China is still to be confined to one port and one intercourse with the Government, from which we might have expected a more enlightened understanding of mutual interests to grow up, is left in the same unsatisfactory state as ever. The stipulation on this subject in the treaty may mean any thing; and in the hands of the Chinese it will be made to mean nothing. It is merely stipulated in general terms that we are to have a direct intercourse with the Government on equal terms. With a nation so punctilious as the Chinese, every particular of this intercourse should have been so clearly defined as to have left no opening for future misunderstanding. Those particulars, however, were to be settled after the forts were given up, and the war was considered at an end; and it is easy to foresee, that we shall be eventually left in the more degraded position from which it was one of the objects of this grand expedition to raise us. After the specimen which Captain Elliot had obtained of Chinese good faith, in their veiling him away from the neighbourhood of Peking, on the promise of an amicable settlement at Canton; in their prolonging the face of negotiation at that Port for five weeks, and employing the time in preparing for resistance, he should have left nothing to a future arrangement, but have proceeded to demolish the Bogue Forts and marched on to Canton until the treaty, the whole treaty, and nothing but the treaty, had been signed. When the Opium crisis occurred in 1839, he was placed in circumstances of peculiar difficulty. His position was new and anomalous. He had neither precedent nor instructions to guide him; and more allowance than has been made, ought to have been made for such unexpected embarrassments. But on the last occasion he had the game in his own hands, and he has lost it. This treaty appears to have been finally accepted by the Chinese without modifications, in dread of a second attack which they had no means whatever of repelling. Under these circumstances, it should have been at once full, definite and satisfactory. By the course which has been so fatally pursued we have exposed ourselves to the ridicule of Europe and America; we have given the whole civilized world reason to remark that a mighty expedition has ended in smoke, and that whatever advantages had been gained by the valor of our naval and military Commanders, have been lost by the weakness of our negotiator. We have done worse than nothing; for in this treaty we have sown the seeds of a second interruption of our trade, a second expedition more expensive than the first, a second war far more bloody than that which has been concluded. How different would have been the results in Egypt and in China, if Capt. Elliot had commanded in the one and Commodore Napier in the other!

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

(From the *Bombay Times*, 7th April)

The *Victoria Steamer*, Lieut. H. Ormsby, Commander, came into harbour on Saturday morning at six o'clock bringing with her 38 Passengers.

The *Victoria* brought out Mail boxes 70. Her dates are London 4th, Paris 6th, Malta 12th, Alexandria 17th, and Cairo, 20th March.

(From the *London Mail*, 4th March.)

COURT.

The following is from a publication which is considered an authority in Court matters:—several of the journals have announced during the past week that her Majesty is again in that interesting state in which "ladies wish to be who love their lords." We believe the fact to be as stated, and also that it is stated correctly. It is now nearly ten days since information of the pleasing circumstance was conveyed to us from a quarter on which we have always safely relied and though we declined to give it publicity, at the time, it was not from any doubts of the accuracy of our intelligence that we did so, but from a certain delicacy which precluded us from touching on such a topic at such a period. The daily press having, however, given publicity to the fact, the reason which influenced us on that occasion has consequently no longer any force; and we hasten among the foremost to congratulate the country upon the auspicious event.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland Mail of January reached London on 15th February, bringing advices to the following dates:—

China	3rd	November.
Singapore	15th	do.
Calcutta	2nd	December.
Madras	23rd	do.
Ceylon	21st	do.
Bombay	1st	January.

That portion of the Mail brought by the *Oriental*, reached London on 15th February.

The extra Mail despatched from Bombay via Persian Gulf, on the 3d Dec last, in the *Berenice*, Capt. Lowe, reached London on the 17th Feb. under the charge of Mr. G. Calvert, of Malta. This mail departed from Bombay Dec. 3, at 5 40 p.m. arrived at Muscat, Dec. 8, at 10 15 a.m. departed from Muscat, Dec. 9, at 11 a.m. arrived at Kurrack, Dec. 12, at 10 a.m. departed from Kurrack, Dec. 13, at 11 40 a.m. arrived at Basorah Dec. 15, at 6.30 a.m. departed from Basorah, Dec. 15, at 11 25 a.m. arrived at Bagdad, Dec. 22, at 11 39 a.m. departed from Bagdad, Dec. 24, at 2 30 a.m. arrived at Constantinople, Jan. 22, at 9 a.m. having been detained six days and five hours in that city to wait for the French Levant packet.

The steamer *Oriental*, with the mail for the 27th Feb. left Falmouth on the 2nd instant. A list of passengers will be found in the usual place.

The contest for the vacant Directorship of the East India Company, in the room of Mr. Thornhill, deceased, determined on the 26th Feb. in favour of Sir Jeremiah Bryant. The numbers at the close of the poll were—for Sir J. Bryant 1101, for Major-Gen. Robertson 810.

H. M. Ship *Endymion*, 34, Captain the Hon. F. Grey, has sailed for the East Indies.

Married on the 17th Feb. by special licence, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace, the Earl of Eglington and Wintou to Mrs. Howe Cockerell. The lady was given away by the Hon. Mr. Vaucliff. A numerous party of friends and relations were present. The happy pair set off immediately after the ceremony to Rochampton, where they remained a few days previous to their departure for Roughton Castle, where, according to the Scotch papers, preparations have been made on the most magnificent scale.

Kurree Khan, the Vakeel of the King of Delhi, is the subject of very general attention whenever he appears in public.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Erskine Perry; one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bombay, who was presented to Her Majesty by the Marquis of Normandy, at an audience on 11th February.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, of the Bengal Army, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

The Queen has been pleased to grant to Sir William Hay MacNaghten, of the Civil Service of the East India Company on the Bengal Establishment, Bart; Envoy and Minister from the Government of India to His Majesty Shah Soojah-nool-Moolk, Her Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the first class of the Order of the Durrane Empire, which His Majesty Shah Soojah-nool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Majesty's approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee.

The rank of Vice-President of the African Institute of France has been conferred on Robert Thom Esq. now residing in China. Mr. Thom has distinguished himself by his great attainments in Chinese literature, and had the honour to be spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by Captain Bouchier of the *Blonde* frigate, in his dispatch, for the courage and conduct which he displayed when acting as interpreter in the recent affair at Amoy.

The separate estate of Mr. David Clark, of the firm of Furlie Clark, Innes and Co., has paid twenty shillings one portion, and there is fourteen shillings in the pound reserved on the remainder of the debts amounting in all to £50,586.

On the 3rd of Feb. 2,489 packages of Tea, which had been wrecked in the *Westminster* at Margate, washed and kiln-dried were offered for

public sale at the Commercial Sale Room. The Teas were described as sold by the order of Messrs Forbes, Forbes, & Co. and Baring, Brothers, & Co. on account of the underwriters. The assemblage of the trade was unusually large, and an amusing scene took place. Mr. Thompson, the auctioneer, announced that the tea was put up "duty paid," though the duty would have to be determined hereafter between the importers and the government, under the act "on the principle of reciprocity," which occasioned some merriment. After many jokes had passed upon the tea, without a single bidding, one of the brokers complained of the proceeding as unfair to the trade, whose stocks would be injured by pressing this inferior article on the market; and to the public, who would have palmed upon them, a "manufactured" tea, steeped in salt water, and rinsed out in fresh. This transaction would tempt speculators to drive a trade in wrecked and kiln dried tea. The auctioneer said that Professor Brand had declared the tea to be perfectly innocuous. Mr. Twining thought the mystery, as to what the amount of duty would be, ought to induce them to protest against the proceeding. Professor Brand presented himself in order to give the tea a good character, but refrained on being called "washerwoman." A broker proposed to mark the teas as "salt." At length the auctioneer getting no other bidding than to withdraw teas, the sale was adjourned till the 8th.

On the 8th of February, to which date he sale was adjourned, the "washed and kiln-dried" went off unexpectedly with briskness, the great bulk being black, prices averaging 3s 4d per lb. From the crowded and excited state of the room before the hour of selling, similar interruptions to those previously experienced were anticipated, but beyond a few loud and inapplicable remarks from a Mr. Bowley the sale passed off perfectly quiet, it being evident a mutual understanding had been previously come to between the selling and other brokers.

A case, *Stringer v. Gemmer*, which, in the present state of our China trade, is likely to involve some important considerations, has been on in the Court of Common Pleas. It was an action brought by the owners of a vessel called the *Marmion*, to recover 868*l.* as damages from the freighters, for alleged loss on demurrage. In answer to this the defendants pleaded that the demurrage in question did not arise from the default of the defendant, but that the vessel having been chartered by them on a voyage from England to Lintin and Canton, proceeded as far as Macao in prosecution thereof, but that she was there detained in consequence of the unsettled state of Chinese affairs. The case had not gone very far when it was agreed to take a nominal verdict for the plaintiff, with the damages in the declaration; and that the admitted facts should be turned into a special case. There is no doubt many cases will depend upon the decision given in this.

We regret to hear the Duke of Wellington was seized with a fit while attending at the House of Lords, which deprived him entirely of his senses. The noble and gallant Duke was conveyed, with a medical gentleman, who was called in at the House of Lords to attend him, in Lord Brougham's carriage to Apsley House, where he arrived at five minutes after six. The Duke was borne out of the carriage, and immediately taken to his chamber, where Drs. House and Chambers were promptly in attendance on their noble patient. It affords us considerable pleasure to hear, that although great doubts were at first entertained whether his Grace could survive the night, to alarming were the symptoms at a late hour (a quarter to twelve) last night, his physicians pronounced his Grace to be going on as favourably as could be desired. The inquirers at Apsley House were most numerous; and at an advanced hour their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Duchess of Gloucester, as well as her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert, had sent messengers to make every inquiry after the noble Duke's health. The noble Duke was out in the afternoon, and made several visits, and apparently was in the best of health.

PARLIAMENT

The following is a very condensed summary of the proceedings in both Houses, and is confined almost exclusively to the affairs of India.

February 4.—**PEERS**—On the motion of Lord

Minto, the following vote was carried:—1st. The thanks of this house to Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G. C. B. for his gallant conduct during the operations carried on the coast of Syria, terminating with the successful and decisive attack upon Acre on the 3d of November, 1840; 2nd, thanks to Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B. and the several officers of the fleet, for their brave and active co-operation in those operations; 3d, this house acknowledges and highly approves of the seamen and marines employed on this service; 4th, thanks to Major-General Sir Charles Smith, and the officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, employed on the coast; 5th that this house acknowledges and highly approves the conduct of the men of the Royal Artillery and Engineers so employed; 6th thanks to Rear-Admiral the Baron Baudier, commander of the Austrian fleet, for his valuable assistance and active co-operation in this expedition; 7th thanks to Admiral Walker, in command of the naval force of the Sultan, for his gallant co-operation. The concluding resolution was, that the Lord Chancellor communicate the said resolutions to Admiral Stopford, with a request that he would signify them to the officers and men under his command.

COMMONS—Sir R. Inglis put some questions to the President of the Board of Control relative to the connection between the British Government and idolatry in India.

Sir John Ho's house entered into a long statement in reply. He said that what had been done in Bengal and Bombay on this subject would be found perfectly satisfactory, when the despatches which he intended to move for were before the house. In Madras alone practices continued of an objectionable character, but it would be seen that there also the Governor-General was endeavouring to carry out the views of the British government and parliament. Orders had been given that British troops should no longer be compelled to attend Pagan or Mahometan religious ceremonies; nor that Hindoo troops should attend at Mahometan, nor Mahometan troops at Hindoo ceremonies; and he was not aware that these orders had in any instance been violated.

FEB. 5.—PEERS—Lord Brougham presented a petition, which he said came from a respectable though not numerous body of men, consisting of eight planters, landowners, and others engaged in the cultivation of land in India. They prayed for the equalization of duties on East and West Indian produce. They were persons practically acquainted with all the bearings of the question. Amongst them they cultivated 150,000 acres of land; none of them cultivated less than 15,000 acres; and their opinion was that the equalization would not be attended with increased facilities for the employment of slave labour.

FEB. 7.—PEERS—The Queen's message for conferring some signal mark of favour on Lord Keane was taken into consideration, and after very eulogistic speeches from Lords Melbourne and Ellenborough, was agreed to.

"**VICTORIA R.**—Her Majesty having taken into consideration the great and brilliant services of Lieut-Gen John, Lord Keane, as commander-in-chief of her Majesty's forces and of the forces of the East India Company, engaged in the recent expedition to the Indus, and during his command in Western India, recommends to the house that some signal mark of favour may be conferred on the said John, Lord Keane, and on his two next surviving heirs."

A similar message was delivered in the Commons.

February 8.—In answer to some question from the Earl of Mountcashel, respecting the detention of Mr. M'Leod in the state of New York, Lord Melbourne said government would take every measure necessary for the succour of her Majesty's subjects, or the vindication of the honour of the country, but declined entering into particulars at present.

COMMONS—Lord Stanley wished to know from Lord Palmerston whether her Majesty's government had taken any steps for the liberation of Mr. M'Leod; and whether the noble Lord had any objection to lay upon the table of the house the correspondence between her Majesty's representative in the United States and the British government.—Lord Palmerston admitted the accuracy of the facts that have been made public through the American papers, but declined to afford any further information in the present de-

finite position of affairs.—Mr. Hume made a statement that the American government had repeatedly urged the British government to say whether the latter adopted the responsibility of the seizure of the *Caroline*; but no answer had ever been obtained.—Lord Palmerston said the American government had instructed their ambassador in London not to press for an answer on that subject. They had themselves, in the first instance, treated the occurrence as a government transaction; and until the persons engaged in it were disavowed by their own government, the American government could not change their ground.—Mr. O'Connell observed, there ought to be unanimity in the house in the determination to save Mr. M'Leod's life.

FEB. 9.—PEERS—The following was Lord Melbourne's motion:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to return the thanks of this house for her Majesty's most gracious message, informing them that her Majesty, taking into consideration the great and brilliant services performed by John Lord Keane, a Lieutenant-General in her Majesty's army, late commander of her Majesty's and the East India Company's forces at the Presidency of Bombay, during his command of the army engaged in the expedition to the westward of the Indus, and that her Majesty was desirous to confer some signal mark of her favour for these and other distinguished merits upon the said John, Lord Keane, and the two next surviving male heirs of the body of the said John, Lord Keane, and to assure her Majesty that this house is ready to concur in such measures as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose."

The motion which was opposed by Mr. Muniz, Mr. Brotherton, Gen. Johnson, and Colonel Dalvay, and supported by Sir H. Harding, Sir R. Jenkins, and Colonel Sibthorp, was carried by a majority of 195 to 4.

TRUMPHS OF THE BRITISH ARMS IN THE EAST.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The joy excited by the glorious triumphs of British arms and policy in the East has hardly had time to subside before intelligence of successes, equally brilliant and equally important in another quarter of the globe, comes to give a fresh impulse to the national enthusiasm. Never, even in the days of Chatham, did a session of Parliament open under more glorious auspices than that which will shortly commence. Syria rescued—the strongest fortress in the East captured in a single day—the empire of our Turkish ally rescued from impending danger, and its independence secured by the guarantee of the great Powers,—the balance of power in Europe restored, and the prospect of a general war skillfully averted; add to these, our Indian empire extended and secured, the throne of our ally in Afghanistan established by the defeat and submission of his rival, and the moral influence of the British name spread far and wide, into the very heart of Asia; and, though last, not least, the speedy and complete settlement of our dispute with China, by a treaty which satisfies the offended honour of the British flag, provides for the compensation due to British subjects, and holds out the promise of incalculable advantage in our future commercial intercourse with the Celestial Empire—these are results which, in the course of one single vacation, have attended the policy of an administration which its opponents are pleased to designate as "weak and incapable." If the government by whom these great results have been achieved, are "weak and incapable," what shall we say of the opposition, by whom their policy was thwarted, their motives attacked, and the very steps which have led to the most signal successes, denounced as rash, impolitic, and ruinous? With reference to this very Chinese war, which has terminated in a manner so advantageous for the most important interests of the country, what were the conduct and language of the Conservative party? Were not ministers upon the very brink of being turned out, because they had not counselled abject submission to the indignities heaped by Commissioner Lin upon the British flag; had the injuries inflicted on British merchants? Will any one now say that it would have been better for the nation if Sir James Graham's motion had been carried, and a resolution of the House of Commons, condemning the policy of the Chinese war, had been sent by way of instructions to the admiral of the British fleet, when on the eve of commencing operations? It is impossible to conceive a question upon which the personal credit of the leading men on both sides was more completely staked, than upon the policy and prospects of the war which has just been concluded with China. The remoteness of the scene, the novelty of the circumstances, and the vast population and singular nature of the empire with which we had to deal, all conspired to render the issue doubtful, and test the sagacity and foresight of those who ventured to predict the result.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TEA.—The market continues quiet. Company's Congou, is 7d per lb money.

ASSAM TEA.—A sale of 125 chests of this tea was held on the 28th February, and realized on an average 4s 7d per lb in bond, some of the green brought 6s per lb. The sale attracted great attention, and the broker's reports were of the most satisfactory character.

RAW SILK.—Since our last number, there have been offered at public auction about 2,000 Bengal, and 1,300 Chinas, a considerable portion of which, of each sort were purchased at a reduction of 6d to 1s per lb on previous prices, but chiefly of the inferior qualities.

The importation of silk from China continues, although to a limited extent; and the present state of affairs renders it difficult to say what quantity we are likely to receive. During the month 500 bales of China have arrived, and 740 bales of Bengal, the principal part of which are of low and inferior quality. Good Bengals continue very scarce and in good demand.

Cassia the last public sale of 590 chests went off with spirit; middling at 83s to 87s; fair to good 88s to 93s per cwt.

60 chest Camphor sold from £10 5s to £10 10s; 12 chests Dragons' Blood, inferior 70s, fair £12; 60 chests Gum Benjamin, 92s 6d to £8 10s for inferior to fair thirds.

From a Commercial Circular.

COTTON.—The transactions during the month have been very extensive, and the improvement which took place in December has not only been maintained, but prices have since continued steadily to advance. The Market has been affected by a combination of favourable circumstances, more particularly the increasing activity in all the leading branches of our manufacturing industry, and an improved state of commerce with the United States; to these may now be added the prospect, almost a certainty, of a renewed and extended intercourse with China, and the re-opening of the trade with Buenos Ayres. Beyond the salutary influences produced by this state of things, the Market has recently been still further acted upon by the receipt of intelligence from America, to the effect, that the crop in that country would fall short of previous estimates. The feeling, in consequence, is now in favour of rather higher rates for Cotton.

The Sales of East India in the London Market, have been of some magnitude, and have gone off at full prices, establishing an advance of from eight to ten per cent on the currency at the close of the year. *Bowenagar* may now be quoted 4½d. to 4½d. ½ lb.; *Mangalore* 4½d. to 4½d.; *Omerwally* 4½d. to 5d.; *Dholerah* 5d. to 5½d.; *Surat* 5½d. to 5½d. *Tromel* 5½d. to 5½d.; *Madras*, Northern and Western 4½d. to 4½d.; *Tinnevely* 4½d. to 5d.; and *Bengal* 4½d. to 5d.

Notwithstanding the large import in 1840 of 316,300 Bales against 182,000 in 1839, the Stock at the close of the year shows an increase of only 38,500 Bales, say 98,500 against 60,000.

The improvement which has likewise taken place in the value of the principal Cotton fabrics is very satisfactory, though not in every instance quite equal to what has been experienced in that of the raw material. Yarn, say Mule Twist No. 40, at the lowest point last year was quoted 10½d. ½ lb. and is now worth 11½d. Water Twist, No. 40. 13½d. is now 15d. ½ lb.; 40-inch Grey Shirts of 37½ yards 9s. 6d. to 11s. 4d. per piece are now 10s. 6d. to 13s.; 37-inch 72's Printers 6s. 1½d. are now 6s. 9d.

The Yarn spun in England last year amounted to 569-millions of pounds, of which, 107½ were exported in Yarn; 3 in Thread; 143½ in Manufactured Goods; and 115 used for Home Consumption; against 313 millions spun in 1839, of which, 99 were Exported in Yarn, 3 in Thread; 150 in Manufactured Goods; and 61, used for Home Consumption.

The increase in the Export of Yarn in 1840, as compared with 1839, amounting to 8 millions of pounds, is about equally divided between the European and India Markets. The deficiency in the Export of Calicoes, amounting to 7½-millions of pounds in Yarn (manufactured into cloth) is almost entirely caused by a diminished Export to the Brazils, and the United States, the Markets of India and the Mediterranean having taken off more. The increase in the Consumption in 1840 is far beyond any thing that could well have been imagined, being 115 millions against 61.

ARRIVALS IN ENGLAND.

Feb. 15. *Canton*, from Manila.
15. *H. S. Hamilton*, from Siam.

16. *Lithland*, from China.
15. *Isabella*, from China.
15. *Wassenaar*, from Batavia.
15. *Frances Yau*, from China.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 4.—Capt. Douglas, second to Lord Cardigan in his duel with Capt. Tuckett, was yesterday tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted. No counsel appeared for the prosecution, and it went off on the same point which decided the case before the House of Lords.—Lieut Ellis, of the 60th Regt., expired yesterday.

We have accounts from New York to the 8th Feb. The Bank of the United States had, for the third time, suspended specie payments. Having, it is stated been disappointed in the receipt of large amounts of specie, it was compelled, on the afternoon of the 4th ult., to refuse the payment of a demand of 100,000 dollars from New York, as well as the payment of some other heavy sums. The Banks at New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and generally throughout the Union, had also suspended payment.—The papers confirm the statements by the previous arrivals respecting the re-imprisonment of Mr M'Leod, by the mob, after he had been admitted to bail. It does not appear that any personal injuries had been inflicted on him by the infuriated populace, who satisfied themselves with depriving him of liberty.

AMERICA.

The news received from America has created considerable sensation. A mass of despatches have been published, the contents of which are of the very highest importance. It appears that the application of Mr. Fox, the British Ambassador to the supreme government of the United States, for the immediate release of Mr M'Leod from the custody of the authorities of the state of New York, by whom he is imprisoned on a charge of burning the "Caroline" in 1837, has been met on the part of Mr Forsyth, the American Secretary of State, by a distinct and positive refusal.

"The state of New York (he says) possesses a jurisdiction perfectly independent of the Federal government, that the offence with which M'Leod stood charged was committed within the territory and against the laws and citizens of the state of New York, and was subject, therefore, to her tribunals. The federal government," he says, "has no right to interfere nor would the circumstances to which you (Mr Fox) have referred, or the reasons you have urged, justify the exertion of such a power, if it existed." Mr Fox in his answer to this cavalier despatch, states, without circumlocution, that "his refusal to do justice, coupled with the ill-treatment of M'Leod, will lead to the most grave and serious consequences;"—words which present us with ambiguous meaning. The correspondence between Mr Forsyth, the Foreign Secretary to the United States, and Mr Fox, the British minister, had set the country in a blaze. Public meetings had been held in Buffalo, Batavia and several other places, at which the speakers denounced the conduct of Great Britain in terms of the coarsest virulence. And preparations were making to call "a great mass American meeting" in the Park at New York, which was expected to be the first of a series of similar gatherings.

In Congress, January 4, a message was read from the President, in reference to the relation with Great Britain on the subject of the arrest of Alexander M'Leod, the British officer imprisoned at Lockport on the charge of murder and arson, in the case of the destruction of the steam-boat Caroline, on the 29th December, 1837. The correspondence between Mr Fox and Mr Forsyth was read in the House of Representatives, and gave rise to irregular, but somewhat excited, discussion. All the members who spoke approved of the manner in which Mr Forsyth had refused the demand of Mr Fox for the liberation of M'Leod.—The *Niagara Courier* says:—"The examination of Alexander M'Leod before Judge Boden, in this village, has been closed. It resulted in remanding him to jail until he enters into recognizances of 5000 dollars for himself, with two sureties of 2500 dollars each, for his appearance at court, to answer to the charge of being one of the gang concerned in the murder committed at the time the steam-boat Caroline was burned. The testimony given in is very contradictory, several witnesses tending to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the Caroline."—It appears that Mr M'Leod was bailed out on the 27th January by Mr Brotherton, of Queenston, and Mr Bell, of Lockport, and forthwith discharged from custody. No sooner, however, had he been liberated than a very numerous band of armed men—one account says 200 or 300—interposed and forcibly re-conducted him to jail, where he remained in confinement at the date of the last intelligence from Lockport. "The avowed object of this disorderly and unlawful proceeding," says the editor of the *Buffalo paper*, "is to afford the owner of the Caroline an opportunity to arrest M'Leod for the destruction of that boat, and thereby detain him this side of the river. We hope this account will prove to be exaggerated, but if true, no

time should be lost in asserting and enforcing, in a proper and ample manner the supremacy of the laws. The *New York Journal of Commerce* is highly indignant at this most disgraceful and criminal outrage on the person of Mr M'Leod.—The angry feeling against Great Britain had been exaggerated by the seizure of the American vessel Tigris, on a slave, on the coast of Africa. She had been sent, under the command of Mr Jackson, a midshipman of the Queen's brig Water-Witch, to the United States for trial; and the court at Salem had pronounced the seizure unlawful. An action for trespass was immediately brought against Mr Jackson, with damages laid at 4000 dollars. Mr Jackson was bailed by the British Consul at Boston; and it was pleaded on his behalf that he acted under orders, and was not personally liable. The Court, however, ruled that that was quite another branch of the question, to be referred to the two Governments, but that there was clearly within the meaning of the law and powers of the court of Massachusetts a ground of action for trespass. A more moderate bail was then demanded; and several citizens of Boston became bound for Mr Jackson's due appearance when the cause is to be tried.—The north-eastern boundary question was discussed with renewed acrimony. In the Senate, on the 8th January, Mr Walker moved for copies of the debates in the British Parliament before 1820 on the northern boundary of the United States. A debate followed in which "decided measures" were called for. Mr Clay, however, threw in a word of peace, and recommended that the matter should be left, without farther cavil, to the executive, to whom it constitutionally belonged. The legislature of the states of Ohio and Indiana had passed resolutions, in which, referring to the boundary dispute, they "tender their resources to the authorities of the union, in sustaining our rights and honour. The Governor of Massachusetts had laid these resolutions before the legislature of his state "for their information and use," expressing at the same time an apprehension that Great Britain was averse from settling the question "on its merits."—The President's Cabinet.—The Cabinet will be arranged nearly as follows, says the *Times* correspondent: Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; John M. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War; Francis Granger, of New York, Secretary of the Navy; Thomas Erving, of Ohio, Postmaster-General; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

CANADA.

Lord Sydenham has been again seriously indisposed.—The accounts from Canada state that the Governor-General would on the 7th Feb., issue his proclamation, declaring the union of the two provinces, and convening the new Parliament to assemble in May next at Kingston, the new capital of the United Provinces.—Letters state that Sir James Stuart, the Chief Justice of Quebec, has resigned his seat in the Special Council of Lower Canada, of which he was the President. At all events, he is no longer Lord Sydenham's chief adviser, but has openly disagreed with the Governor-General, and quitted Montreal for Quebec.—Sir John Harvey the Governor of New Brunswick has been recalled.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes the electoral returns of Avila, Palencia, Salamanca, and Valladolid, in which are mentioned, amongst a number of unknown names, those of Mewrs, Mendisabal, Antonio de Solis, Las Navas, De Onis Rodil, Gonzales Alonso. The three first deputies were returned by immense majorities—namely, General Espartero, who obtained 11,079 votes; M. Antonio Gonzales, 10,984; and M. Joaquin Maria Lopez, 10,797. The others had from 7,000 to 8,000 suffrages. The electoral returns continued to be favourable to the Regency. In the colleges of Andalusia the attendance of electors had been numerous, and the Liberal candidates obtained a considerable majority.

PORTUGAL.

The Douro question is completely settled. All the recent military demonstrations have been annulled, and the Government has directed its attention to the measure, which has long been a favourite one, of dissolving the National Guard, and re-constructing it on the principle of the old militia.

EGYPT.

From the *Bombay Gazette* 10th April.

Firman of the Sultan addressed to Mehemet Ali. My Vezir,—I have seen with satisfaction the proofs of submission you have just given as well as your protestation of fidelity, your assurance of devotion to my

august person and to the Interests of Government. Your long experience, your knowledge of the affairs of the country placed for such a length of time under your administration, do not permit me to doubt that by the zeal and prudence you will employ in the same Government, you will acquire new claims to my benevolence, my confidence in you, and that whilst forming a right estimate of the value of my bounty, you will endeavour to transmit to your descendants those qualities which distinguish you. Under this persuasion I have decided on confirming you in the Government of Egypt, limited to the boundaries traced on the Map sent to you by the Grand Vezir, and on confirming to you, in addition, the prerogative of the heirship of that Government on the following conditions.

"When the Government of Egypt shall become vacant it shall be confided to him of your male children whom I shall select; the same mode of successions will apply to the male children of these latter, and so forth. In case of your male line becoming extinct, the male issue of the Females of your Family can have no claim to the succession.

He of your Sons who will be chosen to succeed you in the Government of Egypt shall repair to Constantinople there to receive the Investiture.

The prerogative of heirship conferred on the Governor of Egypt will give him no rank or title superior to that of other Vezirs, nor any right to precedence, and he will be treated precisely on the same footing as his colleagues.

The stipulations of my Hatti Sherif of Gulbana as well as the administrative laws in vigor or to be adopted in my Empire and all treaties in force, or which may hereafter be concluded with friendly powers shall equally be executed in Egypt.

All the Taxes raised in the provinces shall be levied in my name, and in order that the inhabitants of Egypt, who form a part of the subjects of the sublime Porte, may not be exposed to arbitrary and irregular taxations, the Tithes, duties, and other imports shall be regulated there according to the same system as is followed in other parts of the Empire.

The quarter of the Revenue of the Customs Tithes and other taxes of Egypt shall be set apart without any deductions, and forwarded to the Treasury of my Government the; remaining I will serve to face the expense of collection, of the civil and military administration, to the maintenance of the Governor, as well as to pay for the grain which Egypt shall annually send to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

The above tribute payable by the Governor of Egypt, and the mode of payment shall continue for 5 years from the 13d February 1841. Subsequently they may be regulated in a manner more suitable to the future situation of Egypt, and to the nature of circumstances.

It being the duty of my Government to know the annual amount of the revenue, and the mode of receiving the Tithes and other taxes, and as this matter requires a board of supervision and control in the said province, steps will subsequently be taken to that effect according to my Imperial will.

As the regulation of the currency will be fixed by my Government in such a manner as to admit of no variation either in the assay or the value, the gold and silver monies, the Pacha will continue to be allowed to coin in my name in Egypt, shall resemble those issued from the Imperial Mint at Constantinople, as well in assay, as in form and mode.

As in time of peace 18000 troops will suffice for the preservation of order in Egypt this number shall not be exceeded. The Egyptian Forces however being destined to the service of the sublime Porte equally with the other Forces of the Empire, they can be augmented in time of War to the extent that may be judged suitable.

By the new system of military service adopted throughout my Empire, the soldiers who have served for 5 years are to be replaced by others, and the same system, shall also be followed in Egypt; 20,000 men shall be selected to commence the new service of which 18,000 will be reserved for Egypt, and 2000 sent here to serve their time.

The fifth of these 20,000 men are to be replaced every year, and 4000 Recruits shall annually be raised in Egypt by drawing lots and by proceeding with all the humanity and diligence requisite, as prescribed by the Military regulations. Of these recruits 3600 men shall remain in the Country, and 400 be sent to Constantinople.

The Soldiers who have served their period, whether in Egypt or here, shall return home, and cannot be taken a second time.

Altho' the climate of Egypt may require a difference in Military clothing, the Uniforms as well

as the distinctive signs and regimental Colours for the Egyptian Troops shall not differ from those of the other Troops of the Empire.

In like manner the costume and distinctive marks of the Officers, Sailors and Soldiers of the Egyptian Navy, as well as the Flags of the Ships shall be the same as those here.

The nomination of the Officers of the Army and navy up to the rank of Lieutenant inclusively shall be attached to the Government of Egypt. that of superior Officers will depend on my imperial pleasure.

Hereafter the Governor of Egypt shall not build Ships of War without my express permission.

The concession of the hereditary Government of Egypt being submitted to on the conditions specified above, the non execution of one of these conditions will cause the immediate retraction of this concession.

The present Hatti Sherif therefore is addressed to you in order that you as well as your descendants grateful for the imperial favor accorded you, may employ yourselves in fulfilling carefully the conditions established by it, in protecting the Inhabitants of Egypt against all violence, in providing for the safety and welfare, and in taking care not to contravene my orders; finally, in order that you may report to the sublime Porte all the important affairs of the country confided to your Government." 21. Zikhidje. (13th, Feby. 1841).

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 12th June, 1841.

There have been a great many arrivals during the week, chiefly from India, and by the *Prigaleer* dates from Calcutta to the 26th April have been received. From letters we have seen it appears that Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, has been appointed joint Plenipotentiary with Capt. Elliot, pending the arrival of Admiral Sir William Parker, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, who has been appointed to the Command of the Expedition, and in fact to fill the place held by Admiral Elliot. This veteran Commander may be daily expected here from Bombay, it being confidently reported that he was to come out by the April mail. There were two Steamers, the *Lord Auckland* and *Scotstria* at Bombay, supposed to be destined for China. The news from Calcutta likewise are satisfactory. Sir Gordon Bremer arrived there in the *Queen* steamer on the 20th April; the vessel has gone into dock for repairs and it was thought would not be ready again for sea before the first week of June. Great preparations were making in Calcutta for a Second Expedition to China, and, although we have heard many particulars, the reason why we do not publish them must be apparent to our readers. The *India* steamer and small vessels of 250 to 400 tons, had been bought by the government, who were in negotiation for the acquisition of more. Transports are said to have been chartered, and everything proves that the home government as well as that of Bengal are determined to act with the energy so very necessary to bring affairs here to a satisfactory settlement. Our fervent prayer is that the direction of affairs will henceforward be in able hands, and that the second expedition may accomplish what the first failed in doing.

We have been able, through the kindness of friends, to glean some particulars of the military operations of the British force at Canton, which we now lay before the public. Should these details not be so full as the importance of the operations deserve, or be found in part incorrect, we shall be most grateful if our military readers will correct such errors or kindly supply the defects.

On the 24th Major Pratt, commanding the 26th, or Cameronians took possession of the Factories, whilst the other troops, embarked in Chop-boats and a large salt boat, proceeded up the river to the north west of Canton, to a place called Taangpoo, where the greater part of the force disembarked that evening, and a party of the 49th furnished the pickets. On the morning of the day following, the remainder landed, and then the force moved forward to obtain possession of the heights to the northward of the City. In their progress they were met in the paddy-fields by a party of Chinese skirmishers, who intended to attract the attention of the army to the west-gate of the City. The main body however marched

on, and sent two companies of the 37th to disperse them. The 49th advanced gallantly on a temple on a hill, from where they drove the celestials; the 18th Royal Irish marched towards the Wing-coug fort where they arrived a little after the 49th, having been retarded in their march by a steep hill. They together attacked and took the fort after a short resistance. The sailors in the mean while took possession of the Po-kik and Hung kik forts which are situated close to and opposite the great north-gate, of the city. A heavy fire was opened upon them from the guns on the ramparts, to repel the enemy. Subsequently to these deeds of valour, an attack was made on the camp of the Kwei chow soldiers, of whom a great many had ventured out as skirmishers. This camp was very gallantly carried by the 18th, there being in it about 2,000 men. The tents were burnt, the powder magazine blown up, and nine horses found in it, were left there disregarded by the victor. Our wounded were at the same time taken to the She-ning fort, which, being at a greater distance from the walls, afforded them greater safety. The 37th Madras N. I. were posted farther on the west at Ta-shick poo, and the 26th subsequently were quartered in the Mohammed an temple, whilst the Mariners occupied the 'Tanjun-tong.'

Such were the dispositions, when the General resolved the next day to make an attack upon the city, effect a breach near Ong-sang-lo, and to advance upon the Kwan yin hill within the fortifications of the city, the possession of which would have placed the whole city at his mercy. A powder-magazine, close to the walls near Ong-sang-lo had been blown up by a shell, and no soldiers appearing to dispute the passage, no further obstacle to retard their progress was anticipated. Early in the morning however, an officer of the Pyliades arrived, who brought despatches for the commanders in chief, stating that negotiations had commenced, and that all hostilities ought to cease. All further operations were therefore suspended until a number of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages approached on Friday the 28th to a distance of 3 miles from the posts.

On Friday the 28th in the morning a great many armed Chinese, amounting to about 6000 were seen on the heights behind the encampment of the British troops, apparently with the intention of venturing an attack. Part of the British force was ordered to be in readiness, part of the Cameronians and 37th Madras N. I. forming the centre, and part of the 49th and Marines the right and left wings. The 49th and Marines were then ordered to fall back, and the Cameronians and 37th Madras N. I. to attack and pursue the enemy. The country was extremely difficult, being chiefly paddyfields, intersected by deep and wide ditches, through which the soldiers had to wade, being frequently up to their middle in water. The weather was excessively hot, and the march therefore as fatiguing as could possibly be. The British however drove back the Chinese and pursued them to a distance of upwards of 4 miles from the camp. In the afternoon a torrent of rain came on, which disabled the soldiers to fire their muskets; of this the Chinese took advantage, and several hand to hand fights took place. One private of the Cameronians who was bringing up the rear fell into the hands of the Chinese, who immediately killed him. His body and arms were recovered, and several Chinese bayoneted, whilst several of our soldiers were wounded by spears. Major Pratt himself had the sleeve of his coat torn off by one of their three pronged weapons. On their return to camp the British found the way, owing to the heavy rain, much more difficult, but reached it before dark, when it was observed that one company of the 37th Regiment had not arrived, and a detachment of Marines with percussion locks was sent to their assistance. The company of the 37th was found valiantly defending themselves against great number of Chinese, who were soon driven to flight by the fire, opened upon them. A Soldier of the 37th being killed, a Chinaman got possession of his musket, and by means of a match ignited the priming, wounding an officer of the 37th at whom he took deliberate aim.

On the next morning the Chinese were again seen in great numbers, and it was thought they again intended an attack. Sir Hugh Gough therefore sent a communication to the Kwang-chow-foo demanding the meaning of these hostilities, and threatening, if those Chinese did not immediately disperse, to destroy not only them but all the villages in his rear. The Mandarin answered that the Chinese were there a-

against his order and wishes, and sent the Namboy-yune through the British Camp to the Chinese to order them to disperse, which they did after some demur. It is supposed that they were villagers who had been incensed by some disorders committed by ramp-followers during the preceding nights.

A good many of our soldiers have been wounded in this affair, and a sergeant of the 26th is missing, most probably killed. We regret to have to state that Major Beecher, Quarter-master general, whilst in pursuit of the enemy, fell down dead, overpowered by heat and fatigue.

Two days after, the troops embarked without further molestation; indeed, the Chinese themselves lent their aid in getting rid of such troublesome visitors, by sending coolies to assist in carrying the material to the boats.

Several Camp-followers, whilst out luring, have been taken and killed by the Chinese.

On this day, as will be seen from a Public Notice published below, the allotments of ground for the new settlement of Hong Kong are to be disposed of by sale. Many of our neighbours are gone to venture their money, but many likewise have been kept back by business, nor have the latter been able to appear as competitors in the market, no plan of the allotments having been shewn here, nor the conditions of sale been made known. In this uncertainty many will abstain from purchasing a pig in a poke. We have before expressed our opinion as to the probabilities of the success of Hong Kong as a commercial settlement; there is now certainly a prospect of its doing well, seeing that the great question with China seems to be as far from a settlement as ever, and it is probable that, as far as the Chinese are concerned, an illegal trade, of some magnitude, will immediately spring up. It would be the height of daring for British merchants under present circumstances to return to Canton, nor do we think it likely that neutral trade will be long permitted there; from a public notice from Capt. Elliot it will be seen that a Blockade is threatened, if the Chinese favor Neutrals more than English. The pretence therefore, for a blockade, which we confess we think it very desirable should be established, will soon be found, and by it Hong Kong will be greatly benefited.

Below we publish the Official Notice of the convention entered into by Captain Elliot with the authorities of Canton. We last week gave the substance of it, and have now only to state that the six millions have been paid, five in silver and the sixth in securities, although we have not learned what is the nature of the latter. The force, troops and ships, have all left Canton, and returned to Hongkong, with the exception of the *Herald* and *Calliope* still at Whampoa. The *Moderate* is anchored in the Tyne, and our old protector, the *Hyacinth* came into the roads yesterday. H. M. S. *Nimrod* sailed with despatches for Bengal, whence Captain Barlow will proceed overland to England with despatches for the Admiralty.

A friend has just lent us the *Singapore Free Press* of 27th May, brought on, we suppose per *Dido*, we have not received, as yet, our own number. We see in it, in an Extract from the Englishman, the same information, in substance, as we have given above regarding the appointment of Sir Gordon Bremer as joint Plenipotentiary, and of Admiral Sir William Parker to the Chief Command of the Expedition. It is not expressly stated whether he will supersede the Commodore and Captain in their diplomatic capacity, but devoutly hope it may be so.

By the *Cornair* from Bombay, and *Privateer* from Calcutta the overland Mail of 4th March has been received. We have made copious extracts from the papers received by these opportunities. The proposals made by the Sultan to the Pasha of Egypt it was feared would not be accepted, and thus the Eastern question may still become the pretext for an European war. The imprisonment of Mr. McLeod in America and the irritation produced by the non-settlement of the boundary question might, it was thought, bring on a war between England and the United States, where the money market was again unsettled; the Philadelphia bank had for the third time suspended specie payments; and most other banks in New York &c. had followed the example.

We give above statement of the export of Tea

since the 1st of July last year with which we have been kindly furnished. There are a few vessels not yet included in it, which will bring the total amount was shipped to not quite 30 millions of lbs. The silk we have reason to believe is not correctly given, on which account the sum total has not been cast up.

Preparations made by the Chinese government before May the 21st to destroy the British fleet in the River of Canton; from a Native.

The Mandarin has stationed soldiers in all the temples, shops, and warehouses and numbers of guns. From the Yewlan gate to Tsai mui lan and the Chow tow chuy of Honam, there are guns of 10,000, 8,000, and 6,000 weight stationed, all prepared to attack the English men of war. More than two soldiers lie in ambush at Taken, in the city of Hway hwa, near Wang tung to intercept the English men of war in their retreat and to kill the crews. Though there were 100 English men of war, they would be of no use, and it would be difficult to stick on wings and fly away. A wooden city is built, which has two wheels just in the same manner as a steamboat, each of which may be moved by 30 men through the water, so that the whole city may proceed with and against the tide. On both sides there are sand bags raised as high as a city wall, where soldiers are stationed with swords and shields, and there are also wells in this huge machine where the soldiers may hide themselves against the attacks of the English. This city is built at Kin shan, and ready to engage in the struggle, and carries guns, the balls of which will fly up to heaven. (This floating city by some means or other did not appear in the contest.)

There are also Katamarans to be constructed in the form of a horse to float on the water and inspire the English with terrors. They are only to be used when the tide is favorable.

Two hundred fast sailing vessels stowed with Cotton soaked in oil, are to be set fire to, and whenever the tide favours, set afloat to burn the English men of war.

Large wooden shields are to be used to prevent the men of war from fighting.

With all these preparations victory is certain, as subsequent events have fully shewn. (Rem. of the extractor.)

REMARKS OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT UPON THE RUSSIAN TRADE AT KIACHTA.

In 1694 it was decreed, that the Russians should be allowed to come every third year to the capital to trade there, that the caravan should not exceed 200 men, and that during their stay Government should not be charged with their maintenance in their factory. After a sojourn of 80 days, they were to depart. Prohibited articles were not to be sold by them, but no duties were to be levied upon any of their merchandise.

In 1721 they were directed to carry on their trade at Koolun, a Mongul city.

In 1728 they were finally restricted to Kiachta.

During the reign of Keentung their trade was stopped three different times. viz in 1769, 1781, 1793, but as the Russians were going to observe the laws, and besought the Chinese Government to reopen the commerce, an imperial decree was issued granting their request.

In 1793 a treaty was concluded with Russia, under the following five conditions.

1. The trade at Kiachta is of no value to the Central Empire, but the Great Emperor actuated by general philanthropy, shews regard to the distressed state of your nation, and the Sanoik board imploring us to allow them to recommence trading, we have granted the prayer. If you however again violate the peace, do not asner cherish hopes for the recommencement of the commerce.

2. The merchants of the Central Empire and your own, have originally the right of agreeing upon the price of their respective commodities. You ought therefore to restrain and control your traders, that as soon as the bargain is concluded, they keep to their agreements, and that in winding up their affairs there remain no debts, which would give rise to strife.

3. The officers of your frontiers are at present reverentially obedient and polite, and on good terms with the Mandarins of the nomadic tribes. Your former authorities in charge of the frontiers should

have behaved in the same manner, but how did it happen, that they by their irregular proceedings twice violated the peace, so that your trade was cut off. You ought therefore in future to be very careful in the choice of your frontier Mandarins, and appointable and worthy men, that they may be humble and obedient in their intercourse with the Mandarins of the nomadic tribes.

4. Kse, Shisoopeenun, Urehepooh, Yaitib-yath? being a lawless set of men, occasioned the business of Wootseanghtase (?) You ought therefore to exercise a severe control, and put a stop to robbery and theft.

5. The whole commerce is to be carried on according to ancient regulations, which are to be communicated to the Urasanotik office. If any cases of robbery or the loss of life occur amongst the people on either part of the frontier, let each party respectively investigate the matter and seize the criminal. Let the frontier mandarins of both nations conjointly judge the crime, and let the punishment, after the sentence is pronounced, be awarded by the respective authorities of the place to which the culprit belongs; you shall administer the same to your own people. Each shall publish the case for the information of the public. An equivalent of several times the value of the stolen goods shall be paid by the thief. Let all this be managed in accordance to ancient regulations.

The Russian envoy willingly submits to the above and will obey the stipulations, in token of which he gives a bond, which will be preserved amongst the records.

Piracy.—An Amoy vessel richly laden with produce, on her return from Formosa, was during the night attacked by some Cheo po boats when close to the harbour of her destination. The pirates killed the Captain, sent the boats crew on shore, and forced the second mate to navigate the vessel to Macao. She arrived here a few weeks ago in the Inner Harbour, and was upon the point of selling the whole cargo, when the mate, who had been carefully watched and was threatened with instant death, if he betrayed the buccanniers, made his escape. He succeeded in making known the affair to the Hang shau authorities, and 15 of the pirates were taken in custody, whilst 3 made their escape. The junk with the cargo are to be restored to the rightful owner.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Several Provinces owe to government large sums, there having been a deficit in the land tax and gabelle. Among others Shan tung, the territory of which is in many places very fertile. To make up the arrears no alternative remains, but to raise a loan, to which the Lieut. Governor appears to be very reluctant. All outstanding debts on the approaching struggle must forthwith be paid, in order to carry on the war vigorously.

Opium. An officer of Che kwang who indulged in the pernicious habit of smoking the drug, has been degraded, and another who connived in the cultivation of the poppy has shared the same fate.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Macao, 6th June, 1841.

The perfidy of the imperial commissioners having induced a course of brilliant operations, by land and water, placing H. M.'s forces in commanding positions over the walls of Canton, the authorities, on the 27th ulto, made overtures for the prevention of further hostilities, upon which the following terms were granted to them.

1st.—It is required that the three imperial commissioners and all the troops other than those of the province quit the city within six days, and proceed a distance upwards of sixty miles.

2nd.—£12 millions of dollars to be paid in one week, for the use of the crown of England, counting from the 27th May.—One million payable before sunset of the 27th May.

3rd.—For the present the British troops to remain in their actual positions; no additional preparation on either side. If the whole sum agreed upon be not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven millions; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions, if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole be paid, all the British forces to return without the Bocca Tigris, and Wangtung and all fortified places within the river to be restored, but not to be re-occupied till affairs are settled between the two nations.

4th.—Losses occasioned by the destruction of the fortifications and of the Spanish brig *Albatros* to be paid within one week.

5th.—It is required that the Kwangchowfoo shall produce full power to conclude these arrangements on the

part of the three commissioners, the governor general of the garrison, and the looyuen, having their excellencies' seals.

Seal of the Kwangchowfoo.

An extensive evacuation of troops having taken place from the city, with their arms, but without display of banners, and five millions of dollars being paid up, and securities taken for the remainder, H. M.'s forces have retired from their positions over the city. The places to be restored will be delivered up as soon as the departure of the two chief imperial commissioners has been ascertained, and officially reported by the officer left in command before Canton.

In this brief campaign of less than ten days a resolute attempt to destroy the ships of war by fire and other means has been repelled; a flotilla of upwards of 100 sail of armed and fire vessels has been destroyed; a line of works, mounting upwards of sixty pieces of artillery, has been carried; and by an unsurpassable combination of masterly disposition, ardour, and constancy, a small British force (moved through a country possessing excessive difficulties, in the face of a numerous army), wrested from the enemy in the short space of ten hours, a line of fortified and steep heights protected by a well sustained fire from the city walls; and dislodged a heavy and menacing mass of troops from a strong encampment on the left of their position.

The whole course and results of these most remarkable and admirably executed operations will reflect lasting honour upon the distinguished officers under whose command they have been achieved, and upon all arms of the force taking part in the success.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that a sale of the annual rate of quit rent of 100 lots of land having water frontage will take place at Hongkong on Saturday the 12th instant, at 10 A. M., as also of 100 town or suburban lots. The dimensions of the respective lots will be specified and defined on the spot by the Commanding officer of Engineers to whom parties are referred for further particulars.

The titles will be delivered on payment of the rent and the minimum value of the buildings to be erected on the lots, and the period allowed for erection will also be then declared.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent, charged with the Government of Hongkong.

Macao, 7th June, 1841.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO H. M. SUBJECTS.

Macao, 10th June 1841.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary thinks it necessary to warn all Her Majesty's subjects that he considers the entrance of British shipping within the river under present circumstances, imprudent and unsafe, and recommends that they should forthwith proceed to Hong Kong.

He has further to declare that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with, or obstruct the freedom of trade and intercourse with Hong Kong will be answered with a close blockade of the Port of Canton.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 8th June.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF CANTON.

It is well known to all the people of Canton, that the city and the whole trade of the province have twice been spared by the high officers of Great Britain, in recollection of the long and peaceful intercourse which has subsisted between them and the western nations.

But now it is already ascertained that the three high commissioners have violated the agreement lately entered into with the British officers, by arming one of the forts, given up to them on the distinct assurance, that no guns should be put there, till all the difficulties were settled between the two nations.

And it is further known to the English officers that fresh troops are constantly poured into the city from the other provinces, and that secret preparations are in progress to attack the British forces who are the real protectors of the city.

Let the people remember the hour of battle, and consider whether they owe the safety of their lives and properties, to the wisdom and valour of the commissioners from the court, and the troops of the

other provinces, or to the forbearance of the British officers.

The troops of the other provinces are no more than scourges to the good and industrious inhabitants, and if they are suffered to remain in Canton they will draw down destruction upon the city, and upon the wealth of the whole province.

It is now therefore plainly proclaimed to the people of the province of Canton, that if the commissioners and all the other troops have not departed from the city (with an understanding that they shall immediately leave the province) within twelve hours, the high officers of the English nation will be obliged to withdraw their protection from the city, and take military possession of it, confiscating all the property to the Queen of England.

But if the commissioners and their troops do indeed retire within the period indicated, it will still be possible to enter into arrangements with the High officers of the province; prudent men acquainted with the foreign character, mindful of the lives and property of the people, and responsible to the emperor for their safety.

The commissioners have no property at stake in Canton, and care nothing for the prosperity of the province, but desire only to make reports which may serve their interest at court. The troops they have brought with them are anxious for trouble and confusion, that they may plunder the city, enriched by the foreign trade.

Let the people of Canton, as one man, call for the departure of the commissioners and their troops, and by these means it will still be possible to save the city and the whole province from the miseries of war.

At Canton, this 22d day of May, 1841.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Let all the people of Canton understand that they may return and continue their pursuits, in peaceful security whilst the high officers are faithfully fulfilling their engagements.

The recent hostilities in this province have been against the will of the high British officers and are attributable to the breach of faith and violence of the imperial commissioners. For although the general measures against the imperial court will not be relaxed till full justice be done, assuredly there never would have been any disturbance of the people of Canton and this province, unless it had been provoked by the misconduct of the imperial commissioners.

What else have the imperial commissioners done in this province than to injure the dignity of the imperial court by a violation of their pledges under their seals, and to occasion grief and loss of thousands of innocent people?

When the commissioners and all the other troops save those of the province have departed, the people of Canton will once more enjoy peace and security.

At Canton, this 3d day of June, 1841.

By CHARLES ELLIOT, &c., &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

It is hereby declared to the merchants and traders of Canton and all parts of the Empire, that they and their ships have free permission to resort to and trade at the port of Hongkong, where they will receive full protection from the high officers of the British nation; and, Hongkong being of the Chinese empire, neither will there be any charges on imports and exports payable to the British government.

And it is further, clearly declared, that there will be an immediate embargo upon the port of Canton and all the large ports of the empire, if there be the least obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong.

Persons bringing information to the British officers which shall lead to the detection of Pirates will be liberally rewarded; and the pirates will be taken and delivered over to the officers of the Chinese government for punishment.

At Macao, this 7th day of June, 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Expeditionary Force,
Port Yungking Tai, Canton, May 27th, 1841.
Major-general Sir Hugh Gough from his heart congratulates the troops of every arm, composing the force, upon their steadiness under fire, and their

brilliant conduct, in the attack of the heights, and the capture of the several forts above Canton, and of the intrenched camp under cover of the city wall on the 25th instant.

2. This expression of the Major-general's best thanks was as fully merited, and is as sincerely accorded, to the naval battalion, and the royal marines, who have nobly upheld the high character of their profession.

3. Where all were emulous to maintain the honor of British sailors and soldiers, it would be impossible to particularize. To all, the Major-general's best thanks are due; to all, those thanks are heartily offered.

4. Officers commanding corps and brigades and heads of departments, in accepting the Major-general's thanks for themselves, will be pleased to communicate them to their officers and men.

By order. (Signed) ARTHUR S. H. MOUNTAIN,
Lt.-Colonel, D. A. G.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June ARRIVED FROM

3. (B.) *Clorinda*, Godlyb, Singapore.
3. " *Blenheim*, Grey, Singapore.
3. " *Atlet Rohomany*, Lugren, Bombay & Sing.
6. (D) *Lock*, Willems, Batavia Soerabay & Manila
8. (A) *America*, ———, Java U. S.
6. (B) *Simon Taylor*, Brown, Bombay.
6. " *Kitty*, Pike, Calcutta.
7. " *Julia*, Evans, Bombay & Singapore.
7. " *Greyhound* Hutchison, London & Sing.
7. " *Asia*, Fawatt, Bombay.
7. " *Lintin*, ———, Singapore.
7. " *Mary Gordon*, Thomson, Bombay.
7. " *Corsair*, Fraser, Bombay.
7. " *Agnes*, Comming, Singapore.
7. (P.) *Angelica* Place, Pinang & Singapore.
8. (B.) *Privatier*, Granger, Calcutta.
8. " *Isabella Robertson*, Hudson Calcutta.
8. " *Wild Irish Girl*, Girard, Bombay.

PASSENGER PER

Messrs H. G. J. Reynvaan, H. Dorrepaal.
Per *City of Palaces*. (omitted last week) Mrs. Johnson, Miss and Master Fearon.

June SAILED FOR

9. H. M. S. *Vimrod*, Capt. Barlow, Sing. & Calcutta
9. (B.) *Fort William*, Hogg, London.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For London—*Seabey Castle*, Earl of Clare,
For Bombay—*Island Queen*, Castle Huntly.
For Calcutta—*Maulmein*, Louisa.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Penang*, *Gemini*, *Blakely*, *Albion*
Transport *Prince George*, *Ann*,
Griffiths, *Gondolier*, *John Bull*,
John Bibby, *Beulah*, *Elephants*,
Paramatta.

From Calcutta,—*Severa*, *Bengal Packet*, *Medusa*,
Sea Queen, *Anares*, *Thomas*
Grenville, *Waterwitch*

From Bombay,—*Brigand*, *Tweed*.
From Singapore—*Lascar*, *Simplicia*, *Harbinger*,
Sultan, *St. Mungo*, *Sophia*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th March
via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 8th February via
England.—CALCUTTA, 28th April & *Dido*. BOM-
BAY, 22nd April & *Corsair*. SINGAPORE, 27th
May & *Dido*. JAVA, 12th May via Singapore.
MANILA, 3rd May & *Island Queen*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.
Thomas Lowrie, 430 Graham, Dent & Co.
Candabar, 650 Keir, Macvicar & Co.
Suan, — Mullens, Turner & Co.
Coromandel, 682 Ryan, Fox Rawson & Co.
[& Co.]

Forfarshire, — McCarthy, Ferguson Leighton
City of Derry 413 Roberts, Jamieson & How.
Isaba. Watson 434 Macdonald, W & T. Gemmell
[& Co.]

AMERICAN.
Ann Mackim — Vanner, Jardine M. & Co.
Lema, — Endicott, Russell & Co.
Huntress, Lovett, Olyphant & Co.
Morrison, Benson, "

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER,
at the Canton Press Office, Pedro Monte.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—On FRIDAY NEXT, the 26th instant, HOOKER & LANE, will sell, to the highest bidder, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve,

48 Barrels Salt Beef.

40 000 lbs Ship Biscuit.

2000 " Soap.

36 Jars Manila Crackers.

20 " do. Chocolate.

20 Tins Spanish do.

120 Cases of Gin.

8 Casks of do.

500 Dozens of Brandy.

20 Casks of do.

18 Barrels Spanish Brandy

10 " Manila Rum.

20 Dozen Sparkling Champagne.

50 " Superior Sherry.

20 " Madeira

50 " Hec.

120 " Porter

16 Jars Hog Lard.

Hams, Glassware tobacco pipes, and various other articles

Macao, 16th May, 1841

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were distributed in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

NOTICE.—GOLD COINS, " British, " Spanish, " Patriot, " and " American, " gold coins, will be purchased by

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Macao, 4th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of THOMAS Fox Esq., in our establishment ceased this day.

STRACHAN & Co

Manila, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co,

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE KITTY, Capt. WILLIS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE A I Ship APOLLINE, Captain DEANE, 440 Tons. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Maca, 4th June, 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE full rigged Clipper Brig JANE, under the British Flag, of about 250 tons Register, new measurement; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; was built for a MAN OF WAR at Oporto by an English Shipwright, and is particularly well adapted for a VESSEL OF WAR, having great deck room and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to

GIDEON NYE, JR.

Macao, 29th May, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWIER FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be despatched for the above port in all the month. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

TO LET

NOTICE.—The administration of the CAZA DE MISERICORDIA of this City, having upon ground belonging to the said establishment, recently built FISH HOUSES, Notice is hereby given that on the 24th at 11 o'clock A. M. the conditions for letting them will be made known at the CAZA DE MISERICORDIA, and the Houses let to the highest-bidder, upon proper reference being given. Done agreeably to the resolution in session of the 14th instant.

MIGUEL SIMOENS.

Office of the Caza

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palaces and Harlequin, and for sale on moderate terms:

Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.

do. do. Port, [dozen cases.

Base Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5

Pickled Herrings, in small legs.

Bengal Sealing Wax

Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has always on hand for sale

Superior WINES and LIQUORS, and articles of every description for Table use, &c., and may be had on the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

JNO. SMITH.

First N. E. house on the Praya Grande.

Macao, 4th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American BEEF and PORK in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex *San McKim*. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the Undersigned, just landed from the "*James Leing*,"

Rough SPARS per lower Masts,

Sheathing COPPER and NAILS,

COIR ROPE and CANGAS,

Small ANCHORS and CHAINS,

PAINTS and PAINT OIL,

TURPENTINE,

Calcutta bottled BEER,

Brown and Pale SHERRY,

BRANDY and GIN,

Salt BEEF and PORK,

English HAMS,

Manila CIGARS 4s and 5s Superior

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 26th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table, made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

Bengal Club Chutnee,
Essence of Chillies,
Curry paste,
Curry powder,
Tapp's sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
Milk punch,
Lime juice,
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
Chilli vinegar, in pints
Plaie vinegar, in quarts,
Beef Soup in 4 lb and 1 lb canisters,
Veal Broth, do. do.
Mutton do. do. do.
Dried herbs.
Delicious pickled ox tongues in bags of
3 dozen and 1 dozen each,
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
Do Spiced collared beef, in tin canisters,
Do packed tin hoglard &c. &c. &c.

Apply to

HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned; the following

stores just landed ex *Black Swan*, viz.

Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY,

Pitman and Hullock's PORT,

English BRANDY,

Castillon's old COGNAC,

CLARETS, Chateau Lafitte and Paillet Madec,

SAUTERNE,

BARBAC,

CHERRY BRANDY,

RASPBERRY VINEGAR,

JAMS and JELLIES,

Bottled FRUITS,

Fresh SALMON in 4lb canisters.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, ex *Falcon*

Hodgson's BEER in Wood

Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 30 per Hhd.

do. do. STOUT \$ 25 " do.

PORT WINE \$ 8 to 10 per dozen

SHERRY " 6 to 14 " do.

CLARET " 9 " do.

BUCELLAS " 5 " do.

PALE BRANDY " 8 " do.

CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$ 16 " do.

Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. &c. &c.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

just arrived Ex *San McKim*.

MEAT BEEF in half and quarter barrels.

Smoked BEEF.

Key's of TONGUES.

HAMS.

Berkley and Pine CHEESES.

A Quantity of ALMONDS.

do. RAISINS.

FILBERTS.

MUSTARD.

American CRACKERS.

Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.

Kids of SALMON.

do. MACKAREL.

SOUNDS and TONGUES.

Smoked red HERRING in cases.

American BUTTER in large and small kegs.

A quantity of Canadian Tobacco. Apply to

EDWARD BONTEIN.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Just* at Hongkong, viz

English Sheathing Copper 16 a 26 oz

Navy and Pilot BRAD, PORK.

DUCK and TWINE, BEEF.

Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.

Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.

White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.

Manila ROPE.

do. CIGARS.

do. SUGAR 350 pounds.

do. COFFEE 110 do. and

an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

or to CAPT. WOODBERRY on board

Macao, 24th March, 1841.

NOTICE.—Published for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lastings resentment of Miss Keau Luan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the undersigned the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex *Polstone*.

9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. 8 cheeses each
4 do. EXTRA DRIED BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each
2 do. Tierces HAMS

100 Kgs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.

A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELLORE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.

Macao, 15th Feby. 1841.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.

RUM, 3deg. above proof. (bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.

Apply at the office of

G. DE YURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 26th March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6

27 " White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

27 " do. do. " 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

White Duck.

White Drill.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELTS; apply to

HOOKE & LANE.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKE & LANE.

just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIE, SOUP, SALMON OYSTERS, LOCHFINESALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS, CHERRIES, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

LOST.

AN order for (4) four chests of BENGAL MERCHANDISE drawn on the 19th instant on the *Syed Khan* has been lost this morning; the public are therefore cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties concerned request that should the order be met with, its sale or realization be prevented, and information given at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 20th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office: A NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE in a letter from Mrs. Anne Noble to a friend; second Edition price 50 cents.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.

For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12

For six Months..... " 7

For three " " " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office *Pe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

EXPORT TO AMERICA.

Congou	682,333
Souchong	682,333
Pouchong	124,800
Pekoe	31,680
Oolong	3,120

total green tea 1,524,244

Twankay	64,780
Hyson	316,260
Skin	639,043
Young Hyson	4,617,630
Gunpowder	290,200
Imperial	132,190

total black tea 6,030,103

7,554,347

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 19th June, 1841.

Last evening the H. C. Steamer *Queen* arrived from Calcutta, 25th May, bringing the April mail. We must entreat the indulgence of our readers if in this number we do not give an abstract of the news received by that vessel, but besides the mechanical imperfections under which we labor, we were anxious to present them with a mass of Chinese documents of the greatest interest, which some of our friends have had the kindness to translate for us: and being aware of several vessels leaving for India and England this day, we naturally gave these important documents the preference over everything else. We should wish to have offered some remarks upon their contents—upon the treachery professed by Yu keen in his two documents—upon the singular, and evidently genuine proclamations from the Chinese people—upon the humiliating address from the Governor of Canton to the people—upon Yih shan's report to the Emperor—acknowledging the payment of one million of taels, having buried the other five—but our limits merely permit our drawing our reader's attention to them.

We have received Calcutta papers of a late date and the *Sing. Free Press* of 10th June, as well as the *London Mail* of 4th April, and whatever extracts we are able to give, will be found in our last column or in tomorrow's Extra.

From the *Singapore Free Press*, 10th June.

Our April overland papers, with Bengal journals to the 24th ultimo, were brought by the H. C. Steamer *Queen*, from Calcutta the 25th May, touching at Penang, from which we have republished copiously above; confining ourselves entirely to the Europe news, but which are not of a very important, or interesting character. Our amicable relations with America, it is gratifying to observe, are not likely to be interrupted, as there seems no doubt Mr. MELBOD would be given up; while it appears that in the Eastern question every difficulty has been removed, and that France has at last consented to join the other Powers in a treaty for the settlement and pacification of the Levant. With the exception of what relates to the reduction of the Duty on East Indian Rum, the Parliamentary intelligence is of little interest as the discussion of questions of vital interest had been postponed till the Easter recess was over.

On Tuesday last Commodore Sir GORDON BREMER landed from the H. C. Steamer *Queen* under the salute due to his rank, and it is understood will proceed on to China to night.

There is we believe no doubt that the Commodore returns to the scene of action in China with new powers, and that, as the Naval Head of the Expedition, he will also hold the post of Chief Commissioner or Plenipotentiary,—an office which will henceforward always devolve upon the Naval Commander in Chief of the Expedition. It seems that notwithstanding the positive statements which appear in the papers received by the April overland, relative to the appointment of Sir Wm. PARKER to the command of the Expedition on the Coast of China, that in point of fact that officer is not coming out.

Major General Sir HUGH GOUGH, who is now with the force in China has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, succeeding the late Sir SAMUEL WHITTINGHAM.

The *Waterswitch* left Calcutta on the 17th ultimo, remained at Singapore 4 days, and arrived here on the 15th. By her we have received Calcutta papers to 14th May, and *Singapore Free Press* to 3d June. These papers do not contain much intelligence of interest to our readers here, except that we find in them a confirmation of what we stated last week, that Sir Gordon Bremer had been appointed, by the Queen, joint Plenipotentiary with Capt. Elliot. The appointment of Admiral Sir William Parker to take the command of the Expedition, is generally reported, although we know not whether upon good authority.

Letters from Calcutta mention that Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer was to have left for China on the 29d May, in the *Queen* steamer. The Commodore not having arrived, and as the April mail must have come in before that date, we suppose

H. E. did not leave; indeed, we meet with some rumours in the papers that it was likely Sir Gordon would not return to China at all. If the new Admiral has come out by the April mail, we may expect him here every day by the Steamer *Scenaris*. The *Auckland* has conveyed Sir James Carnar, late Governor of Bombay and his family and staff, to Suez. The *Enterprise* may be expected on here very soon; she returned to Calcutta from Bombay early in May.

We are very sorry to have to report that sickness prevails to a great extent amongst the army and navy at Hongkong; the late arduous duties at Canton, the very wet and bad weather, the exhalations from the paddy fields, and probably disappointment of the hopes conceived, have prostrated a large proportion of our gallant men on the bed of sickness. The sickness is now, we understand equally divided among the army and ships, and it is not supposed that any movement to the northward can take place before the first week of next month. The fever has this time not only attacked privates and sailors; but, as already related, Sir Fleming Senhouse has fallen a victim to it, and many other officers are now suffering under it, Capt. Elliot, we are sorry to learn, has been laid up for a week past. Mr. Morrison is likewise ill; and Mr. Fearon, one of the interpreters, has been very dangerously ill. The service in the paddy fields near Canton with a burning June sun has been a most trying one, and we fear that the ransom exacted from the Chinese, may yet cost us many valuable lives.

Our accounts from Canton are to the 14th. At that time there was no interruption to trade, and we learn that several chops of tea had been sent to the American ships at Whampoa. The English ships there were discharging their cargoes. The foreign residents at Canton were few, not exceeding, we believe, four or five in number. American and English. The latter, however, we think will consider it expedient to leave, particularly since Capt. Elliot only a few days since, gave their friends warning that he considered their stay at Canton, or the remaining of their ships at Whampoa anything but safe.

DEATH OF SIR H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE.

It is with deep and sincere sorrow we have to announce to our readers the death of Sir HUMPHREY LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, K. C. H., Senior naval officer of Her Majesty in China. This much lamented event took place on board Her Majesty's ship *Blenheim* on Monday the 14th instant at half past eight o'clock in the morning, and the immediate cause of the veteran commander's death, was a violent fever brought on by great physical and mental exertions, and by exposure to the sun during the late expedition to Canton. There is very little doubt that the illness of Sir FLEMING was aggravated by disappointment, on the attack on Canton not being persevered in, and by all the advantages not being reaped, which the dauntless and masterly exertions of the army and navy had led most people to expect. It was, we understand, Sir FLEMING SENHOUSE's wish to be buried in Macao, in preference to the British settlement of Hongkong, by which the late gallant officer seemed to call in question the probability of the permanent settlement of that Island.

The mortal remains of Sir FLEMING were consequently brought to this city in the Steamer *Nemesis*, and arrived here on the evening of last Wednesday, when notice was given by Captain Herbert, now Senior Naval Officer, that the funeral would take place on the morning following; and that the funeral procession would form at Capt. Elliot's house at 5 o'clock.

The following was the order of the procession.

The band of the Governor of Macao.
A Colonel's guard of Portuguese troops.
Lieut. Pittman, R. N. Chief mourner.
Capt. Clarke, of H. M. S. *Columbias*, bearing the decorations of the deceased officer.
The coffin borne by 12 sailors belonging to H. M. S. *Blenheim*.

PALL-BEARERS.

Capt Bouchier, R. N.	Col. Mountain,
" Smith, " "	" Morris,
" Kuper, " "	Major Johnston

followed by the Governor of Macao, and Staff; Major General Sir Hugh Gough, and Staff; Capt. Herbert, Senior Officer of the fleet, Mr. Johnston, Deputy Superintendent, and about 70 naval and military

officers and almost all the British and foreign community. The band during the progress of the procession towards the British burial ground played a funeral march: the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Chaplain of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, and after the body had been consigned to the earth, the Portuguese guard fired three volleys over a the grave.

The death of Sir Fleming Senhouse, has caused several promotions in the naval commands. Capt. Herbert, we understand takes command of the *Blenheim*; Capt. Kuper is appointed to the *Calliope*; and Lieut. Pritchard of the *Blenheim* to the *Alligator*.

SALE OF LAND AT HONGKONG.—According to Notice given by H. M. Chief Superintendent, charged with the Government of Hongkong, the sale of the quit rent of 100 allotments of ground having water frontage, and of 100 others, town or suburban allotments, was to have been held at Hongkong on Saturday last, and pursuant to the Notice a number of merchants went to Hongkong, but on their arrival there it was found that no preparations whatever for the sale on Saturday had been made, the Engineer officers stating as a reason for the land not having been parcelled out for sale, the non receipt of orders to that effect. After the arrival of the Deputy Superintendent, however, thirty two lots were surveyed and parcelled off on Saturday, and their sale took place on the following Monday, and netted the enormous amount of £3,116—annual quitrent. The allotments themselves have generally about 100 feet water frontage, by from 100 to 200, and more feet depth, and extend over a beach of about three miles in length. The conditions of sale, of which we have not been able to obtain a Copy, were we believe, that on payment of one year's rent the title to the land would be delivered to the purchaser, who was moreover to give security in £500 that within a six months from the date of the sale he would erect on his land buildings of the value of at least 1000£. There was great competition among the bidders; the first lot went at £20,—and some fetched as much at £230. We cannot otherwise explain this eager competition, than by the small number of lots actually put up for sale, instead of the number at first advertised, and we believe many of the buyers already repeat of their bargains. Why the whole of the lots advertised were not ready for sale, we have not heard, but the hasty proceedings at this auction are most extraordinary. A day had been fixed, when it was to take place, that day arrived, yet no preparation had been made; people were kept waiting at great inconvenience to themselves, until the necessary arrangements were made, and then after all, only one sixth part of that originally declared is offered to the public. Whether this arises from mere neglect, or from some other motives that have not yet transpired, remains to be seen.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of H. M. Superintendents.
Macao, 15th June, 1841.

Parties who have suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the Factories in Canton, will be pleased to present between this date, and noon, the 20th instant, at this office, an inventory of the particulars, and amount of the same.

A declaration will be required to the exactitude of the statement.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
H. M. Plenipotentiary.

By the last accounts from Canton, we observe that the Chinese are again preparing rafts at Kinshan (the place to which General Yihahan has shifted his camp). Quantities of match-string (for firing off their match locks) and military weapons have arrived in the City, and large sums of money amounting to several millions of taels, chiefly the product of the landtax, have been sent to Canton from different parts of the country. This intelligence is taken from their own official papers.

THE PEOPLE'S MANIFESTO.

The following paper was pasted up in Canton more than six weeks ago. The mandarins denied all knowledge of it and represented it as the production of some incendiary or other whom they were anxious to catch and punish; subsequent events however have shown that it speaks the sentiments of the

multitude much more than we then imagined, and for that reason we now (tho' rather out of date) give it a place in our columns. It is from the pen of a man of education and is in reply to Capt. Elliot's Proclamation to the people of Canton of date 16th April.

"The residents of the City of Canton and dwellers in the villages all round about hereby clearly proclaim to the English foreigners setting forth how that ye have opposed the soldiery of the Celestial Dynasty, how that ye have presumed to enter by violence into our inner river, how that ye have issued false proclamations seeking to seduce our native people from their allegiance, and how that there is no fear of the Law before your eyes.

We find that Elliot and the others of his gang are originally so many rude clowns born without the pale of civilization,—and we, tho' but humble people of the country, are yet children of the Celestial Dynasty; we care for ourselves and families, we feel for our natal soil, and we shall ever cherish a profound regard for our father-land!

In protecting our country, we take the surest means to protect ourselves and families, and are therefore willing to take upon ourselves what relates to (the defence of) our city;—our breasts partake of the same feeling of animosity and indignation! What necessity is there that our mandarins and soldiers should raise their weapons? It is but the waving of a hand, and we are quite sufficient utterly to exterminate your whole wicked banditti!

Now at this moment are ye clandestinely playing off your deceitful wiles, and like the unnatural ste bird devouring the mother that gave you birth! At Hong Kong ye are scheming to raise a land-tax, as at Tientsin ye ravished and debauched our wives and daughters! In every instance have ye shown yourselves regardless of all law until the cup of your wickedness is filled and running over.

It is asked how we, the countless multitude of the common people, have hitherto quietly sat down and tamely looked on? The reason why we bent under and did not rush forward, is, that in a sudden moment of panic it is difficult to inspire the mass with courage and confidence; and afterwards when we had bound ourselves together by a solemn oath we were again stopped by the pacific arrangements of our mandarins; therefore have we retired and stopped, taking care of our own safety and not presuming to wage war by our own authority.

We humbly think, that having been early versed in the Sacred Books bequeathed to us, we perfectly understand the great principle of what is right; altho' upwards of the half of our families may have removed and emigrated, yet the determination of the whole city from first to last is one! how should we wait for your forced declarations to begin again to congregate together? (alluding to the invitation to come back and follow their lawful business as usual.)

(We hereby duly proclaim to you, that if you continue in your stupor and will not awake, if you insist on going round in the old career of wickedness, we shall then prepare our spears and lances, we shall assemble ourselves to arm in the righteous cause; the strong man will exert his strength, the skilful man will exhaust his schemes; at the rising of a hand the seas and rivers will be pacified, for our ambushes are such as gods or devils could not provide against! we must follow you up and sweep you clean from the earth, not leaving you a single sail to return to your country! thus shall we make a signal manifestation of justice before the whole universe, and restore their birthright to the black-haired race!

Ye dwell in an obscure corner, and your knowledge of men and things is extremely limited; right it is therefore that this true statement of matters be diffused among the whole of your gang, that all may tremble and obey. Do not count upon an after repentance when it will be too late!

The following paper has been stuck up at Macao for these last two or three days, and appears to be a rejoinder to Capt. Elliot's proclamation of 3d of June. In point of style it will not bear a comparison with the previous one and appears to be indeed what it professes to be, the production of the country people.

"All the gentry and old people of Sam yane loe, Sei tsun, Nam oen, and upwards of ninety confederated villages hereby issue this declaration to the effect that they will not live under the same sky with the English rebels, but solemnly swear to exter-

minate them from off the face of the earth!

In times past, the English foreigners would never keep their proper station, but repeatedly violated the laws of our Celestial Dynasty. On a previous occasion they attacked and captured the fort of Sha k i, killing and wounding our mandarins and soldiers, when owing to the profound goodness of our Gracious Emperor, he could not find it in his heart to slay them, but still manifested his compassion for them as men from afar. These foreigners however having no idea of gratitude, yet harboured in their breasts the most wicked intentions; they invaded us in our inmost and most important recesses, they heedlessly fired off their fire arrows (rockets), they burned and destroyed the houses of the people, they attacked the very walls of our City, and held our highest mandarins in no estimation. The High Imperial Commissioners seeing that both the City and suburbs were suffering calamity and destruction, agreed to sheathe the sword, thus to tranquillise the people, and the said foreigners ought thereupon in reason to have shown some little kindness and also stayed their hands. But who would have supposed it! greedy of victory they knew not the disasters of defeat; having won a step, they advanced a step, and let loose their soldiers upon us, who ravaged our native villages and turned everything topsy turvy! They carried off our bullocks for ploughing the fields, they trampled down our grain and herbs, they dug up the graves of our ancestors, they violently deflowered our wives and maids! Gods and Devils are alike angry with them! Heaven and Earth can no longer tolerate them!

Forasmuch, we being all roused to desperation and regardless of our personal safety, had hemmed in Elliot at the Northern gate, and cut off Bremer's retreat at Namoon, and struck off the heads of more than a hundred of the rebel's soldiers! Oh ye rebellious English! what had become of all your boasted valor then? Had it not been that the honoured head of the district (i.e. the Kwang chow foo) released you from the danger of our grasp, how should you ever have escaped to your ships alive?

We have now heard that ye have published your proclamations all along the road-side, calumniating our generals, saying that they have reaped no laurels, and ye have spread false reports among the multitude to the effect that they must look to Bremer to have their wrongs righted, their vengeance appeased! do not look upon us as such worthless beings of the human species, for if we once get angry, our indignation is like a meeting of the clouds! and our determination is to get rid of your wicked banditti! The true hearted man who has the means will furnish provender for the stout and valiant, the husbandman trained to wield the hoe will exchange it for a spear; and having thus many hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men, what difficulty should we meet in cutting you up by the roots! Uniting our power by land and water, why should we fear your war-ships being staunch and strong! we should not leave a shadow of the rebels remaining! we should never permit a single sail of the devil's ships to return to tell the tale, and then, but not till then, should we stop!

When this written declaration reaches you, do not all of you retreat, but choose out your lucky day when you would like to meet us on the field of battle! We give this cartel in proof (of our desire to fight you).

P. D. If Elliot had tarried a moment longer, he would never have returned to his ship alive; it was, only the Kwang chow foo who set him at liberty.

MEMORIAL.

The Imperial Commissioner YU-KEN, Lieutenant Governor of Kiangsoo, lays this MEMORIAL before the Great Emperor, praying that he will bestow thereon a sacred glance.

Last year when the English foreigners arrived off Tean tau to hand up their statement of (alleged) grievances, their ships scarce exceeded five in number, and the place where they anchored was at Kookok (the mouth of the Peiho) a long way off the City of Tean tau;—YU-KEN in his fright and trepidation declared that "they were within the very precincts of the Imperial residence of Shing king (or Moukden) and that "it behooved us to act with the utmost caution as the "whole of the coast of Che keang had been taken possession of, "and he also said, "that the ships which "were coming after those were without number and "that the whole of the country North and South would "be thrown into confusion" &c. &c. thus seeking to abuse the Imperial ear, scheming thereby to gloss over and conceal his utter want of preparation to meet

the enemy!" And moreover he sent presents of bullocks and wine to the foreign soldiers, and appointed officers to say fine things to them! the consequence of which was that the Mandarins of Chekeang and Shantung followed up his vicious example by an unbroken series of banquets, until these rebellious robbers who had stormed and plundered one of our walled cities came to be viewed as GUESTS!!! so much so that To-Hway Poo the Lieut. Governor of Shantung shuffling over the matter says, "the said foreigners being delighted, formed a circle and made obeisance!" Now, I find that these said English foreigners are most stiff in the loins and most straight in the legs, so much so that even when they see the King of their country they make no obeisance whatever. During the reign of Keeking they came to Peking, and their ambassador (Lord Amherst) because he could not kneel down and make an obeisance, was driven forth and sent home to his country, this is a circumstance that may be clearly proved at any time;—and such being the case, how could it possibly happen that after having stormed and plundered a city and given a rein to their madness and perversity, on presents being made them at Shantung, officers and soldiers should form a circle and perform obeisance!!? This disgraceful piece of business which has tarnished the honor of our country, which has given rise to expressions intended to dupe and betray the too-confiding son of Heaven (i. e. the Emperor) and which has made us a laughing-stock to those without as well as to those within, had all its origin in the foolish way in which affairs were then conducted at Teen tsi,—and this crime of being thrown into consternation and using decent in the First charge that I bring against Keeken.

After that the said foreigners had returned to Canton, their haughtiness got more unbearable than ever, and their greed and desire of extortion still greater than before. Every day the matter became more urgent. Keeken at that time filled the highest rank, and ought immediately to have assembled together Tartars and Chinese, land troops, sailors, and militia; he ought in his own person to have gone to the forts at the rivers mouth, to have vigilantly guarded the most important passes, to have published a scale of rewards for meritorious conduct, to have taken every means to inspire his officers and men. But unable to be foremost to conquer them, he waited quietly till the robbers could conquer him, and then he could do nothing but find fault with the Brigadier, how that he was wasting in courtesy, and how that he made these and those mistakes, that took not the slightest precautions either for active warfare or for defence. The officers thus had no honor left them to fight for, the men lost heart altogether, and the foreigners seizing the opportunity when they were off their guard, suddenly fired off their guns and muskets, attacked and got possession of the forts and cut our troops in pieces. Besides from 2 o'clock till 4 o'clock p. m. in the space of a couple of hours he made two different reports of the case, and speaking of our troops he uses the expression "it is impossible for a handful of men to fight a multitude!" Now I find that at Canton, "alho" the guns mounted in our ships of war may not be so strong and strong as those of the foreigners, yet as regards our land troops, there is the (Tartar) garrison of the provincial city, there are the soldiers of the Viceroy's standard, those of the Poo-yuen's standard, those of the (Chinese) general's standard and the naval militia drawn from the sea-coast forming a total of several tens of thousands of men much more than ten times the number of the robbers, for the whole number of the foreign robbers now at Canton does not exceed several thousands, and the foreign soldiers only made use of two pointed fighting devil's ships (steam-boats?) which cannot carry at the most above a few thousands!—then Keeken might easily have dispatched a body of troops to cut off their retreat and annihilate them, but how happens it on the other hand that he allowed a thousand and more of the foreign banditti to go round the hill, and then attempt to explain it away by saying that "a handful of men could not fight a multitude?" Keeken being lost to every sense of fear and shame, whenever the subject of the total want of military preparation and defence at Canton is introduced, excuses himself by laying the blame at the door of former Viceroy. I should like him to reflect for a moment, for upwards of a year and more before he arrived to fill the office (of Viceroy of Canton) those very soldiers of Canton province had repeatedly slaughtered these same foreigners and gained a succession of victories over them; they had burned many of their ships and driven the rest far out to the ocean where they dared no longer to come prying and spying about the coast; all these (heroic) deeds were done without requiring to draw troops from the other provinces, and yet we never heard of such a thing as the army losing heart or their valor being blunted! this crime then of being absent from the post of danger, of making no preparations to resist the enemy and thereby tarnishing the honor of the country, is the SECOND charge that I have to bring

The reader will bear in mind that Keeken was at this time Viceroy of Pihchelee, and had any disturbance then taken place with our ships, he would have been held responsible.

† These are the fabulous victories of poor Kwan, s. g. Kowang, Chusoo, Bilhaun, Black Joke &c. &c. &c.

against Keeken.

Altho' we had unfortunately lost the forts of Tai kok and Sha kok, still there remained to us no less than eight fortified places in and about the Bocca Tigris. Of these, the Wei yuen fort (lower Annung hoy?) the Kung koo fort (upper Annung hoy?) and the Yung gan fort (Wang tong?) stand tripod fast on the sides of three hills, and are secured by strong iron chains thrown across, the difficulty of skipping or flying over these was as great as Heaven itself! that was the moment when he ought promptly to have stationed valiant marine soldiers there to make a stout defence, he himself ought to have galloped to the spot to take the command and give orders for the disposition of the troops, thereby to set men's minds at rest and infuse ardour into his soldiers:—while he did all this on the spot he ought at the same time to have sent a communication to Chekeang to seize the golden opportunity of putting the invaders to the sword and getting back our own territory, in this way rendering the head and tail (i. e. the Canton division and the Tinghai division) of the banditti incapable of rendering each other support or assistance. At that time there were only some twenty odd ships at Tinghai and the half of those were merchantmen, besides neither Elliot nor Bremer had returned to Chekeang and the whole affairs there were left under the charge of a single Footscage (or Brigadier). Moreover after that Elliot had captured the forts he left his ship and went on shore! what a glorious opportunity that was to have seized him!! but the very reverse is the case, for we find that in all the documents he has sent up to court he does not say a syllable about the plans he is laying to exterminate (the English) or the measures he is taking for defence, but again and again urgently begs that the troops may be delayed and words to that effect, and makes use of dangerous expressions (threats?) wherewith to back his memorials to your majesty! And further he writes up to E le poo at Chekeang in the most impudent manner desiring that he will not advance with his troops, and immediately follows this up by the gift of Hong kong, and an arrangement by which the English are at once permitted to reopen their Trade at Canton city/shan, not only does he act in the very teeth of the recorded will of the late Emperor Kow tung shun (i. e. Keen lung) but he does not even wait until after Ting has had been restored when he ought humbly to have begged the manifestation of the Imperial pleasure to see whether your Gracious Majesty consented to the terms or not. By this arrangement the foreigners first got a port secured to them and afterwards they restored Ting hai,—thus as it were trucking one portion of our territory against another, and methinks thereby the Celestial Dynasty obtained a great accession of dignity!!! In another point of view he first permitted the English to reopen their Trade and gave them the territory, and afterwards informed your majesty of the transaction,—thus putting those acquisitions on some other footing than a manifestation of Imperial goodness! In fine, these said rebels having seized by force one of our walled cities, having slaughtered our soldiers and civilians, and having spread their poison among our common people, their crimes could not be greater, their cup of iniquity was filled to the brim!—and yet to put all this on one side as if it were nothing, to act so madly and perversely to the degree he has done, involves Keeken in the crime of undue assumption of your majesty's power, and this is the THIRD charge that I have to bring against him.

When Keeken was at Canton and when he gave the foreigners Hong kong in exchange for Chusan, he ought at least to have settled distinctly that the whole of the foreign ships in Chekeang should be delivered up. But instead of doing this he forwards a document from the "barbarian eye" (Elliot) to E le poo in which there is the following sentence, "in reference to the goods and merchandise on board the foreign cargo ships in the harbour of Chusan, I beg that you will assemble the Ning po merchants and induce them to go thither to buy them up." Now I find that when these said foreigners were at Ting hai they sold off an immense quantity of Opium,—last winter many of the distressed inhabitants of the district handed up statements to that effect which may be authenticated; thus then it follows that the said foreigners wished to follow up their illicit traffic in opium the same as previously only with the Ningpo merchants by way of change! how happens it that when Keeken was at Canton treating of peace he did not come to some certain understanding upon this matter so as to cut up the noxious creeper by the very roots? this crime then of irregularity and of basely accommodating matters to our serious hurt is the FOURTH charge which I have to bring against Keeken.

The terms "Barbarian eye" "Company" "Superintendent" &c., &c., are just so many expressions used to denote the principals among the foreign merchants, quite on the same principle as we in China call our "Hong merchants" or "security merchants" &c. &c. The old established custom at Canton was, that if these foreigners had anything to complain of, they

† Capt. Boucher's Chinese title while commanding at Chusan was, "the Footscage Boucherier."

§ We think there is a clerical error here, and that it ought to read, "the whole of the foreign ships in Chekeang to sail away immediately."

petitioned the Viceroy thro' the Keen min foo of Macao, when they merely styled themselves, "merchants from a distance" or "employers from a distance" as the case might be, and the Viceroy or Foo yuen in reply commanded the Keen min foo to impress the orders on "the said superintendent" or whoever it might be;—these forms have been established for a long time, and numerous documents are in our archives which can easily be referred to. But from last year when he went to Chekeang and Teen tsi, (Elliot) has handed up documents which he calls "clear communications (on an equal footing)" and rashly arrogates to himself the title of "His Excellency the public Envoy!" nay more, Keeken not having the slightest iota of discrimination actually styles him in his dispatches "THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONER" for sooth!! thus bending down the High Celestial Dynasty to treat with a parcel of foreign duffers and jobbers as its equals! Oh, what a loss of national dignity is here! If all the foreign merchants of the different foreign countries, crowding one on the heels of the other, borrow this as an excuse to initiate the evil example, how shall we be ever able to govern them? upon what principle can we be majestically stern towards all other nations, and tamely put up with insults from the English foreigners alone? or conversely, by what secret can we while bending under the insults heaped upon us by the English, awe the other foreign countries by a display of Celestial majesty? The crime then of having lowered the dignity of our nation and having thereby provoked a bloody and mortal war, is the FIFTH charge which I lay at the door of Keeken.

According to my humble and stupid view of matters, a high officer commanding on the frontiers ought to have some little dignity and foresight in order to be able to subdue and keep down the outside foreigners. At Macao in the province of Kwang tung are assembled merchants from several tens of countries in the great and little western oceans, these are all looking up to see who will prove the weaker and who the stronger party, and as it our success, so will they turn their faces towards or their backs upon the Celestial Dynasty,—for the noise of our struggle has been spread abroad all over the sea. If it so happens that the English attain their object; then this will more than ever inflate the pride of all the foreigners and set their evil designs a working;—words cannot express the fatal consequences to which this would give rise! Keeken having blunted the high mettle of our soldiery, having tarnished the honor of our country and having per fas et nefas begged conditions (for the foreigners) which it was impossible to grant, has brought the English to look upon us with contempt and caused that all the various nations of the western ocean so long esteem us as they once did,—if he be permitted to remain longer at Canton he must sedulously apply himself to disseminate his evil example in order the more effectually to screen his particular crimes, and the evil it is to be feared will not stop with our inability to restrain the influx of opium, and to get rid of the daily increasing pretence of the distant foreigners!

From days of old up to now these outside foreigners have only known to dread our majesty, they never knew what it was to harbour in their bosoms any principle of good;—therefore in governing the barbarians you must first make a fearful example by massacring a part, in order that you may be able afterwards to rule the rest. From the time of the Song Dynasty till the time of the Ming Dynasty our frontiers were at different epochs subjected to their cruel inroads, those of us who wished to vindicate the honor of their country by force of arms, were the faithful and wise statesmen, those who wished to compromise and regarded not the national dignity, were the traitors and parasites: those who viewed matters as related to posterity were the clear-headed and valiant of our warriors, while those who were content to sacrifice everything for temporary repose, numbered none save the timid and the base! The fame of the might and majesty of our Great Pure Dynasty for the last two hundred years has caused all distant lands to tremble, and the barbarians of the four quarters have been awe-struck and dismayed! From times of the most remote antiquity we never heard anything of the "ENGLISH BARBARIANS!" these are nothing more than a gang of rascally merchants linked together by illegal ties,—a banditti leagued for the express purpose of selling Opium! and what then must we think of Keeken, who so often praises these outside barbarians, and puff off their "superior attainments" as a means to coerce and constrain the government of the Central Land!

Your majesty's minister, have partaken largely of Imperial goodness;—I dare not look with kindness or compassion, on what my heart recoils with disgust and indignation which might lead otherwise to rendering of

¶ Has the writer of this memorial ever heard that we are called in Europe "a nation (par excellence) boulevard?"

¶ There can be no longer any doubt as to the meaning of the expressions "E" and "Woe E." We find them here indiscriminately applied to ourselves and to the barbarians who used to ravage the frontiers of China centuries ago.

¶ What say you to this, ye who assert that the power and extent of the British Empire are quite well known in China?

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

we moreover dug trenches for the protection of the soldiers. We also placed sandbags all around the city walls to make them stronger, and I myself with the assistant Commissioners, went round to reconnoitre and inspect the works in different places. Besides we embodied some of the brave Fokien sailors to the number of more than one thousand men, and prepared rafts and straw to make attacks by fire.

On the evening of the 1st day of the 4th moon (21st May) the great conflict with the barbarians commenced at the western fort. We attacked them with our guns, burning instantly five of their boats, and breaking two of their guns and smashing two great masts of the barbarian ships. They were now all returning, when your minister, at the 5th watch (3 o'clock to 5 a.m.) was upon the point of bringing up his soldiers for their extermination. But all on a sudden the number of their vessels was increased by 18 ships, 8 steamboats, and 80 ship's boats; which all pressed forward. The soldiers on account of the hard fighting during the night were all fatigued, their guns were few, and although they had fired several tens of rounds, yet, the barbarian ship being strong and numerous, they could not beat them back. Their soldiers finally got on shore, and rushed to the plunder of the city, entering the forts at the small and large northern gates, and attacking the town on three sides. Their rockets were thrown in masses; their balls hit the people's houses, and they caught fire; all our own soldiers had not a place to stand on; their cannon was melted by the fire of the barbarians; and the buildings destroyed, (magazines blown up?) I cannot yet accurately ascertain the number of all the soldiers and great officers that were killed and wounded. We were hard pressed, and returning into the city, myriads of people were weeping and wailing; the number of those who invoked heaven, and begged for peace covered the roads. When your minister looked with his own eyes upon this, his very bowels were torn asunder. In stooping down from the wall, I made inquiries of the barbarians, they all said, that several Millions of Taels for the surrendered Opium had not yet been paid, and therefore they requested the sum of one million of Taels, in liquidation thereof; and then they would immediately withdraw their soldiers, and retire outside the Bogue; that they had to make no other request; and that then the people might go on in their customary way. I then asked them about the surrender of the whole territory of Hongkong; and they replied that Keshen had given it them, and that an authenticated paper from him to this effect had been placed on record.

Your minister thought that the City was in danger; that there had been repeated disturbances; and that the whole people were prostrated in mud and ashes; I therefore agreed to this *pro-tempore*; moreover, I consider again and again that this was a solitary city to be fought against, and that both the fat and liver were greatly injured. There was moreover no battle field for deploying a great army, and I could not do otherwise than beguile them to go out of the Bogue. Then we shall repair our forts and again endeavour to attack and exterminate them, and recover our old territory of Hongkong.

Your ministers beseech your majesty to deliver us over to the board that we may be punished, and also to direct that Ke the Governor, and E, the Lieut. Governor be severely dealt with. Respectfully we present a petition from all the people asking for peace.

Your minister is conscious of not being guiltless. A respectful memorial.

From the Canton Register of 15th June. LOCAL NEWS.

The following is a brief statement of the late important affairs, drawn up by a caterer for the Chinese public. It is interesting, as it shows the ideas prevalent among the bulk of the people regarding what so recently took place, and is on the whole tolerably correct. The account of matters sent up to coast, however, will be widely different from this.

On the first day of the present (4th) moon—during the third watch (Friday 21st May 11 a.m.) the great generals, Yihshan &c. ordered the officers and soldiers from every encampment to take fire-rafts and fire-ships, and attack the rebellious foreigners lying at anchor in the Taiwongkoo (Maco passage). The battle lasted till day-light, during which time several boats belonging to the foreign ships were burned—seven devil's imps (foreigners) were taken ali-

ve—several tens of them were killed and a part of the company's hong was destroyed. The gates of the city were kept most strictly shut, and the people were not allowed to pass out and in.

On the 2nd day (Saturday 22nd May) at 10 o'clock—the devil's imps embarked on board a fire ship (Nemesis, steamer) and sailed up to Neisheng (near Tangpoo) where they made use of fire arrows (rockets) and great guns with which they attacked and smashed Neisheng, and burned several tens of carrying vessels.

On the 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May) the devils were early off the Pa-tea creek, where they seized and carried off several passage boats (these were for the conveyance of the troops). They then commenced a simultaneous attack on the Leipaoutoy, or Shanteen fort—the Hoychupaoutoy or Dutch folly—and all along the side of the river. They used their fire arrows, with which they burned several hundreds of houses, shops, and sheds belonging to the inhabitants on the banks of the river—on the eastern, southern, and western quarters outside the city walls. The fire lasted uninterruptedly for two days.

On the fifth day of the moon (Tuesday 25th May) they landed above Neisheng, and marched straight towards the great northern gate—where they attacked & captured the square fort and the round fort—then directing their course to the small northern gate—they burned an encampment.

On the 6th day (Wednesday 26th May) they attacked and stormed the Tangpaoutoy (French folly), and using their fire-arrows they burned all the custom houses and chop houses along the banks of the river. Thus whether by land or by water, the devil's imps took possession of all (our strong places). Towards evening, the hongmerchants and linguists begged his worship, Yu, the Kwangchowfoo, to meet Elliot and treat for peace. Elliot wanted them to pay the price of the opium, six millions of dollars, and limited seven days, within which the full amount was to be paid, when his war-ships should afterwards leave the Borea Tigris; and he also insisted upon the island of Hongkong. Just now the great general (myung) has consented to the payment of the stipulated sum of six millions, and on the 7th day (Thursday 27th May) he delivered one million to account. Regarding the question of the territory, we must wait till he has made a due memorial to the emperor on the subject, and got his commands—when he will be able finally to decide.

Thus on the 8th day (Friday 28th May) the city gates were again opened, and people allowed to pass out and in.

The Canton Court Kalender (a daily paper announcing the visits paid and received by the governor and lieutenant governor, fashionable arrivals, important events taking place inside city &c. &c.) is very silent regarding the perilous situation in which the provincial city was so lately placed. Indeed, during the time the English were on the heights, it is much curtailed in dimensions, apparently that not being a time to receive or pay visits of ceremony. The following are all the particulars we have been able to glean from it that in the slightest degree have allusion to us.

4th moon 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May.)

Tsang, the Namhoi magistrate, and Chiu Erhe, his assistant, duly petitioned the governor, stating that on the 2nd day (Saturday) the English foreigners had fired off their great guns just at the Taiping gate (city gate nearest the factories), by which they had set fire to a place called sun tau, and burned upwards of twenty dwelling houses and several tens of sheds and tanks houses. The fire had not extended farther.

4th moon 6th day (Saturday 26th May.)

Lokang, assistant Pwany magistrate, petitioned the governor, stating that outside the Ning tsing gate (not far from the French folly) a fire had broken out, which had extended to the foot of the bridge at the Beau tung gate (S. E. angle of the city) where it had stopped. Upwards of twenty houses had been destroyed.

4th moon 11th day (Monday 31st May.)
Ting E Ke, chief treasurer or cash keeper of the Yen yao sze (or salt commission) petitioned the governor, stating, that he had lent five hundred thousand taels of silver out of his aid

Probably alluding to the U. S. ship Morrison's boat's crew.

treasury to Wao lung yuen (Howqua the security merchant) and others. (Where, are not the salt duties paid in inferior specie?)

4th moon 13th day (Wednesday 2nd June.)
Low Shoo koo, keeper of the Kwang fung treasury, petitioned the lieutenant governor, begging for the keys of the western treasury, and on the same day he restored the said keys. (The sum abstracted is not specified.)

4th moon 15th day (Saturday 4th June.)
The governor, Ke and the lieutenant governor, E, left their palaces and went to the western hill to wait upon the great rebel-quelling general, Yihshan, and his colleague, Lungwan, and to see them off on their journey. After this they went to inspect the different forts, which finished, they returned to their respective courts, and transacted public business. And on an accompanying slip of red paper it is stated, that on the above date (6th June) the general Yihshan and Lungwan shifted their camp to Kin shan, which we are told is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Fuhshan.

June	ARRIVED FROM
9.	(S.) Primavera, Savard, Manzan.
11.	Lingayen, Manila.
12.	(P.) Marq. of Hastings, Osorio, Bombay & Sing.
13.	(S.) Charles Dumerque, Crawford do. do.
15.	Waterwich, Reynell, Calcutta do.
17.	Ties Gronville, Calcutta do.
18.	St. Mungo, Lamond, Singapore.
19.	Penang, Cumming, do.
20.	Penang, Bombay.

June	SAILED FOR
9.	(S.) Salvadora, Ribelro, Manila.
14.	(B.) Earl of Clive, Scott, London.
16.	(A.) Hantress, Roberts, New York.
19.	(B.) Island Queen, Bombay.
19.	Seaford Castle, Johnston, London.
19.	Maulmain, Guy, Sing. & Calcutta.

ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.
Sailed 2d March, Athlon, Huidt, direct; 24th, General Ryd, Madras, Penang and China; The Endymion, 50 gun frigate, has arrived at Aden.

The Heroine, from China was wrecked off Cape Spartel—out of a crew of 60, only 20 were saved. The Mary and Elizabeth likewise from China was lost on the Sherrerie; the greatest part of her cargo it was supposed, would be saved; the tea, after being washed and kiln-dried was to be offered for sale like that of the Westminster.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Bombay—Castle Huntly.
For Calcutta—Lioness.

VESSELS EXPECTED
From England.—Praang, Gemini, Blakely, Alden Transport Prince George, Ann, Griffiths, Gondoller, John Bull, John Bibby Beulah, Elephanta, Paramatta.

From Calcutta.—Sivora, Bengal Packet, Medusa, Sea Queen, Antares.

From Bombay.—Brigand.
From Singapore.—Lancer, Simplicis, Harbinger, Sultan, Sophie.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th April via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 15th March via England. CALCUTTA, 25th May W. H. C. S. Queen. BOMBAY, 8th May via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 10th June W. H. C. S. Queen. JAVA, 29th May via Singapore. MANILA.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.		DENT & CO.	
Thomas Lowrie	430 Graham.	—	—
Candahar	680 Keim.	—	—
Susan	— Mullens.	—	—
Corpsmandel	669 Ryan.	—	—

AMERICAN.		JARDINE M. & CO.	
Korfarshire	— McCarthy, Ferguson Leighton	—	—
City of Derry	413 Roberts, Jamieson & How.	—	—
Isaba Watson	434 Macdonald, W & T. Gemmell	—	—

AMERICAN.		JARDINE M. & CO.	
Simon Taylor	— Brown, Russell & Co.	—	—
Ann Macklin	— Vassmer	—	—
Lenox	— Endicott, Russell & Co.	—	—
Morrison	— Benson.	—	—

DIED.—AT BAHROU, April 7th 1861, the Rev. Mr. SHATTUCK of the American Baptist Mission, of relapsed dysentery.

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no avail our important plans for the defense of the frontier;—therefore it is that with the utmost sincerity I have poured out my heart in this secret MEMORIAL, on which I pray your Imperial majesty to cast one Sacred glance.

And further I have heard that when foreigners arrive at Canton they must employ our Chinese people to act as Compradores. These Compradores are in fact so many native traitors, it is they who first teach the monkey to climb the tree (i. e. point out to foreigners the path of mischief).—Formerly when Tang ting ching was Viceroy of Canton, he reported to your majesty that the rascally foreign merchant Bent whom he had driven out, had a co-upradore called Pau tung who was the most wicked villain among the whole of the depraved brotherhood. This vagabond having the officers of justice at his heels fled to Shan tung from which place he proceeded to Pih chiee, where he changed his name to Pau tung. He there foregathered with Keshen who took him with him to Canton and made him his bosom friend and confidant, and made use of him as a go-between when he had any business to consult with Elliot, which circumstances are in the highest degree strange and suspicious! When Keshen writes, "the said (English) foreigners say, 'we must fight with you first and then we can trade with you afterwards!'" it is hard to secure that it was not this traitor who spied for him and brought him this report, after that he had instructed (the English) to say so? I your majesty's minister am certain of opinion that unless this Pau tung be put to death the affairs of the foreigners must remain unsettled, and therefore I now beg of your majesty to send secret instructions to the Imperially appointed Rebel-quelling General Yih shan and his subordinate colleagues Lung wan and Yang fang, that they examine every hole and corner about Keshen's dwelling if there be such a person as Pau tung, and if he be indeed the very compradore Pau tung, let him be secretly arrested and sternly interrogated (by torture) as to the nature of his traitorous communication;—let him then be beheaded and his head exposed on the sea shore as a warning to others, which may cut off the evil of illicit intercourse between those within and those without.

I your majesty's minister having heard this, dare not because the case may not have legal proof, sit and tamely look on as with my mouth sealed, while Keshen is being involved in the toils of native traitors and banditti. I therefore send in a secret memorial for this special purpose along with my other, hoping that your majesty will graciously cast a glance upon it and cause that it's prayer be duly put in effect. A most respectful memorial."

Our copy has no date, but we presume that it was written shortly after Keshen's treaty of peace with Capt. Elliot was known at Peking, say between the 15th February and 1st March 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

The Imperial Commissioner YU-KWEN, a Vice-president of the Board of War, and Lieutenant Governor of the province of Kiangsoo, issues this clear PROCLAMATION for the purpose of offering certain specified rewards to encourage the people &c. &c.

Previously the rebellious English foreigners having attacked and taken possession of Tinghae, roamed unretained along the sea-coast of every province. We had just got together our troops and were on the very point of seizing them and putting them all to the sword, when they, hard pressed and having no way of escape, implored the Imperial clemency;—and the goodness of our Sovereign Lord being as vast as Heaven itself, he graciously permitted them to repair to Canton, where the merits of their case were to be fairly tried and tested.

Now the nature and character of these said rebellious foreigners is exactly the same as that of dogs or sheep, nothing indeed can be more unwarlike! therefore it was that out of compassion we opened to them one side of the net (i. e. a door of escape) and felt reluctant to put our overwhelming strength into the balance against them. But these said rebels being a perfect compound of greed and fraud, saw that the Canton government was lax and off it's guard, and immediately carried off some war-vessels by violence, and attacked and stormed one or two of our forts. Nay, to such lengths did they go, that they sent in a false document to the Foo-tsung (or Brigadier) of the Ta yung camp, desiring him to shift his station and retire inwards;—and on the island of Hongkong they issued false proclamations seeking to oppress the resident people; and, in fine, went on as if they looked upon the territory as their own! And when at Tinghae, they dug up the tombs of the dead, they ravished and debauched wives and maids, they tyrannized over the mild natives, they forcibly robbed them of provisions, they broke into the dwelling houses of the people and the temples, and there they squatted down; there is no species of wickedness which they did not commit! truly the canopy of Heaven ought not to cover them! the concave Earth ought not to sustain them! gods and men, unitedly view them with abhorrence!

Our Gracious Emperor's heart is swollen with grief and pain, he loathes his food and sleep has forsaken his pillow; therefore it is that by his Imperial command

an army is now being assembled which will make a most appalling manifestation of Celestial vengeance! and he (The Emperor) has arrested all those mandarins who on the former occasion managed affairs unskilfully, and subjected them to the severest scrutiny and most condign punishment! And at the same time HE appointed me the said High Officer to be an Imperial Commissioner, to proceed to Che keang and lead a body of troops to the slaughter, appointing a fixed term within which the foreign slaves should be slain utterly, in order to the pacify the indignation of the people! But these said rebels on hearing this news were filled with fear and dismay! and before that I the said Imperial Commissioner could arrive on the spot, they had already given back Tinghae, got up their anchors, and fled away towards the South! These said rebels, where they can gain a step, there they immediately desire to advance a step; but when a display of majesty is made, they are forthwith panic-struck! that such is the fact may be easily seen from their proceedings.

The reason why Tinghae was lost on the previous occasion, simply is, that we ourselves opened the door to the robbers and invited them in (i. e. not knowing their true character), and if Canton has suffered from their lawless inroads, they have still more to thank themselves for drawing down the calamity on their own heads (i. e. by being too kind to the foreigners);—it is not in reality that the rebels have fierce soldiers and valiant generals, and can by their own efforts invade our territory and seize our Cities. And the reason why Tinghae was not speedily recaptured and that we waited for a long time until it was restored to us, is, that the plan of offering rewards on one hand, and of punishing on the other was never clearly developed, and good opportunities were but too frequently lost,—thus the spirit of the higher classes was not animated, and the common people lost heart altogether;—it was not that we had no way of attacking them, or that we could not dispose of their lives already doomed to destruction.

Now, however, the district of Tinghae has been put in a complete and proper state of defense. I have sent thither valiant generals bred on the field of battle, who (when necessary) will head five thousand veteran troops now placed there in garrison. And all along the different arms of the sea, are war-vessels filled with gallant sailors stationed in ambush; and I, the Imperial Commissioner, in conjunction with Yu, general of the land-forces of Che keang, and Lew Lieutenant Governor of the same province, have stationed ten thousand fierce soldiers at Chin hue and all along the shores of our seas—they are stationed over every place, one adjoining the other, with the strictest orders to keep good watch and guard. Thus, if the rebels after having been defeated at Canton, should again dare to approach our shores, truly they will be like moths flying to the candle, or like fish jumping into a net! for I will slaughter them utterly, and will never allow one man of them to return alive!

Now, as I fear lest the soldiers of the different districts, from what they have heard and seen (of peace) for the last several months back, may not be very anxious about hurrying to the scene of action; and also fearing lest there may be many gallant strapping fellows of the right sort among our common people, who from having no public document to bear them out, feel backward to assist us in the intended massacre; and still further fearing lest there may be some of our native rebels who having forfeited their lives to the law are anxious to redeem themselves, yet because they dread that their district mandarins may blow away the hair to look for the cicatrice (i. e. rake up their former crimes) therefore keep irresolutely looking about them uncertain what to do, thus eluding their good intentions to reap laurels by slaughtering the robbers;—I, the said Imperial Commissioner, fearing that such may be the case, judge it proper to fix a certain scale of rewards and make the same known in a clear and perspicuous PROCLAMATION, and

FORASMUCH I now proclaim to all soldiers dwelling along the sea-coast, all district military mandarins and civilians, all police, runners, village militia, resident common people, merchants, owners of vessels, sailors, and native vagabonds and traitors that ye may all thoroughly know and understand;—should the ships of the English foreigners dare to invade our coast, so matter whether they be war-ships, or whether they be merchant ships, ye who are on dry-land must entice them to go on shore, ye who are afloat, must run them on the shoals; then our guns and muskets will be discharged at one great volley, with our swords we will slash, with our spears we will stab, and with hearts united make one fell swoop of the whole! He who acts meritoriously, let him come straightways to my encampment and make a due report of what he has done, and if on examination I find his account to be true, I shall immediately pay him the stipulated reward without discount or abatement. If however there are any lawless villains who make use of the pretext that they are going to kill the robbers and instead of that rob and plunder the resident people, pirate and carry off merchant vessels or murder the good people, so pass it off as an act of merit, such villains shall immediately be beheaded, and their heads stuck on poles along the sea shore, as a spectacle to the multitude, their houses and lands will be confiscated and all their relations most severely dealt with.

Finally, it is a difficult thing falsely to assume the merit of having slain these robbers if no such merit exists! to repel the robbers of his country is moreover the bounden duty of a good citizen, and in doing so we shall cherish him and see him amply rewarded. But he who takes advantage of a national calamity to produce disturbance, altho' he may not previously have committed any crime, yet is he an agitator, and as such shall immediately be put to death. I, the said Imperial Commissioner, if I have power to confer rewards on one hand, can also punish severely on the other, I will on no account permit the slightest false-dealing.

As for those military mandarins and soldiers who are stationed specially for the defense of the Country, if they dare to claim the reward of merit, while their efforts against the enemy have been but feeble, or if they use their power to oppress the people, the Articles of war are suspended over them! impossible will it be to remit or pardon! Let every one tremble and obey!

REWARDS.

No matter whether it be a military mandarin or a civilian, a soldier, merchant, common peasant, traitor or vagabond, if he take alive either of the rebel foreigners, Elliot, Bremer, Morrison, or Burrell, for each one will be paid the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, he will have a peacock's feather conferred on him by the Emperor, and the way be open before him to unbounded promotion.

If he take alive any other officers, according to their degree of rank so shall be the scale of rewards, and he shall be reported to the Emperor (and recommended for promotion).

If he kill any of these false officers and produce the head, if it be of Elliot or of the others specified, he shall be rewarded with half the sum (he would have been had he taken them alive.)"

This lying and bloody proclamation has no date, but we conceive it to have been issued some time in March this year.

TRANSLATOR.

Ks, The Governor of the Two Kwang Provinces and E. Lieut. Governor, issue their peripatetic commands to the people of Canton, in order to quiet the inhabitants, to the following effect.

The English military attacked some time ago the city, and the shopkeepers and inhabitants of both the town itself and the suburbs, removed in great confusion, carrying the aged, and leading away the young, and the fugitives on the road were without number.

We could then not avert the evil or prevent this indignity. Thus our people have become homeless outcasts and are brought to extremities. But though our eyes are suffused and our hearts wounded, we were ourselves powerless.

Taking however into consideration that you are all the good people of an age of sages, and our dear children (we now acquaint you) that all the difficulties are settled, and that we have the intention of protecting the people from beginning to end, you ought to rely upon this, and perhaps you are not yet fully acquainted with it.

We have ascertained that the English barbarian ships are now gradually retiring and going outside and the military affairs are already somewhat settled.

We therefore immediately embody these things in a proclamation, and address this document to the merchants and other people for their information, that they may return instantly, to live in their old habitations and carry on quietly their respective trades. Do not look upon this as mere idle talk, and be not moved by doubts and fears.

If the English soldiers march into the villages and again create disturbances and trouble, you ought to brush up your courage and advance to the fight, and with one heart defend yourselves. But if the English soldiers go outside the Bogue, do not commit mutual aggressions. Avoid seeking strife, leading to mortal combat. Our afflictions are the bulwark of your protection; and we shall vigorously endeavor to make good arrangements for that purpose. Starvation and drowning have not yet taken place; we shall not allow our people again to be involved in misery and wretchedness; you ought to be acquainted with our care for you. A special proclamation, 8th of June.

Report of Yihshan, the Imperial nephew and Commissioner, dated May the 31st, sent by couriers at the rate of 600 le per day.

Since my arrival in Canton Province the forts of Op chung (first bar) of Ty-wong-kow (Macao passage fort) Tung-wong kong (wallow's nest fort) and other places were lost. I then conspired with Lung and Yang, assistant commissioners, and erected on the banks of the river in succession the stone fort or Ny-ching (near where the British troops landed) and batteries at Wong-sha, at the Singhae-gate (petition gate) and at Hung-mee-chuck (a temple in the suburbs) at Hwangcha (above Shaming) and at Yih sha with and other places. Officers and soldiers guarded them, and all around we put up sandbags, palisades, piles of stones and balls;

PUBLIC AUCTION.

(POSTPONED:)

JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the foreign and Portuguese Community of Macao that he will sell on WEDNESDAY next at 12 o'clock precisely, on the 30th Inst. the SCENERY, SEATS and BUILDING of the LUSO-BRITANNIC THEATRE. Particulars were issued in Auction at alouges, last week.
Macao 25th June, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH begs respectfully to intimate to the Public that he will sell, on Saturday next, the 3d July.

The fine and fast sailing Mexican Schooner "PRIAVERA" of 844 tons or thereabouts.
Now at anchor in the Macao Roads, well found in stores, and repaired in 1837. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
Macao, 21st June, 1841.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Members and Friends of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CHINA are requested to attend a General Meeting, for the appointment of Officers, and transaction of business, at the residence of A. ANDERSON, Esq., on Thursday next the 1st, Proximo, at 2 P. M.
By order of the Committee of management.

ROB. MORRISON.
Secretary.

Macao, 23rd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—THEODORE DICKENS Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this day.
The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSSON Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THEODORE DICKENS Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOGG Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSON BROTHERS & Co.

FERGUSON-LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,
I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were despatched in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend
THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs. HOOKER & LANE,
China.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of THOMAS Fox Esq. in our establishment ceased this day.
STRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.



FOR MADRAS.
THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES DUMERGUE, 206 tons, W. CHAW-FORD commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Spanish Brig "ENBAIO" Capt. SAN JUAN, will be despatched for the above port, about the 6th proximo. For Freight of Goods or Treasure apply to

INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 24th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

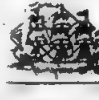


THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain CUNNING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE KIRBY, Capt. WILLIE, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE full rigged Clipper Brig JANE, under the British Flag, of about 250 tons Register, new measurement; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; was built for a MAN OF WAR at Oporto by an English Shipwright, and is particularly well adapted for a VESSEL OF WAR, having great deck rooms and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

Macao, 29th May, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE British Barque HANNAH, will be despatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWRER FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May, and will be despatched for the above port in all the month. Apply to

DEXT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palaces and Harlequin, and for sale on moderate terms: Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.

do. do. Port, dozen cases.
Bass' Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5
Pekled HERRINGS, in small kegs.
Bengal Sealing Wax.
Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to

JNO: SMITH.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—of every description, always on hand for sale.

FOR SALE.—American BEER, and PORK in Barrels
American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED as "GREYHOUND."

PERFUMERY.—Essence of Roses, Esprit de Maréchal, Razea, and Jasmin, Bouquet, Essential Lavender; Naples Soap, Real old Brown, and Johnstone's patent white Windsor ditto; Balsam of Roses; Rose Razea and Marrow Pomatums; Swallowdown Puff; Brans Grease; Macassar and Princess Russia oils; Cold cream—Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper, wave and hind; Foolscap, do. do.; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; handsomely embossed foolscap and quarto Blotters; Morocco Wallets, with Clasp; Visiting and large Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Desks, with lock and Key, and cover; Wafers; Franklins; Blank Bills of Exchange; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private," "Answered" &c.; Office Tape; Spring Tape Measures; Red and Black Ink, Copying do.; Silver mounted Bird Duplex Inkstands, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Pate au Diable, Herring and Anchovy Paste; On-Tongues; Hams; Bacon; Berkley and Pine apple Cheese, &c. &c.

WINE AND LIQUORS of every description; and unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.

One set of KNIVES and FORKS, with metal hands, handsomely finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case. Price \$50.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the Undersigned, just landed from the "James Loring,"

Rough SPARS per lower Mast,
Sheathing COPPER and NAILS,
COIR ROPE and CANNAS,
Small ANCHORS and CHAINS,
PAINTS and PAINT OIL,
TURPENTINE,
Calcutta bottled BEER,
Brown and Pale SHERRY,
BRANDY and GIN,
Salt BEER and POKE,
English HAMS,
Manila CIGARS 4s and 5s Superior.

Macao, 25th May, 1841.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:

PAYNE & Co's. Choise assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
Bengal Club Chutney,
Essence of Chillian,
Curry paste,
Curry powder,
Tappa sauce, few months, made at home & sold
Milk punch,
Lime juice,
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
Chilli vinegar, in pints,
Plain vinegar, in quarts,
Beef Soup in 4 lb. and 1 lb. bottles,
Veal Broth, do. do.
Mutton do. do. do.
Dried herbs,
Delicious pickled ox tongues in tins of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each.

Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
Do Spiced pickled beef, in tin containers, packed tin hoglard &c. &c. &c.
HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Apply to
or the Brig Governor FINDLAY, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed ex Black Swan, viz.

Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY,
Pimam and HUTLOCK'S PORT,
English BRANDY,
Carillon's old COGNAC,
CLARETS, Chateau Latite and Foulles Macao,
SAUTERNE,
BARBAC,
CHERRY BRANDY,
RASPBERRY VINEGAR,
JAMS and JELLIES,
Bottled FRUITS,
Fresh SALMON in 4th casks.

Macao, 13th April, 1841.

G. FERRAN.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
 Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, as follows:
 Hodgson's BEER in Wood
 Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 70 per Hhd.
 do. do. STOUT \$ 28 do.
 PORT WINE \$ 8 to 10 per dozen
 SHERRY " 5 to 14 do.
 CLARET " 5 do.
 BOCCELLIAN " 5 do.
 PALE BRANDY " 5 do.
 CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$ 18 do.
 Maudie CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 5s. & 4s.
 WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived *Es Ann McKim.*
 Mince Beef in half and quarter barrels.
 Smoked BEEF.
 Key's of TONGUES.
 HAMS.
 Berkley and Pine CHEESES.
 A Quantity of ALMONDS.
 do. RAISINS.
 FILBERTS.
 MUSTARD.
 AMERICAN CRACKERS.
 Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
 Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
 Kids of SALMON.
 do. MACAREL.
 SOUNDS and TONGUES.
 Smoked red HERRING in cases.
 AMERICAN BUTTER in large and small kegs.
 A quantity of Carobdell TOBACCO. Apply to
 EDWARD BONTEDI.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

COFFER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR SALE on board *Brig Jane* at Hongkong.—
 English Shanting Copper 18 a 28 on
 Navy and Pilot BREAD, FLOUR.
 Duck and TWINE, BEEF.
 Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs. FLOUR.
 Black PAINT in Kegs. CLARET.
 White LEAD in Kegs. CHAMPAGNE.
 Manila ROPE.
 do. CIGARS.
 do. SUGAR 350 pounds.
 do. COFFEE 110 do. and
 an Invoice, of GINGHAM; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
 the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
 GID. NYE JR.
 or to C. V. GILLESPIE, at Hongkong.
 Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
 Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Falstern.
 9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
 30 do. CHEDDER do. 8 dozens each.
 4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
 8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
 8 do. TIERCE HAMS.
 100 Kags BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
 A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
 Gloucester, Nonpareil, MATTELLOTT, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
 CONDIMENT, STRAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
 less than one dozen.
 Macao, 15th Feb'y. 1841. WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.

RUM, 54g. above proof. [bottles each.
 Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
 SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
 CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
 Apply at the office of
 G. DE TRURETAGOYENA.
 Macao, 26th March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
 now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
 INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
 CANVAS.—24 1/2 in. Blacked Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
 27 1/2 in. White Duck Light
 Canvas for upper sails, 1
 27 1/2 in. do. do. 7
 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
 White Drill.
 Apply to
 HOOKER & LANE.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a
 few pieces CAMLETS; apply to
 HOOKER & LANE.
 Just arrived and landed
 ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAM, SOUP,
 SALMON, OYSTERS, EDWARDSHATED HERRINGS,
 YARMOUTH BUTTER, SALTED OYSTERS, HAMS,
 CHEESE, COFFEE, WALCANDLES and SOAP.
 Also
 WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
 and all other Groceries, and SHIP CHANDLERY STORES
 on moderate terms.

LOST.

AN order for (4) four chests of BENGAL MERCHANT
 DIZE drawn on the 19th Instant on the *Syed Khan*
 has been lost this morning; the public are therefore
 cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties con-
 cerned request that should the order be met with, its
 sale or realization be prevented, and information given
 at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
 Macao, 20th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Published for Sale at the Canton Press
 Office. "The lastest recantment of Miss Keauo
 Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact;
 translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume,
 on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

FOR SALE.—As the Canton Press Office: A NAR-
 RATIVE OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE KITHIRIA
 letter from Mrs. Anne Noble to a friend; second
 Edition price 50 cents.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
 For one year payable in advance. \$ 2
 For six Months. \$ 1
 For three \$ 4
 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
 the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

POLICE REGULATIONS FOR THE CITY
 AND PORT OF MACAO.

SECTION I,
 Of the Police of the Town.
 Chapter I.

Regarding foreigners resident in this city.
 1st. All foreigners, resident in this City, whether
 naturalized or not, must, within the first
 fifteen days of the month of January 1839, next,
 present at the Secretary's office of this govern-
 ment, a declaration setting forth their name,
 country, age, whether married or single, business,
 time of their arrival, the object of their coming,
 and place of residence:

§ 1. These declarations to be copied in a book
 kept for that purpose.

2. At same time the foreigners referred to
 shall present the passports with which they came
 to this city, or other documents authorizing them
 to reside here, if they have such.

§ 1. Either the one or the other to be entered
 conformably to § 1 of art. 1.

3. All foreigners not having passports, or
 equivalent documents, for a continued residence
 in this city, shall produce a surety for their per-
 son. Herefrom are excepted, 1st, such as with
 the knowledge and approbation of the Por-
 tuguese Government, are in the service of their
 respective governments; 2dly., such as are legal-
 ly naturalized; 3dly., such as have resided five
 years in this City.

4. To all foreigners who shall legitimate them-
 selves in any of the above referred manners,
 licences of residence will be given, which will
 entitle them to continue to reside in this city,
 and to receive passports from this government in
 case of departure. These licences are to be printed,
 and one dollar to be paid for each.

Chapter II.

Regarding foreigners arriving in this City.
 1. All foreigners, who newly arrive in this
 city, must within the first four and twenty hours
 after their arrival, provide themselves accordingly
 as prescribed in the foregoing chapter.

2. To foreigners who provide themselves con-
 formably to the foregoing article, licences of Re-
 sidence will be given, on their paying the above
 mentioned fee.

3. Every foreigner who shall after the 15th of
 January next be found residing in this city, with-
 out having entitled himself thereto in the prescrib-
 ed form, shall pay a fine of 50 dollars, and shall
 provide himself within the next 3 days after, fail-
 ing to do which he shall pay a double fine. Should
 he continue disobedient, or should there be cause
 for suspicion, he shall be kept in custody, until
 he leaves this city.

SECTION II,

Of the Police of the Port.

1. All ships anchoring in any of the ports of
 this town, or in the roads within gunshot, are
 subject to visitation from the Police.

2. Captains of ships liable to Police visitation,
 shall present on such occasion their passport, and
 other ship's papers conformably to the law, to the
 master of the port police, and to give him correct
 returns of his crew and of the passengers on board.

3. No one is permitted to disembark, before
 the visit of the Police with the exception of the

Captains or a person by him commissioned, in
 case of urgent business; or other person whose
 immediate landing be necessary from sickness or
 other motive equally urgent; in which case the
 Captain will be held responsible. A transgression
 of this article to be punished by a fine of from 5
 to 20 dollars.

4. The Captain or other person by him com-
 missioned, who shall disembark before the Po-
 lice visit, is obliged, immediately on landing, to
 present to the Master of Police of the Port, the
 ship's passport, and a correct return of the crew
 and passengers, under the same penalties as above.

5. All individuals of the crew of any ship,
 whenever they disembark in this city, must be
 provided with a ticket from their captain, declar-
 ing the name of the individuals, and of the ship
 they belong to. Whoever shall be found without
 such ticket, or who shall make use of a frau-
 dent one, shall be fined from 5 to 10 dollars, and
 fees of the gaol, where he will be confined until
 leaving this city.

§ 1. Boats crews which shall bring on shore
 their officers, without leaving their boats, are
 excepted.

6. No individual of any ship's crew is permit-
 ted to bring on shore arms of any description
 whatever.

7. No individual of any ship's crew is permit-
 ted to walk in the streets or remain in the city
 after 8 o'clock at night. The nonobservance of
 this article as well as of the foregoing shall be
 punished with a fine of from 5 to 10 dollars and
 three days imprisonment, besides such other
 penalties as they may have become subject to by
 their acts.

8. No Captains or Masters of any ships whether
 in port or in the roads, are permitted to discharge
 any of the seamen belonging to their ships, and
 land them on shore without previous permission
 from the Honble the Governor. The contraven-
 tion of this article to be punished by a fine of
 between 25 to 100 Dollars, according to circum-
 stances.

SECTION II.

Of the Ships anchored within the Bar.

1. Ships anchoring within the Bar, are pro-
 hibited from throwing ballast into the River,
 under a penalty of 100 dollars.

2. They are likewise prohibited from firing
 guns without permission from the government,
 excepting only the signals for weighing anchor,
 and the salute on occasion of being measured.

3. The signals for weighing anchor must be
 fired at the rising or setting of the sun, and never
 at night, as heretofore. The contravention of
 this article and of the foregoing to be punished
 by a fine of 10 dollars.

4. All Captains or Officers in command of
 ships anchored within the bar of this city, are
 obliged to go before a Magistrate within four
 and twenty hours after their arrival to make a
 report as ordered by art. 1405 of the Commercial
 Code, and without his certificate they are not
 permitted to go outside the bar.

5. No vessel is permitted to leave the port,
 without previous Police visit.

6. No ship is allowed to take on board per-
 sons unauthorized by passport, or by the ship's
 musterroll.

7. All Captains of ships, whether foreign or
 national, entering the bar of this city, who shall
 be convicted of having taken on board passengers
 without the competent passports shall pay a fine
 of 25 dollars, besides such other penalties as the
 law imposes.

Chapter V.

Regulations affecting all the smaller craft that
 enter the harbour.

1. All schooners, and other vessels of inferior
 tonnage, of whatever denomination, must, on en-
 tering within the bar, pass in front of the fortress,
 to be visited.

2. If such vessels on entering the bar should
 have no Custom house officer on board, and should
 bring any merchandise, they shall receive a mili-
 tary guard who shall accompany them to the
 Custom house wharf.

3. Vessels that by stress of weather cannot
 wait for the visit from the fort, must anchor at a
 distance of a musket shot from the Custom house
 wharf, nor disembark any person or merchandise,
 before being visited. To this end only the master
 of such vessels may land to solicit the visit.

§ 1. In order that the masters of such vessels

may be assured that on account of the current or the weather the visit from the fort will be dispensed with, the Commandant, on any of these vessels subject to visit approaching, will hoist a red flag, and with such signal they may proceed to the custom house as above ordered.

4. The contravention of any of the articles of this section shall be visited upon the master of such vessels with imprisonment of 8 days and a fine of from 5 to 10 dollars.

5. Schooners and all craft of inferior-tonnage whatever be their denomination whether foreign or national, are prohibited from bringing ashore without licences from the government, any stray sailor. Masters of such vessels convicted of having acted contrary to this article, shall be obliged to maintain, in the public goal, all such sailors as they have brought on shore, during all the time they may remain there, until they are sent away from the city, and the masters themselves shall be subject to 8 days imprisonment, and a fine of from 10 to 20 dollars.

To be continued.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

(From the London Mail, April 3.)

The Overland Mail from India via Marseilles of February reached London on 10th March, bringing advices to the following dates:—

China, Chusan.....	24th November.
Macao.....	16th December.
Singapore.....	31st do.
Calcutta.....	22nd January.
Madras.....	23rd do.
Ceylon.....	16th do.
Bombay.....	1st February

That portion of the Mail via Falmouth, brought by the *Great Liverpool*, reached London on 13th March.

The steamer *Great Liverpool*, with the Mail of the 31st March, left Falmouth for Malta and Alexandria on the 2nd April.

Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B. has been appointed to succeed Admiral Elliot in the East India Command, and is to proceed to Bombay overland, early in May, accompanied by his secretary Mr. B. Chindam. The *Cornwallis*, 72, is to be commissioned for Sir William's flag, and to sail from Plymouth with all practicable despatch.

Viscount Jocelyn, who has recently returned from India, is about to be united to the beautiful Lady Fanny Cowper.

The *Fernes*, 50, Capt. Walpole, is ready for sea, and probably will sail for the East Indies.

It is reported that Sir Richard Jenkins, M. P., is to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and retire from Parliament, and that Lord Clive is to be brought forward in his stead.

The Marquis of Normanby has appointed Major J. G. Burns, late of the Bengal Army, a sub-inspector of Factories.

We believe that Col. Canfield has signified to his friends in his country his intention of becoming a candidate for the East India Direction on some future occasion.

The candidates for the seat in the East India Direction, vacant by the death of Mr. John Forbes, are Major-Gen. Robertson, W. H. C. Plowden, Esq., and Major Oliphant. The election takes place on the 14th April, when five ex-directors will be returned as a matter of course.

The unworthy manner in which Col. Dennis has been treated by the authorities in India has created much surprise. The matter has been taken up by the *India News* and other publications with great spirit, and there is now every reason to believe that he will be gallantly rewarded.

Pending Lord Auckland's approval of the Charter of the Incorporation, the Directors are proceeding with the organization of the Bank of Asia, under a deed of settlement, and are preparing to enter on money transactions between England, India and China. It is said the opening will shortly be announced, after which no shares will be issued at par.

The History of India, by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, vols I and 2, has been published by Murray. These volumes conduct the history of India, through the Hindoo and Mahometan period, to the extinction of the Mogul empire. A second publication, we presume, will comprise the victories and settlement of the British. As far as it has gone, we find this book entitled to unreserved commendation.

A report was in circulation some days since that Lord Seaton had been appointed governor-general of India, and that he was selected in preference to the other aspirants, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Lichfield, and Viscount Ponsonby. The rumour, it is scarcely necessary to say has been contradicted.

Early in the last month we learned the disastrous news of a large Indianman having been wrecked off Cape Spartel, with a considerable loss of life. The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 23rd February says:—"On the night of Sunday, the 14th instant, the British Indianman *Herolme* from

China, bound to London, was totally lost near Asyla, not far from Cape Spartel. Out of 60 persons on board, about 34 are believed to have perished principally Lascars. The vessel is a complete wreck; and it is feared that no part of her valuable cargo can be saved, though every measure is taking to effect that desirable object, as well as to afford the necessary protection on the coast. Her Majesty's agent and consul general hastened from Tangier to the wreck, to render personally all the aid in his power.

The *Royal Tar*, which has since arrived at Falmouth from the Peninsula, has brought from Gibraltar the 1st mate and 24 of the crew who were saved from the wreck of the *Herolme*, recently lost near Tangier, where the captain remains. The *Herolme* went to pieces owing to the violent surf on the coast, caused by strong westerly gales. The consul-general, Mr. Hay remained near the spot nearly a fortnight under a tent, with the view of affording his personal assistance and protection at the salvage, and the weather and other circumstances been favourable for that object.

The East India Company have raised the interest of their bonds from 3 to 3½ per cent, a measure which would appear to be needlessly deferred as it was obvious from the state of the money-market that they would only circulate at a large discount, and thus lose the preference they have usually obtained, as a deposit of capital for temporary investment, for which purpose in times past, they have often stood on an equal footing with Exchequer bills. This change of system has partly arisen from the conditions under which the last issue of bonds was made, obliging the Company to give a notice of 12 months previous to any reduction of the interest, and they seem to have held it politic, therefore, to try the strength of the market as long as possible before incurring an additional charge for interest, of which it would take them so long a time to relieve themselves if they found that they had exceeded the market value.

At the Leves, on the 25th March, Capt. Douglas, late commandant of the *Cambridge*, merchant ship, was presented to the Queen by Viscount Palmerston, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood. The case of Capt. Douglas is one of which this great maritime nation may well be proud. It is thus stated by a semi-official publication:—

"Capt. Douglas arrived at Singapore the peaceful master of a merchant ship, but, hearing there the condition in which Capt. Elliot and other British subjects in China were then placed by the oppressive conduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, he at once got tid of his cargo, purchased some 32 pounds, doubled his crew, laid in a good store of ammunition, and gallantly set sail for the Canton river; and all this he did entirely on his own personal responsibility. In his short passage from Singapore not a moment was lost in working his willing crew at the guns. He entered the Canton river, cleared for action, and gallantly took his station inside the valuable fleet of British merchant ships there lying at anchor. There happened to be no vessel of war in the Canton river at that moment, but Capt. Douglas was alone sufficient to afford protection. He repelled all assaults, but he was unfortunately severely wounded in the attack upon the Chinese junk at Kow-Loon, on the 5th of September, 1839. Well, when British vessels of war did arrive, it necessarily followed that the gallant mission of Capt. Douglas was at an end; but we have not yet done with this Capt. Douglas. On the arrival of the British vessels of war, he fell back into the merchant seaman, and proposals were actually made to him by some American Captains for the purchase of his 32-pounders. 'No,' said Capt. Douglas, 'you want those guns to sell them again to the Chinese, but I'd rather chuck them overboard than sell you one of them.' Capt. Douglas has been reimbursed his expenses for his gallant conduct in the Canton river, and the crew of the *Cambridge* have received remuneration on the following scale:—To Capt. Douglas himself has been awarded 2,000*l.*; to the first officer 1,000*l.*; to the second 600*l.*; to the third and fourth, each 500*l.*; to the surgeon and purser, each 300*l.*; to the warrant officers, 40*l.* each for those engaged in the action of Kow-Loon, and 30*l.* each for those not engaged; to the petty officers 15*l.* for those engaged, and 10*l.* for those not engaged; to seamen in action 8*l.*, to those not in action 4*l.*; while two seamen who have been severely wounded are allowed 20*l.* each. It is an interesting feature in this affair, that it is the instance of an officer of a private merchant ship receiving the order of knighthood for his services, although officers in the East India Company's service have been known to receive that distinction. In the city this acknowledgement of valuable service is regarded with much satisfaction; in the first place, because it is thought the occasion was a most fitting one for conferring the honour; in the second, because it is hoped that a precedent is established according to which similar services may be similarly rewarded.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of India Stock was held on the 17th March, at which the resolution of the General Court of the 16th of December, 1840, ordaining a bye-law of the Company of "substituting a declaration in lieu of the other or affirmation required by the act of 13th George III, cap. 63, to be taken by proprietors of East India Stock at every ballot in any general court, before being admitted to vote at such ballot, and in lieu of the affirmation re-

quired by the act of the 3rd and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 85 to be made by proprietors voting by letter of attorney on the election of a director of the East India Company," was confirmed.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY.—The following resolution was next carried:—"Resolved, *admiral contramuram*, that referring to the important services of the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, in establishing and consolidating the British dominion in India upon a basis of security which it never before possessed, a statue of his Lordship be placed in the general conference room of this house as a public, conspicuous, and permanent mark of the admiration and gratitude of the East India Company.

SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

FRANCE AND THE ALLIED POWERS.—We have the pleasure of stating with reference to the Eastern question that every difficulty has been removed, and that France has become a party to a new treaty in which the powers who signed the treaty of July are also parties. The relations of amity and unrestrained intercourse between England and France, so essential to the interest of both nations, and with which the continuance of peace of Europe is bound up, are again fully restored. Long may they be maintained unimpaird! This new treaty is extremely simple in its nature. It has for its basis, and, indeed, solely consists of, a distinct regulation of the permanent object of the fourth article of the treaty of July, by which the ships of the European powers are to enter the Dardanelles, in the event of Ibrahim's army marching on Constantinople. The entrance of the ships of those powers under such circumstances was declared by the treaty of July to be an extreme measure dependent on the contingency we have stated, and was not to be hereafter drawn into a precedent, of which any one of the subscribing parties could take advantage for other purposes. The treaty of 1809 between England & Turkey, by its 11th article, asserted the integrity of that important strait, as essential to the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The new treaty recognises the necessity of such a regulation, and the five powers unite in this solemn declaration, to observe it inviolate.—*Clobe*.

We have it in our power to announce that the French government has given its adhesion to the new treaty agreed upon in London for the settlement of the East. The main condition of the treaty relates to be restoration of the command of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles to the ancient usages of the Ottoman empire, and consequent renunciation of renewal of the treaty of Uklieh Skelessi. The essence of the treaty is that the *testament* of France ceases, and that France is restored to her proper position of equality and amity among the great powers of Europe.—*Herald*.

I am given to understand (writes a correspondent in Paris) that the labours of the Conference of London, which are to seal the resumption of deliberations by the five great Powers, will be resumed, not in one diplomatic but in several documents. These labours may be classed under four distinct heads:—1. Integrity of the Ottoman empire under the present dynasty. 2. Questions relating to the closing of the Bosphorus. 3. Syria: question relating to the proposition to be granted for the security of the Christian population. 4. Regulation respecting the passage of travellers and the transit of goods across the isthmus of Suez, and the navigation of the Red Sea.—*Times*.

The treaty for the regulation of the passage of the Dardanelles is we may say, now concluded.

Though not yet signed, it has been initiated, and the delay in the signing and ratifying arises on a mere point of form.—*Chronicle*.

GENERAL HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

General Harrison was formally installed as president on the 4th of March, and he delivered his inaugural address: Its tendency is peaceful.

The following is the only passage which relates directly to foreign affairs:

"It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation; and that although of course not well-informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the sovereignty, as well as in the mutual-interest of our own and of the governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guarantee that harmony, so important to the interests of their subjects as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancements of any claims or pretensions upon their part to which our honour would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished by any admission on the part of their chief magistrate unworthy of their former glory."

But other parties of his speech have been construed to have a remote bearing on the foreign relations of the country. In a manner unexpected from a "Whig," he

shows himself a thorough democrat. While exhorting his countrymen to combine moderation with their ardent patriotism he also exhorts them to cherish the spirit of liberty as their only safeguard against the encroachments of faction. He tells them that it is not an aristocracy, whether of wealth or station, that they have to fear, but that the real danger of a genuine republic is a change to its opposite, a monarchy. Therefore they must curb the power of the central authority. General Harrison promises not to stand a second time for the presidential power of putting a temporary veto upon acts of the legislature; and he roundly asserts in the fullest sense, the independent jurisdiction of the states. This last intimation has been supposed to apply both to the case of Mr. M'Leod and the boundary dispute, and still more to the anti-slavery agitation. He delivers himself at considerable length on the currency question, and declares against a purely metallic circulating medium. It was reported in New-York that Mr. Fox had received instructions to demand the liberation of Mr. M'Leod; and in case the American government refused to ask for his passport and sail for England; a step not expected to be necessary, as it was generally believed that, as the British government had justified the seizure and burning of the Caroline, Mr. M'Leod would be given up. But the owners of the Caroline would continue their proceedings against him for recovery of the value of the steamer.

PRECIS.

London. March 5th.—The rumour that Lord Palmerston is about to be called to the upper house is again current, and it gains confirmation from the fact that Mr. E. S. Drewe, of the Grange, has been canvassing the electors of Tiverton in the Liberal interest.

March 6.—The Provost of Eton has vetoed the permission given by the head master to the two sons of Count Bathany to study at Eton College, on the ground that they are Roman Catholics.

March 8.—Sir Peter Laurie is announced as candidate at the next election of members of parliament for the city of London.

Mr. Larpent, the chairman of the China and East India association, intends, we are told to become a candidate in the event of a general election for the representation of the city. Mr. Larpent's political opinions are liberal.

The King of Hanover is adding to his popularity and consulting the best welfare of his subjects after his own peculiar fashion. He has just established flogging in his army, and legalised the practice of duelling.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Thames Tunnel Company was held on Tuesday. It appears from the report, that the tunnelling part of the work is nearly completed, as it has been brought within twelve yards of Wapping High Street. It is expected that the descent to the tunnel will be completed by the middle of June, and that it will be opened for passengers before the end of the year. The length of the tunnel now completed is 1,140 feet. The total cost of the undertaking to the present time, including the Government grant, is stated to have been about 400,000*l.*; and that it is likely to be finished, and in working condition, for less than half a million.

March 9.—The very warlike character of the intelligence just received from America has caused a serious depression in the funds. It is now said a peremptory demand for the liberation of M'Leod was transmitted some days ago by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Fox, with orders for the latter gentleman, and retire from Washington.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the establishment at Buckingham Palace, from the fact that nearly 13,000 dinners have been partaken of during the last month, at the tables of her Majesty and her noble guests—their suite and the household.

The preparations for the erection of the new Royal Exchange are now progressing most rapidly, and the intended site is a scene of great activity.

March 10.—The *Clyde* is the first of the fourteen frigates of equal dimensions now in progress of construction for the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company. They are all designed to perform, in time of peace, the service of mail-packets to and among the West India Islands, and, fully armed with the heaviest ordnance, to act as war frigates when required by Government for that purpose.

March 11.—The property destroyed at Wynyard, Lord Londonderry's seat, is estimated at about 130,000*l.* Some idea can be formed as to the extent of the mansion by the following suite of apartments. The picture gallery was 145 feet long, 60 feet in breadth, and upwards of 40 feet high. The principal dining-room was 54 feet in length, 25 in depth, and 30 in height. The large drawing room was 60 feet long, 36 in breadth, and 28 high; and the second drawing-room was of about the same dimensions. The different apartments were most gorgeously fitted up, particularly those belonging to the marchioness, the decorations of which alone cost 40,000*l.* Amongst the choice exotics that were in the conservatory, and which fell a sacrifice to the flames, were several splendid orange-trees, once the favourites of the Empress Josephine. The value of the plate,

jewels, paintings, books, and other property, saved by the exertions of the inhabitants resident near Wynyard, is reported to be upwards of 300,000*l.*

March 19.—Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B., has been selected for the command of the troops in Nova Scotia and its dependencies, in succession to Major-General Sir John Harvey, who has determined upon returning home, owing to a misunderstanding which has occurred between him and Lord Sydenham Sir Jeremiah Dickson, who is an officer of long standing and distinguished merit, was in active employment in the East Indies, where he was placed upon the staff as Quartermaster-General in July 1827, and so continued until promoted in January 1837.

Ardaseer Cursetjee, Esq, ship-builder, of Bombay, was proposed on Thursday for election as a member of the Royal Society.

CHINA WAR EXPENSE.—Mr. Herries has entered upon the books of the House of Commons a notice that it is his intention, on Monday, to move for an account showing the total sum which has been expended by the East India Company on account of the expedition against China, to be repaid by her Majesty's government, at the latest period for which the same can be ascertained.

The postage of letters (not exceeding half an ounce) on to India via Marseilles is reduced to 2*s.* 4*d.*

From the Sing. Free Press, 10th June.

SIAM.—By the arrival of the *Success* during the week from Siam, we have received Bangkok letters to the 18th April. In imports there was little alteration, and business was still exceedingly dull. Sugar was however plentiful at 7 7/8 Ticals per picul, and the last crop had proved both abundant and of good quality. The Junks from China had imported unusually large supplies of Tea, for which 9*½* to 12 Ticals per box had been demanded. Some Pulicat merchants were in great distress on account of the King having refused to fulfil a contract he had entered into with them for clothing his army—or rather, at his fulfilling it according to his own royal pleasure, by compelling the merchant to deliver the raiments at an arbitrary price fixed by his own Officers, and requiring him to receive payment in produce at double the market value.

The war against Cochinchina was still proceeding, and it seems the Siamese arms had been signalled by success, a considerable Cochinchinese force having surrendered to his Majesty's general on the frontier, on condition of their being allowed to return in safety to their own country. The granting of these terms had not been approved of by the King of Siam, who threatened the next campaign to place himself at the head of his army and annihilate the Cochinchinese. A rumour had reached Bangkok of a revolution having taken place in that country, and that the Son of the late King, and the brother of a former one, were fighting for the crown, and each at the head of a powerful party.

It seems that in the present war with Cochinchina the King of Siam is likely to reap no small advantage from having some of his ships commanded by Englishmen. Captain TRIPOG commanding the *Success*, a vessel owned by the King of Siam and employed in trading to and from this port, on his last voyage hence to Bangkok, fell in with a Cochinchinese schooner bound to Singapore, and having brought her to by a shot, boarded her, removed the valuable part of her cargo, and set fire to the vessel, carrying the crew prisoners to Siam. For this exploit, at which according to one of our letters, 'the Siamese were certainly astonished, and at first scarcely knew whether to take it in a good or bad light.' Captain TRIPOG was rewarded with a few caties of Raw Silk, being a part of the booty—but if the statement we have just quoted is correct, it seems this sort of service was not expected at the hands of the commander of the *Success*, who we think would do well to avoid its repetition. The Cochinchinese prisoners taken from the schooner, we are glad to hear were well treated by the Siamese; being clothed, fed, and not compelled to labour.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 26th June, 1841.

We had only time, last week, briefly to notice the arrival of Sir J. G. Gordon-Bremer in the H. C. S. *Queen*. This officer has by the government been appointed joint Plenipotentiary with Capt. Elliot, so at least it is generally reported; and it is likewise supposed that the gallant Commodore is now at the head of the Commission, that in fact he has succeeded Admiral Elliot in his functions. Let us hope that this change may also bring about an improvement in the course of policy hitherto pursued. It is exactly one year now since the Ex-

pedition, of which such great hopes were entertained, has arrived in China, yet all these hopes have hitherto been disappointed. The Chinese have by shuffling and lying hitherto contrived to neutralize the impression the splendid armament ought to have made; their 'eminent persons' have had but little difficulty in imposing on H. M. Plenipotentiary until now. The new head of the Commission will, we hope, value Chops at exactly what they are worth, and require deeds instead of promises. Although the English papers say that Admiral Sir William Parker, who has been appointed to the East India station, would come out overland by the May-mail, it is generally believed that H. E. will not so soon depart from England. Commodore Napier, we find in the papers, had offered his services to Government, to conduct the China Expedition, but we believe without success. Commodore Bremer left this for Hongkong on Tuesday last, and General Sir Hugh Gough yesterday.

We have nothing but conjecture to offer on the probable destination of the force, which, it is said will move to the northward in the latter days of next week. Army is generally reported to be the next place of rendezvous. The occupation of that town and Island cannot fail to be a sensible blow to the Imperial Government, and may possibly be followed by consequences of the most serious nature, in the disorganization of the country; nor should we at all wonder soon after to hear of a revolution in that province at least, the inhabitants of which have always had and deserved among the Chinese a reputation for disorder and turbulence. Indeed, the Fokeen people have but slight affection for the Tartar dynasty, having been the last to submit to its sway. The Fokeen people are, above the Chinese of other provinces, distinguished for a spirit of liberty and commercial enterprise, and the frequent insurrections in their country, prove that they do not tamely submit to the tyranny of their government.

It is a subject of great satisfaction to us to be able to state that the health of both soldiers and sailors, which had so severely suffered, during their gallant attack on Canton, by hard duty and exposure to a scorching sun and heavy rains alternately, and to the poisonous exhalations from the swampy paddies, is very fast improving. That of the soldiers, as being more accustomed to such service, is, with a few exceptions, perfectly restored, but on board the ships a good many sailors and marines, though convalescent, have not yet quite recovered. We regret to have to record the deaths of several officers, besides that of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse; stated in our last, namely of

Capt. Brodie, of H. M. Troopship *Rattlesnake*, by apoplexy.

Dr. Wallace, surgeon of H. M. S. *Conway*, Adjutant Wilson, of the 18th Royal Irish.

Lieut. Fitzgerald, of H. M. S. *Moderate*, who died on Tuesday last on board that ship, of the wound he received in the leg, off Canton, on the 24th of last month. His remains were interred here on Wednesday morning last, and followed of the grave by Sir Hugh Gough, his staff, and several other officers and residents.

Below will be found a letter from Capt. Elliot, in which he informs the British community that it is his purpose to move Her Majesty's government either to pass the lands in fee simple for one or two years purchase at the late rates, or to change them in future with no more than a nominal quitrent, if that tenure continues to obtain. We fully concur in the propriety of this proposal of Capt. Elliot's, for in reality, the heedless competition among purchasers, has driven the quitrent to such high rates, that we apprehend a great number of the allotments will be thrown upon the hands of government again for we do not think, that even if the settlement at Hongkong succeeds in every respect, and becomes a great emporium, for the Chinese trade, the allotments will ever be worth the high prices that have been offered. The ground in many instances, is, we are told, of such nature, as to require very considerable outlay before any buildings can be raised upon it, and other more desirable situations will be found on the Island, which will no doubt, soon be had at much cheaper rates. We have not yet heard when and how the

remaining lots will be disposed of; if by auction, it will be found that no such high offers will again be made nor indeed would they have occurred, if as promised, the two hundred lots had been offered for sale on Monday week last instead of only 34. We learn that several of the purchasers are already beginning to build, but that it is just now extremely difficult to obtain workmen at any rate.

The second part of the "CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY" has now been published, in a volume of very near 700 Pages. The first volume of this publication, which appeared about a year and a half ago, contained about 300 pages, and thus the public are put in possession of a work containing near 1000 pages quarto, half in Chinese, half in English characters, at the very small price of eight dollars. We congratulate the compiler of this work, the Rev. E. C. Bridgman, on the termination of his labors, and doubt not that the three years or more which he has spent upon this undertaking will be of the greatest benefit to the students of the vernacular language of the south. We copy the short preface published in the second volume, premising that the introduction, of which part appeared in the first volume has been corrected and augmented in the second, so as to supersede the former. This work was not undertaken by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman with any view to profit; indeed, publications of this kind find too few purchasers, whatever be their merit—but its expenses were, we believe, defrayed by the "Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China." The Chinese scholar has therefore to be thankful on the one hand to the untiring industry of the Compiler, and on the other to the liberality of the said Society for furnishing him with another means of more easily acquiring this difficult language. Not being versed in the Chinese language ourselves, we can of course offer no opinion upon the value of the Chinese portion of the work, but the well known abilities of the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, as well as of his occasional coadjutors, lead us to entertain of it the most favorable opinion. The execution of the work as far as type and printing are concerned, does the greatest credit to Mr. William, considering the limited means which must have frequently obstructed him in the getting out a work of such magnitude.

We believe that the work before us will in a great measure fill a hiatus, much felt by foreigners in China, wishing to learn the vernacular tongue of Canton, of which no book existed hitherto; and as such, cannot fail to be hailed by them with much thankfulness.

By the latest accounts from Canton everything there continued quiet, but although some British as well as American merchants continued to reside there, no trade of any amount could be carried on. The Hong merchants refused to purchase imports, and also to secure the British ship *Simon Taylor*, arrived at Whampoa after the attack on the city. Her consignees have, we are informed, addressed a petition to the Hoppo; with what success, we have not yet learned. Only a very few shipments have been made to the ships at Whampoa, and these were chiefly of green Teas for the American market. Should the Chinese continue to refuse to secure British ships, and by this means force the trade into the hands of neutrals, we fancy that a Blockade of the river will become a necessary measure. A great scarcity of money prevails at Canton and Fao shan, and great distress among the laboring classes. It is said however, that the government is active in repairing the defenses of the river, and that the fortresses the Chinese recovered by the late treaty are being again put into a state of efficiency. Wang-tung, which was not destroyed by the English on returning that fortress to the Chinese, has by the latter again been garrisoned, and we hear that several lorchas (Macao lighters) have lately been fired at from that fort, on going up the river.

LUSO BRITANNIC THEATRE.—We call the attention of the public to an advertisement for the sale of the Luso Britannic Theatre, to take place a Wednesday next at noon. The sale was originally to have come off on Wednesday last, but sufficient publicity had not, we suppose, been given it, as but too few purchasers offered, and it was then postponed. We have heard it to be the intention of some Portuguese amateurs to erect a Theatre on some other site; if so, the scenery of the house now

about to be sold may be very useful to them; perhaps people may also be desirous to buy it with a view of getting up a series of plays at the new settlement of Hongkong; we recommend lovers of the dramatic muse to attend. The money realized by the sale, the subscribers will have to dispose of; let us hope that it will be made the nucleus of a fund hereafter to be raised for a new house.

Although we have before given a good many details of what happened at the attack on Canton, yet we think, in the following narrative by an eyewitness many details which have not before appeared in print, will be found; besides the attack on the "provincial city," was an enterprise of such great importance, and so very gallantly achieved that we think, anything regarding it must prove acceptable to an readers.

"The Chinese in their relations with us having lately shown an utter want of faith, every movement displaying their treachery and evincing the most hostile intentions, notwithstanding their peaceful professions, it was deemed expedient to move our force into the Canton River.

On the morning of the 24th May the *Nemesis* and several native boats (pressed into the service) commenced embarking troops. At noon the *Blenheim* and *Blonde* fired Royal salutes, in honor of Her Majesty's birth day; and by 3 o'clock the troops of the line, marines and soldiers were all embarked.—the aggregate number not exceeding 3200 effective Bayonets,—and the *Nemesis* started for Canton, having the whole force in tow.

She arrived at the point of debarkation (a large Temple on the banks of the river, about 3 miles N. W. of the City Walls) at about 5 o'clock, and the 49th was immediately landed and formed, Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Fleming Senhouse, each accompanied by his staff and escorted by a Detachment of the 49th, proceeded some distance inland, in the direction of the City, to reconnoitre. During our march an advance of some 5 or 6 men accidentally came upon a Chinese outpost. The alarm was immediate: the Chinese fired; their Gingal and threw up blue-lights for the purpose of ascertaining our strength and position, and our men were drawn up in line, expecting an attack. Nothing however occurred this night excepting the abduction and murder, by the Chinese, of one of our officers servants, a native of India—close to our camp. We heard the poor wretches' death shriek, but were ignorant of the cause; and it was not till morning, when his mangled and headless trunk was found, that his fate became known.

At early dawn on the 25th our force was moved from the Temple, and formed, as each detachment arrived, on some firm ground about half a mile, or perhaps less, from the beach. Two Chinese sentries were observed watching our motions, their tall figures, as they stood on an eminence in full relief against the horizon, armed with spear and shield, presenting a most romantic appearance. A party of the 37th was dispatched to explore some ground on our right: their advance was marked by the enemy, who soon collected in a dense mass immediately outside a large village, rending the air with most discordant yells. Some of their bravest advanced to meet our men, but a few shots dispersed them.

The nature of the ground was unfortunately, such as to render the transport of artillery and ammunition a most difficult and laborious task. Our men, however, were in capital spirits and worked with a will, and our light guns rattled over graves and through paddy fields with mischievous celerity. It was found impossible to move the 24 prs, so the attempt was abandoned.

The coup d'oeil was now most exciting. The ground was studded with red jacks, and bayonets glittering in the morning sun; here a company of merry blue jacketed turned sailors for the occasion; there a party of sable camp followers laden with comforts for those who were to engage in the coming fight. Onwards we went towards the heights, a band of 2000 men about to engage in mortal struggle with perhaps some 50,000; the horrible spectacle of the previous night teaching our men what to expect should they fall into the hands of the enemy. We were hardly within range when the Chinese opened from the heights, and on our side; three rocket tubes soon belched forth their murderous contents into their positions. The sailors pushed on and carried in gallant style a Fort on our right, under a galling and destructive fire from the City Walls. Eighteen of their number were wounded in this service, two, an officer and private, mortally.

The Royal Irish, 49th and one company of marines now advanced, at double quick time, to storm a round fort (called by the Chinese "The Asylum of Old age") crowning a hill on our left; the garrison sallied out in force to oppose them, but nothing could stand against the tremendous fire of musketry with which they were saluted, and the hill was soon cleared.

An instance of the sanguinary severity of the Chinese was witnessed at this fort. While on the advance a soldier was observed rushing down the hill closely pursued by a party, who soon captured and carried him back to the Fort, where on our arrival we found his warm and quivering body minus the head. The man was beheaded for having deserted his gun.

Having placed our wounded in the "Asylum of old age," we rushed through a gorge to storm "The Terrace of eternal felicity"—a large square fort on a neighboring hill commanding the Northern portion of the City. The enemy maintained a most galling and fatal fire of matchlocks, gingals and rockets upon our party as we passed this gorge, which was completely commanded by the Northern Battlements of the City. We soon silenced their annoying fire with shells and rockets from the "Terrace of Eternal felicity! A large body of men now advanced from the principal encampment, waving banners and uttering the most diabolic yells. A party of the 18th was sent down to keep them in check, and some hard skirmishing took place, our men suffering considerably from the enemy's gingals. After some delay the 18th, 49th and a company of marines were sent to storm the camp. The Chinese stood well to their guns, and made a very creditable resistance, but British perseverance as usual carried all before it, and the enemy was soon in rapid flight from the camp which remained in our hands. What now took place must have spoken volumes to the Tiger hearts in favor of European discipline. The victors drawn up in the area of the camp, steady and quiet as on parade, small parties being detached to fire the tents and magazine; no disorder, no pillaging, however great the excitement and tempting the occasion! This gallant achievement closed the labors of the eventful 25th.

The 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th were passed peacefully, some Truce having been agreed to by H. M. Plenipotentiary. An interview took place on the 27th between the Chinese General Yangfang, and Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Fleming Senhouse through the interpretation of Mr. Fearon. The weather was dreadful and the sufferings of our men proportionately great. The quarters of the 18th and Seamen were miserable: their beds the damp ground, their covering a few old mats which neither sheltered them from sun nor rain.

Great excesses having been committed in several Chinese Villages, public opinion was completely alienated from us, a feeling of deadly hatred against the invaders springing up throughout the country. On the 26th ten thousand villagers appeared in arms upon the neighboring heights, their formidable front and loud yells attesting their desire to give us battle and revenge their wrongs. The 26th, 27th and marines were immediately under arms, and marched towards them to act if necessary: upon the nature of their force, however, being known, all our troops were withdrawn except a company of the 16th and one of the 37th; some hard fighting took place between these two companies and the Chinese, who rushed upon our men in a most determined manner. The rain fell in torrents, so that our muskets were almost useless and their long spears most dangerous weapons. The 37th having become separated from the 26th were surrounded by the savage hordes, and towards evening were in a most critical situation, until they were reinforced by a company of marines sent to assist them, and whose effective percussion muskets soon dispersed the enemy.

"Like the leaves of the forest when summer in green,
That host with their banners at sunset were seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown
That host on the morrow lay withered and brown."

These poor villagers displayed far more courage and determination than did the famed Tartars.

On the 31st they again appeared in strong force upon the heights, when a message was sent to the City requiring that they should forthwith disperse. In consequence of this some Chinese officers came out of the City and passed through our lines en route to the villagers' ground. They succeeded either by threats or persuasion in inducing the poor wretches to disperse.

On the 1st of June, according to the terms of the

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 40.]

Macao, Saturday, 3rd July, 1841.

[No. 300.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH begs respectfully to intimate to the Public that he will sell, This day the 3d July. The fine and fast sailing Mexican Schooner "PRIMAVERA" of 84½ tons or thereabouts. Now at anchor in the Macao Roads, well found in stores, and repaired in 1837. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 21st June, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Early this month, (of which due Notice will be given) **JNO. SMITH** will sell in his Auction room, a large lot of Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Porter, Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, Marmalade, preserved Oyaters, Salmon, and Soups, in tins; Glass & Crockery-ware, Cheeses, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH begs to inform, that he will sell (some time this month) the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. belonging to a gentleman lately deceased. Further particulars will be published hereafter, and intimated where the sale will take place.

Macao, 2nd July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. RODNEY FISHER, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the unclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGEY.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—THEODORE DICKENS Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this day.

The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSON Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THEODORE DICKENS Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOGG Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSON BROTHERS & Co.

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,
I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were distributed in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,
China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of THOMAS FOX Esq., in our establishment ceased this day.

SIRACHAN & Co.

Manila, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Ruppee weight.—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Ruppees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR MADRAS.



THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES DUMARQUE, 306 tons, W. CHAW-FORT commander, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Spanish Brig "ENSATO" Capt. SAN JUAN, will be despatched for the above port, about the 6th proximo.

For Freight of Goods or Treasure apply to INNES FLETCHER & Co.

Macao, 24th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Burque AGRES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick dispatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELE & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE KITTY, Capt. WILLIS, will have early dispatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th June, 1841.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE full rigged Clipper Brig JANE, under the British Flag, of about 250 tons Register, new measurement; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; was built for a MAN OF WAR at Oporto by an English Shipwright; and is particularly well adapted for a VESSEL OF WAR, having great deck room and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

Macao, 29th May, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWRIE FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be despatched for the above port in all the month. Apply

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.



THE Fine British Schooner WILD LIRISH GIRL, built at Cork in 1837, stands A. E. twelve years in the Register Book; adventures 2¼ Tons (D. M.) and 197 (N. M.), is copper fastened, coppered and decks copper nailed, and fitted in a most expensive manner, with the very best materials, and her accommodations are of the first description; is a handsome fine modelled vessel, faithfully built, and well secured with iron and wooden knees, sails remarkably fast, and carries a large cargo; is abundantly found in stores, and wants only

provisions to send her to sea immediately; is well calculated for China or Southern Trades, or any other Trade where dispatch and good stowage are required. Now lying in the Tyne auche-are. Apply to

CAFT. GERARD, or to J. A. DURRAN JR.

Macao, 3d July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palaces and Herculaneum, and for sale on moderate terms: Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts. do. do. Port, [dozen cases,] Bass Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 3 Pickled Herrings, in small kegs. Bengal Sealing Wax. Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

For Vases, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale

FOR SALE.—American Beer and Pork in Barrels American Flour, Rough apron Sars, of 36 feet and under; just landed ex Anna McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED "GREYHOUND." PERFUMERY.—Essence of Rose, Esprit de Maracchale, Reseda, and Jasmin, Bouquet; Elixar Laven-der; Naples Soap, Real old Brown, and Johnstones patent white Windsor ditto; Balsam of Roses; Rose Rezelde and Marrow Pomatome; Swadown Puff; Brans Grasse; Macassar and Princess Russia oils; Cold cream; Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper, wove and laid; Foolscap, do. do.; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Röhber; handsomely embossed foolscap and quarto Blotters; Visiting and large Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Desks, with lock and Key, and cover; Wafers; Penknives; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private," "Answered" &c.; Office Tape; Spring Tape Measures; Red and Black Ink, Copying do.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Pate au Diable, Herries and Anchovy Paste; Oz. Tongues; Hams; Bacon; Berkeley and Pine apple Chutney, &c. &c. very superior Cuddy Biscuit in tins.

WINES AND LIQUORS of every description, and unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 29th June, 1841.

One set of KNIVES and FORKS, with metal hands, handsomely finished and fitted in mahogany case. Price \$50.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

2nd July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

- PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
- " Bengal Club Chutney,
- " Essence of Chiffon,
- " Curry paste,
- " Curry powder,
- " Tapp's sauce, for meat, made dishes & fish
- " Milk punch,
- " Lime juice,
- " Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
- " Chilli vinegar, in pints
- " Pickle vinegar, in quarts
- " Beef Soup in 3 lb and 1 lb canisters,
- " Veal Broth, do. do.
- " Mutton do. do. do.
- " Dried herbs
- " Delicious pickled ox tongues in tins of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each,
- " Do Pork Beans, in tins,
- " Do Spiced collared beef, in tin canisters, packed in tin barrels &c. &c.

Apply to
on the Brig Governor FINNLEY, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following stores just landed ex Black Swan, viz. Simpson & Co's pale SHERRY, Pittman and HULLOCK'S Port,

English BRANDY,
Castillon's old COGNAC,
CRACKETS, Chateau Lafite and Famille Medoc,
SAUTERNE,
BARRAC,
CHERRY BRANDY,
RASPBERRY VINEGAR,
JAMS and JELLIES,
BOTTLED FRUITS,
Fresh SALMON in 4lb canisters.
Macao, 13th April, 1841.

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the Undersigned, just landed from the "James Leing,"
ROUGH SPARS per lower Masts,
Sheathing COPPER and NAILS,
COIR ROPE and CANOAS,
Small ANCHORS and CHAINS,
PAINTS and PAINT OIL,
TURPENTINE,
Calcutta bottled BEER,
Brown and Pale SHERRY,
BRANDY and GIN,
Salt BEEF and PORK,
English HAMS,
Manila CIGARS 4s and 5s Superior
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 25th May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, *ex Falcom*
Hodgson's BEER in Wood
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$30 per Hhd.
do. do. STOUT \$28 do.
PORT WINE \$8 to 10 per dozen
SHERRY " 9 to 14 do.
CLARET " 6 " do.
BUELLAS " 8 " do.
PALE BRANDY " 8 " do.
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$16 do.
Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 5s. & 4s.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

just arrived *Ex Ann McKim*.
MINE BEER in half and quarter barrels.
Smoked BEEF.
MAG'S of TONGUES.
HAMS.
Berkley and Pine CHEESE.
A Quantity of ALMONDS.
do. RAISINS.
PILANTS.
MUSTARD.
AMERICAN CRACKERS.
Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
KIDS of SALMON.
do. MACKAREL.
SOUNDS and TONGUES.
Smoked red HERRING in cases.
AMERICAN BUTTER in large and small kegs.
A quantity of Cavendish TOBACCO. Apply to
EDWARD BONTEIN.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong.—
English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz
Navy and Pilot BREAD, PORK.
DUCK and TWINE, BEEF.
GREEN PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.
BLACK PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.
White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.
Manila ROPE.
do. CIGARS.
do. SUGAR 300 pounds.
do. COFFEE 110 do. and
on Invoice, of GINGHAM; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
GID. NYE JR.
or to C. V. GILLESPIE, at Hongkong.
Macao, 30th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed *ex*
Falcom:
3 cases BRICK CHEERERS contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDERS do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. TIERCE HAMS.
100 Kgs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.
Macao, 15th Feb'y. 1841.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a
few pieces COMBES; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

RUM, 5deg. above proof. [bottles each.
Spanish BRANDY, of 36deg., in barrels containing 80
SHERRY of very good quality in bottles.
CHAMPAGNE in one dozen cases.
Apply at the office of
G. DE YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 26th March, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
do. do. " 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1,2,3,4. and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE.

by HOOKER & LANE.
just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINNISH HERRINGS,
YARMOUTH BLOTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
CHERRIES, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.
Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.

LOST.

A Trunk marked "Mr. Monk Guernsey" having
been lost at Macao, it is requested that should the
underectioned. Navy Bill, therein contained be pre-
sented for payment, notice may be given to the under-
signed.
Date of bill June 1. 1841 for £25. 8 84 in favor of
H. King, mate H. M. S. Wellesley.
Macao, 2d July 1841.

HOOKER & LANE.

LOST.

AN order for (4) four chests of BENGAL MERCHANT-
DIZE drawn on the 19th Instant on the *Syed Khan*
has been lost (this morning); the public are therefore
cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties con-
cerned request that should the order be met with, its
sale or realization be prevented, and information given
at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
Macao, 26th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Published for Sale at the Canton Press
Office. "The lastest resentment of Miss Keaton
Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact;
translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume,
on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

FOR SALE.—As the Canton Press Office: A NAR-
RATIVE OF THE SHIP-WECK OF THE KITE in a
letter from Mrs. Anne Noble to a friend; second
Edition price 50 cents.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 2
For six Months..... " 1
For three..... " 1
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

POLICE REGULATIONS FOR THE CITY AND PORT OF MACAO.

Continued from last Saturday's Press.

SECTION III.

Of Police Officers.

Chap. I.

Of the Town Police Officers.

1. The Patrols and military rounds and the
Officers of Justice are charged with the Police of
the City.
2. Both are obliged to repair to where there
is brawling or fighting, to restore the peace, and
to arrest such as are caught in the act, taking
them immediately, the former to the principal
guard-house, and the latter before the Judge de
Direito. If apprehended late at night, the officers
of justice may put the culprits into prison, provid-
ed they belong not to the military.
3. All Police-officers shall be authorised, in
writing, by their respective chief, to demand from
any person, who to them may appear suspicious,
his place of residence, and to conduct him in case
of refusal to the Government Secretariat, there to
be examined.
4. They shall also be authorized, in writing,
to enter the gambling houses, whenever this shall
be considered advisable.
5. All Police-officers are responsible, and
liable to be punished at discretion, for any abuse
or malversation they may be guilty of, either ne-
glecting their duties or exceeding them.

CHAPTER II.

Concerning the Police of the Port.

1. The Police of the Port is entrusted to one
of the 3d Lieutenants of the Navy, who are with-
out employ in this city, and who shall for this
office, be paid the same pay as if he were on active
service.
2. He who is charged with the Police of the
Port shall not receive any emoluments whatever,
nor shall he directly or indirectly exact pay of
any kind whatever, from anybody; should he not-
withstanding do so, he shall be dismissed, and
whoever shall have paid him anything, shall have
the right to reclaim it.
3. The Port Police Master of the is to watch
over the execution in general of this section and
all its articles; in case of contravention he must
provide two witnesses to such, and give in, in
writing, to the government secretariat, a report
relating the fact, and the names of the witnesses.
4. The duties of the Port, Police Master are
especially:
 1. To visit, as soon as anchored, any vessels
subject to a visit, to which effect notice is to be
given him immediately, by the principal guard, on
the anchoring of any vessel or schooner whatever.
 2. To visit, as soon as required, the vessels
that are about to sail; and to either the one or the
other, provided always that they have on board
the necessary papers, and that their crew and pas-
sengers be properly provided with passports or
entered on the muster-roll, he is to give a certi-
ficate of the visit in the following words, as the
case may be—*Visitado na entrada, or—Visitado*
para sair. Bordo do Navio ou Escuna (the name
of the vessel, day, month, and year, and signed by
him.
 3. To make to the Secretariat of Govern-
ment an exact return of the crews and passengers
of all vessels which he visits, keeping himself the
original returns.
 4. To arrest in the act any one acting against
the provisions of this regulation, to watch over
which is confided to him, and to deliver the cul-
prit over to the principal guard, and giving in a
written report to the secretariat, as directed in
art. 3 of this Chapter.
 5. To propose to the Governor and Captain
General, with the view of their being carried into
effect to the good of the service, all such measures
as he may judge proper to procure the best Police
of the Port and at same time the greatest liberty
and convenience to commerce.
 6. The Port Police Master is like the master
of the Town Police, responsible, and liable to be
punished, for any abuse or malversation which he
may be guilty of in the execution or his office.
 7. The Port Police master has a right to a
reward which will be determined on by the Senate
at the end of every year, according to the means
of the Police-funds and to the quality of his
services during the year.

SECTION 4th.

Relating to various Masters.

1. The present regulation is provisional, but
shall be scrupulously observed, unless H. M. G.
government, to which it has already been submitted,
should otherwise direct.
2. This regulation is to take effect from the
16th of January next, excepting always art. 3 and
4 of the 1st Chapter, 2d Section, which shall be
binding only 3 months after its publication on
such ships as come from Asia, and 18 months
after on such as come from Europe.
3. This regulation affects in no manner the
management of the Customhouse, and other exist-
ing fiscal arrangements, which remain in perfect
vigour.
4. There is to be established a fund, called
Police Fund, into which is to be paid the product
of fees and fines proceeding from the dispositions
of this regulation. The treasurer of the Public
Treasury, is also to be treasurer of the Police
Fund.
5. The judgment and decision in any dispute
concerning the fines imposed in this regulation,
are left to the judicial authority.
6. The delegate of the Procurador Regio, or
his deputy imposes and exacts the fines, and the
treasury of the Public Treasury receives them.
7. Whenever the payment of a fine is made,
either voluntarily or by judicial process, the de-
legate of the Procurador Regio or his deputy

shall give to the payer a certificate of the amount of the fine, and the cause of its having been levied. These certificates are to be numbered, and on them is also to be the Treasurer's receipt.

8. The certificates containing the treasurer's receipt shall be returned to the delegate of the Procurador Regio or his deputy, and he will give to the payer of the fine another certificate of having paid the fine. And the same delegate shall give to the Secretary of the Treasury notes of the fines paid, in order that they may be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

9. For the payment of the licence fees the Secretary of Government will give a certificate, which with the treasurer's receipt are to be entered in the same manner as the fines.

10. The Delegate of the Procurador Regio shall send to the Senate on the last day of each year, a list of the fines and licence fees that shall have been paid, and the Treasurer is to account according to such list and the register kept.

11. The product of the Police fund, deducting the reward as set forth in art. 6 of 24 Chapter, 31 Section, shall be exclusively devoted to public works.

12. In case there should be no boat for the especial use of the Port Police Master, he is to make his visits simultaneously with the principal Customhouse guard, in the boat of that officer, or in any other of the register.

(Signed) THE GOVERNOR, ADRIAS AGOSTO DA SILVA PINTO.

Macao 3d October, 1838.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

From the London Mail, 5th April.

We have much satisfaction in laying before our readers the conclusion of the correspondence and negotiations which have so happily terminated in a union of the East India Steam Navigation and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Companies; and in doing so we must congratulate our friends in India upon the success of a measure for which they have so long and so perseveringly struggled. "Steam communication is now to be carried into full and complete effect. Not with Bombay only, as we were once told, was just what was necessary, but with all India—Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. Not by means of vessels unable to cope with the difficulties of the south-west monsoon, and for four months in the year by the tedious and dangerous route of the Indus, which we were once told was all that in reason could be expected. But by means of vessels of sufficient power to carry on an uninterrupted intercourse at every season of the year. This is the "efficient comprehensive intercourse" for which we have ever contended, as the only system which in reason should be adopted, and which, in justice, could be considered sufficient to meet the demands of the several Presidencies of India.

It is perhaps needless to inquire how far the measure of success now achieved may have been retarded by the unfortunate divisions which have prevailed among those who, we know, had only the interest of one common purpose at heart. For the sake of complete and speedy success, we trust that henceforth all may be union. This is essentially necessary, and we are glad, therefore, to hear that negotiations are now pending in this country calculated to bring about another most desirable coalition.

The avowed object of the Precursors has ever been, merely "to make a beginning." We believe that such was the original intention, and we shall rejoice to be confirmed in our impression, by finding them embrace the present opportunity of uniting with the two other Companies, which will afford evidence of their sincerity and earnestness. The public will then begin to feel and appreciate the numberless benefits which, with unity of purpose, this undertaking is calculated to bestow upon India; and the extension to the Straits, China, Australia, and to the several other parts where branch vessels will be speedily and imperatively demanded, will attest the oft-repeated declaration of those who are considered best qualified to judge of such matters, that "this is the grandest undertaking ever executed by the Merchants of this or any other country."

Much and well-merited credit is due to the Peninsular Oriental Company, whose disinterested and public-spirited objects could not have been more clearly evinced than by the ready concurrence with which the proposal for a union of all parties was met, at a period when they must have felt themselves (possessing a good contract of £26,000 year) comparatively, if not perfectly, independent, and perhaps in a position to have carried out, by degrees, the entire line of communication. They have shown themselves deserving the hearty support of every true friend to India, and this we have no doubt of their receiving. It is essential—for however independent the Company may be of capital, there is a moral influence which attaches to the support of the principal

parties interested in our India possessions, of which all must be sensible.

The receipts for the half-year ending February 1841, of the two Steamers upon the Alexandria Line, exceeded £40,000, a tolerable earnest of what may be expected when the full complement of vessels is placed upon the station—and to this a dividend is announced to be declared in May.

Twenty thousand a year has been granted with a liberality, though tardy, creditable to the E. I. Company, for a period of five years certain, to merge into a larger sum, which will be paid when the Company are prepared to take a contract for conveyance of the mails. This is as it should be, and the Company will not, under these circumstances, fairly consult its own interests, if they do not very considerably diminish their issues of shares; and now that success and profitable returns are placed beyond doubt or question, they would be perfectly justified in affording only so many shares as, from time to time, might be required for particular purposes. They have their staff completed—two vessels running on the one side—two in progress (the Hindostan and the Ben-think) for the Suez side—and we shall not be surprised if the allocation of shares should in consequence be diminished to one-third of the number applied for. The Company are bound, and have very properly conceded certain advantages, to the original holders of shares in the East Indian Steam Navigation Company, who will not be slow to avail themselves of them.

The vote of thanks passed by the Company to J. P. Larkins, Esq. for his disinterested endeavours to promote the success of the cause will be responded to with cordiality by all who adequately estimate the importance of the result.

We conclude with the assurance of our hearty and cordial good wishes that that success may attend the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and their Constituents which they have so amply merited, and of which, from the appreciation of it on the parts of the Government, the East India Company, and of the Public (as demonstrated in the grants of money and receipts for earnings), there is now no longer a doubt. The union has been the foundation, or perhaps, more properly, the key-stone, to a structure which will be looked upon hereafter with admiration and astonishment.

From the Hongkong Gazette, June 25.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Expeditionary Force.
Fort Yungkaug Tai, 31st May, 1841.

To the wing of the 26th (Cameroonians), the Company of Royal Marines, 3 Companies of the 37th Madras N. Infantry, and Detachment of Bengal Volunteers, who were engaged yesterday in repelling the advance of a large body of the enemy, major-general sir Hugh Gough offers his best thanks for their steady and spirited conduct, which was as satisfactory to the major-general, as it was creditable to them.

By order. (Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN.
Lieutenant-colonel, D. A. G.

Ship Marion, June 5th, 1841.

The operations before Canton having now closed, major-general sir Hugh Gough feels the highest gratification in recording that every individual of the force, Native as well as European, gallantly and zealously did their duty.

The major-general further desires to record his thanks to Officers commanding Brigades and Corps, and Heads of departments, for their able assistance.

To major-general Burrell, commanding Right Brigade, supported by Lieutenant-colonel Adams, commanding 18th regiment, and captain Ellis, commanding Royal Marines:

To captain Boucher, H. M. Ship "Blonde," commanding the Naval Brigade, aided by captain Maitland, H. M. Ship "Wellesley," and captain Barlow, H. M. Ship "Nimrod," commanding Battalions: He offers his best acknowledgments.

It was the first time that sir Hugh Gough had the honor to command a body of seamen, and the whole conduct of captain Boucher's Brigade was such, that it will always be matter of proud recollection to the major-general to have had it under his orders on the occasion.

To Lieutenant-colonel Morris, commanding the Left Brigade, seconded by major Stephens commanding 49th regiment, and major Blythe who commanded that corps during the latter part of the day:

To captain Duff commanding 37th M. N. I., and captain Mee, commanding Bengal Volunteers: to major Pratt, commanding 26th Cameroonians: to captain Knowles, commanding the Artillery Brigade, captain Anstruther, commanding Madras Artillery, and captain Cotton, Field Engineer: To all the general and personal staff, the major-general's best thanks are due for the zealous support he has received from them.

2. Having thus expressed his sense of the services of Officers commanding Brigades and Corps, and Heads of

departments, sir Hugh Gough has no less pleasure in noticing the praiseworthy conduct of the sailors and soldiers under his command; during eight days that the force was on shore, there were but two cases of drunkenness, and the soldiers of the 48th, having found a quantity of opium in the village they had taken, brought it to their officers and broke the vessels in their presence.

3. It is by conduct such as this that the sailor and soldier secure the confidence of their Officers, and that their gallantry in action remains unimpaired.

4. Discipline is an indispensable to success as courage, and the major-general has the satisfaction to find that the trust which he reposed in the force under his command has been fully justified.

5. Sir Hugh Gough feels that such results are only produced by the attention of all to their duty in their several capacities, and he requests that his sentiments and approval may be made known to the officers of every grade, and to the non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, by their respective commanders, and that captain Boucher will be pleased to convey them to the officers, petty officers, and seamen that composed his brigade.

By order. (Signed) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

"Calliope," Canton river, 14th June, 1841.

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this world, captain sir H. de Fleming vonhomme K. C. B. &c., of her majesty's ship "Blenheim," and senior officer in command of the naval forces on the coast of China: after a short, but very severe illness, contracted during the late active and arduous service, in which he was engaged, in concert with the military forces under the command of his excellency, major-general sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. &c.,—at the recent capture of Canton, and which, through their joint ability and exertions, was terminated so successful in favor of her majesty's arms:

It is hereby required and directed, that the captains, officers, and young gentlemen of her majesty's ships and vessels under my orders, do, on Wednesday the 16th instant, put themselves into mourning on the lamentable event, by wearing a piece of black crape around the left arm and the hilt of the sword, and likewise covering the cockade, loop, and rosettes, of the cocked hat, and around the lace of the undress apron,—continuing the same until Wednesday the 23d instant.

T. HERBERT,

Capt. and senior officer on the China coast.

To the respective captains, officers, and young gentlemen of her majesty's ships and vessels, under my orders.

*Return of killed and wounded in
Her Majesty's Forces at the attack on Canton,
from the 23d to the 30th of May, 1841.*

SHIPS OR CORPS.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	REMARKS.
Blenheim	2	3	corpl. 1 r. m. & co. ad.
Wellesley	0	6	1 officer 1 r. artl.
Blonde	1	1	3 seamen 3 r. m.
Calliope	0	1	1 seaman 1 r. m.
Hyacinth	0	5	1 seaman.
Nimrod	2	4	3 officers 2 seamen.
Modeste	1	9	3 officers 4 seamen.
Columbine	0	4	3 officers 3 seamen.
Algerine	0	2	2 seamen. [r marine
Nemesis	1	1	1 officer 2 seamen 1
Madras Artillery	0	1	1 officer.
Sappers & Miners	0	1	
16th Royal Irish	2	19	
95th Cameroonians	3	15	
49th Regiment	1	17	
37th M.N. Inftry	1	13	
Bengal Vols.	0	1	
Camp followers.	1	3	
Staff	1	0	
	13	118	
		15	
Total.		137	

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed major Boucher deputy quartermaster-general, died from over fatigue.
Lieutenant Fox of the Nimrod.

Wounded; Mr. Walter Kendall, mate of the Nimrod, lost his leg; dangerously.

Mr. W. T. Bates mate of the Blenheim slightly.

Lieut. Morehead, of the Hyacinth do.

Mr. Peter Barclay, mate of the Hyacinth do.

Mr. E. Fitzgerald, mate of the Modeste, dangerously (since dead.)

Mr. Wm. Pearce, do. slightly.

Mr. Hall commanding the Nemesis, severely burnt.

Mr. Vaughan, ass. surg. of the Algerine, slightly.

Lieutenant Randall, of the Madras sappers and Miners dangerously.

Capt. Sergeant, H. M. 18th Royal Irish severely.

Lieut. Hillard, do. slightly.

Lieut. Edward, do. severely.

Lieut. Pearson, 49th do.

Lieut. Johnstone, 26th slightly.

Ensign Berkeley, 37th Madras N.I. severely. (communicated.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

Her majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint His Excellency, Sir James John Gordon Bremer, KNT., C. S. K. C. H., commodore of the first class, commander-in-chief of her majesty's ships and vessels in the east &c., &c., to be *Titot Plenipotentiary*.

By order. J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.
Macao, 19th June, 1841.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Alexander Robert Johnston, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, has this day assumed charge of the government of the island of Hongkong, on behalf of the chief superintendent; and all whom it may concern are hereby required to respect his authority accordingly.

By order. J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.
Macao, 22d June, 1841.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will negotiate Treasury and Navy Bills, at 4s. 6d. per Spanish Dollar, until further notice. Such Bills will be received for negotiation and cashed by Captain Morgan or the commanding officer of the ship "General Wood," at Hongkong.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting sec. and treasurer to the superintendents of trade.
Macao, 26th June, 1841.

Agreeably to public notice of date the 7th instant, a sale by auction of the annual quit-rent of lands, deferred from the 12th to the 14th instant, took place at Hongkong, on the latter day. Intending purchasers having assembled on the ground, the following terms of sale were read, and the lots were then severally put up to sale, and knocked down to the highest bidder as by the subjoined list.

TERMS OF SALE.

1. Upon a careful examination of the ground it has been found impossible to put up the number of lots named in the government advertisement of the 7th instant; and only 50 lots, having sea frontage of 100 feet each, can at present be offered for sale. These lots will all be on the seaward-side of the road. Lots on the land side of it, and hill and suburban lots in general, it will yet require some time to mark out.
2. Each lot will have a sea-frontage of 100 feet, nearly. The depth from the sea to the road will necessarily vary considerably. The actual extent of each lot, as nearly as it has been possible to ascertain it will be declared on the ground. And parties will also have the opportunity of observing the extent for themselves.
3. The biddings are to be for an annual rate of quitrent, and shall be made in pounds sterling, the dollar in all payments to be computed at the rate of 4s. 6d. The upset price will be £ 10 for each lot, the biddings to advance by 10 shillings.
4. Each lot having been knocked down to the highest bidder, he will receive an acknowledgment that he is the purchaser of the lot; and this acknowledgment will be exchanged for a more formal title, as soon as the precise measurement and registration of the lots shall be completed.
5. Upon delivery of the titles, the purchasers will be called on to pay the rent for the first year, reckoning from the date of sale.
6. They will also be required to erect upon each lot a building of the appraised value of \$ 1000, or to incur upon the land an outlay to that amount, within a period of six months from the date of sale. As security for the performance of this engagement, a deposit of \$ 500 shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer to the superintendents within one week from the day of sale,—the deposit repayable as soon as an equal amount shall have been expended. Non-compliance with these terms will incur forfeiture of the deposit and allotment.

J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Acting sec. and treasurer to the superintendents of trade.

Lots.	Dimensions.	Knocked down to	Price
1 to 2	about 6700 sq. ft.	Gribble, Hughes & Co.	£80
2 to 3	7000	Lindsay & Co.	80
3 to 4	7800	Dent & Co.	64
4 to 5	6900	Dent & Co.	65:10
5 to 6	5400	Dadabhy Rustomjee.	50
6 to 7	6300	Hooker & Lane.	48
7 to 8	7400	Pestonjee Cowasjee.	50
8 to 9	8100	Dirom & Co.	57
9 to 10	8400	Reserved.	
10 to 11	9600	H. Rustomjee.	53
11 to 12	11200	H. Rustomjee.	52
12 to 13	10600	Holliday & Co.	38:10
13 to 14	10800	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.	32:10
14 to 15	15080	F. Leighton & Co.	21
14 to 16	15900	Robert Webster.	20
16 to 17	-	Reserved.	
17 to 18	-		
18 to 19	-		
19 to 20	-		
20 to 21	16200	D. Rustomjee.	111
21 to 22	14400	Innes Fletcher & Co.	150
22 to 23	12700	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.	140
23 to 24	11800	Reserved.	
24 to 25	15200	H. Rustomjee.	160
25 to 26	-	Reserved.	
26 to 27	18000	J. Matheson & Co.	150
27 to 28	17000	J. Matheson & Co.	185
28 to 29	21850	J. Matheson & Co.	230
30 to 31	4644	R. Gully.	35
32 to 33	8755	Jamieson & How.	60
33 to 34	8006	John Smith.	57
34 to 35	9600	John Smith.	67
36 to 37	4600	Framjee Jamsetjee.	25
38 to 39	7616	Charles Hart.	67
40 to 41	6000	Macvicar & Co.	75
41 to 42	9700	Macvicar & Co.	95
42 to 43	11800	Fox, Rawson & Co.	100
43 to 44	16500	Turner & Co.	115
44 to 45	-	Reserved.	
45 to 46	-		
46 to 47	30600	Captain Larkins.	265
47 to 48	35000	P. F. Robertson.	250
49 to 50	-	Not sold.	
51	-	Captain Morgan.	205

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the chief superintendent to inform you that it is his intention to move her majesty's government to make an abatement of one penny per lb on cargoes of tea, the whole of which shall be officially certified to be shipped at Hongkong, and imported there in native vessels.

The chief superintendent can of course offer no opinion upon the decision to be taken in this respect, but looking at the uncertain situation of British property at Canton or any other Chinese port, during existing troubles, he will feel it his duty to press the subject upon the particular and most favourable consideration of her majesty's government.

I am to request, gentlemen, that you will circulate this letter, and have the honour to remain.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) J. ROBT. MORRISON,

Acting secretary and treasurer.

To Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
And Messrs Dent & Co.—Macao.

THE NEMESIS

From the Canton Register.

After the troops had landed on the 25th ulto, at the head of the creek to the westward of Canton, and advanced on the heights, some field pieces were, owing to the difficult ground, left behind in charge of a small detachment of the 18th and 48th regiments. A large body of tartar troops, numbering about 800, advanced on the Nemesis. Their appearance was threatening, and their evident intention was to attempt to capture the guns; captain Hall landed with the half crew, leaving the other half at quarters, and joined a party of seamen from h. m.'s ships *Sulphur*, *Wellesley*, and *Blonde*, and the detachment of the 1st and 48th regiments. The enemy kept up a brisk fire from 3 field pieces advantageously placed to defend a bridge leading to the city, and posted so as to command another causeway, the only approach, which was returned by Lieut. W. Pedder, of the *Nemesis*, and Lieut. Kellett, commanding h. m.'s *sch. Starling*, with very good effect, as the first shot struck one of their field pieces, and the following ones penetrated their masses; captain Hall then bailed the *Nemesis* to cease firing, and advanced with the troops and sailors upon the enemy, who kept up a heavy fire of grape until the British were close to them, and then retreated to some houses under cover of a wood, leaving their guns

in British possession. The British force then crossed the bridge in pursuit; and when nearly up with them—say within 20 yards—they discharged two volleys of rockets filled with arrows and dust; they were immediately driven into the town, losing five or six of their number; the British then returned, after setting fire to the houses and spiking the field pieces, as it was not deemed prudent to advance farther. Captain Hall was assisted in this service, by Mr. Thomas Goss, mate of h. m.'s ship *Sulphur*, Mr. Hooper, purser do, Mr. W. N. Rolland, mate of h. m.'s ship *Blonde*, Mr. O. N. Lambert, midshipman do, Lieut. J. T. Grant, h. m.'s 48th regiment, Lieut. Cockburn h. m.'s 18th regiment, Mr. John Gaunt, h. co's steamer *Nemesis*, Mr. P. W. Whitehurst, do.

The Chinese stood their ground well; and, when they retreated, quickly rallied.

Their firing was bad, for only two of their arrows discharged from the rockets struck the sword sheath of one and the musquet of another of the English party.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 3rd July, 1841.

We republish from the Hongkong Gazette of 25th June (published at Macao) a number of official documents, among which we find a notice of the sale of the allotments of land at the new settlement of Hongkong, and the prices they have respectively brought. We have before stated that competition, when buyers found out that instead of the 200 lots as publicly announced, only 84 lots were to be sold, drove the offers to a much higher value than even under the most favorable circumstances, the land could be worth, and we are therefore glad to see that Capt. Elliot has made public declaration of his purpose to move Her Majesty's Government "either to pass the lands in fee simple for one or two years' purchase at the late rates, or to charge them in future at no more than a nominal quitrent, if that tenure continue to obtain." The necessity of not insisting on the payment of the rates offered at the auction is obvious, for we much doubt, whether, charged with such heavy quitrent, buyers would find it their interest to build upon their lots at all, and they would thus be again thrown upon the hands of government. Upon this promise of Captain Elliot then, we believe that the purchasers of the allotments intend to begin building on them without loss of time; but with a solitary exception, the works there cannot proceed for the want of workmen, the Chinese authorities having issued a rigorous prohibition to all mechanics to go to Hongkong, and erect buildings there for the English. Police runners have within the last few days been to all the master Carpenters and master builders and bricklayers here, ordering them, on pain of death, not to go to Hongkong. They are likewise directed to keep a strict look out that none of their workmen go there; should notwithstanding, the order from the authorities be disregarded, the families of the offenders are threatened with death. The strictest orders are likewise given that no building materials be conveyed to the British settlement, and no merchandise of any description whatever. We understand that there are now four or six large smuggling boats manned by Government people, stationed near Wangtung fort to watch the river, and not to allow any cargo or smuggling boats to come out.

Should this be the case, and we believe it to be true, (of the fact of the prohibition to mechanics there can be no doubt) then the time has arrived, to put on a blockade of the river, according to the Notice given by Capt. Elliot to British subjects on the 10th of last month, which was to the following effect:

"He (Capt. Elliot) has further to declare that any attempt of the Chinese authorities to interfere with, or obstruct the freedom of trade and intercourse with Hongkong will be answered with a close Blockade of the Port of Canton."

H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, Capt. Warren has for some time been at Whampoa, and Capt. Warren has proceeded to Canton, and demanded an interview with the authorities; whether his mission relates to Hongkong affairs, or whether he is gone to demand the yet unpaid part of the ransom of the provincial city, we have not heard, but think the latter more probable. We believe that the whole of this sixth million of the ransom as well as the losses occasioned by the destruction of the factories have not yet

The four hong merchants who contributed \$70,000 each at first refused to give more than \$90,000, saying that as Howqua had most at stake he should bear the burden, and that they had little to fear for themselves for the loss of the cotton and foreign merchandise, if destroyed, would fall on the foreign owners or importers. Besides Howqua's contribution, he has lost more than \$750,000 by the burning of two packhouses in Shameen.

LOCAL.—A very infamous paper against the government was stuck up in the streets of the city, and read with great avidity by the natives. It contained the most bitter remarks upon the conduct of the Commissioners and local authorities at Canton, during the late emergency. They, it said, who ought to be the guardians of the people, their political fathers, their protectors, have turned traitors, and exposed the inhabitants to great loss and keen sufferings. The writer, who has a very acrimonious pen, announces in behalf of all his fellow citizens, that they will put henceforth no faith in their government, but assert with a high hand their own power. It was rather a slovenly composition, written in no very legible hand, and parts of it were torn off, so that we are unable to give the whole contents. The vituperative tone in which it was conceived will defeat the object for which it was drawn up.

There is another challenge of the villagers near Canton for a fair combat in the sixth month, when the harvest will be brought in. As it is publicly posted to the walls, it has elicited many remarks, and the opinion of sober natives is, that the paper in question is a forgery, both on account of the wretched style of writing and the paltry language. Still these incendiary rhapsodies, how despicable soever, show the public spirit that now pervades this district. We shall not foretell the real intentions of these patriots—which word some stupid scholars spell Pat—riots—but there is a great deal more in their effusions than we should imagine at the first sight. They are not the first who under the mask of serving their country, have actually undermined the foundation of their Government. They are real agitators, anxious for war and bloodshed in order to usurp authority and enrich themselves at the expense of the constituted functionaries. No time is more propitious for that purpose than the present. The traces of the late attack on Canton are still fresh, thousands are still smarting under the recent disaster, and think with horror of the day, when the Barbarians intruded upon the sacred precincts of the city. The remembrance of the great victory obtained by the peasantry near the walls of Canton is alive in the hearts of myriads. They have magnified the most paltry success into a splendid victory, and construe their dispersing at the bidding of their magistrate as a decisive proof of the rabble being invincible and a sufficient match for any Barbarian army. There are wonderful stories set afloat by these leaders of insurrection, and the feats performed by the irregular legions of the boors are admirable in the extreme. They are the constant topic of conversation and grow every day more and more in miraculous bearing and high importance. Thus the minds of the great mass who have nothing to lose, are ready, at an instant's warning, to have recourse to pitch forks and hoes, and march out to battle. But there are other incentives still more powerful. The Government throughout this trying period, has acted with thorough regard to the welfare of the people; and protracted a struggle of which the consequences could only be dismal, and bring lasting dishonor upon the Celestial dynasty. In the hour of trial the functionaries did not stand their ground, but abandoned their sacred charge. No confidence can therefore be put either in the promises or the future military operations of the rulers. They have been defeated on all points and publicly acknowledged, that they were unable to protect the inhabitants. These are facts known to every body. Whilst on the one side the awe and

terror by which the Mandarins formerly swayed the people have entirely disappeared, the hatred of the multitude against their task-masters has vainly increased; because they may now take summary vengeance with impunity. The foreign troops from the other provinces have also irritated the people beyond bearing; the former feel their galling situation, and with the consciousness of their own importance, they look upon these hirelings as cowards, whom they may easily rout and put to flight, by the slightest exertion on their part. Such are the circumstances under which the agitators find their countrymen, and we shall soon see what use they will make of this disposition. But they will never appear under any other name, except that of defenders of their country against foreign encroachment.

It is rumoured that the Prefect Yu has recently punished several popular leaders for their great anxiety of creating trouble.

The answer of the Emperor to Yihean's memorial, has now arrived a good many days, but to our great astonishment, no copy can be obtained. So much however has transpired, that Taoukwang has again commanded his trustworthy and brave nephew to carry on an exterminating war. He has succeeded in driving the Barbarians out of the river, and may now as well attack them on the high seas. The soldiers under his command remain still encamped at the distance of several miles from Canton.

A few days ago, a foreigner, conversant with the Chinese language, came suddenly upon a party of militia, without knowing that they had arms. An old man was in command of this detachment, and had just left the plough in order to become a military officer. He was very polite and talked a great deal, before his lieutenant, and a number of of privates made their appearance, with no hostile demonstration however. As the former was a very intelligent lad, a lively conversation ensued, during which the youthful hero pointed triumphantly to a pile of spears, halberds and pitchforks, whilst taking out a paper containing the challenge of the Canton villagers to open and deadly combat. And now, he said, we are ready to fight—yes to exterminate the whole race. Having worked himself up to a passion, to the great amusement of the numerous by standers, his privates, the foreigner quietly asked, what are you likely to gain by this conflict? He was evidently taken back by this remark, and after some hesitation replied, victory. Foreigner—Victory!—victory! when the most numerous army ever collected around Canton has more than six times been defeated, and lost every fort and gun; will the militia then retrieve the honor of the country? He said this was very true, but fight they must. Foreigner—But who is to cultivate your soil in the mean while, who to maintain your families, who to prove a substitute when you are fallen, for you will be slaughtered like sheep; who is to hinder the bad men, that incite you at present to deeds of violence from plundering and burning your houses—tell me freely, what is your aim in this bravado?—The youth was silent, all around looked very serious, and when the speaker had exhorted them to stick to their peaceful homes and look to their acres, without listening to incendiaries and embroiling their hands in blood, one shout of applause was heard from the assembled multitude, and the son of Mars himself said crestfallen—You are right, let us preserve peace.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Wellestley	76	Capt. Thomas Mairland,
Blenheim	74	Captain Herbert,
Blonde	44	F. Bouchier,
Druid	44	H. Smith,
Calliope	36	Kaper,
Conway	38	C. D. Bethune,

Alligator	80	(sigs.) S. Pritchard
Hyacinth	18	Commander W. Warren,
Moderate	18	H. Eyres
Cruiser	18	Giffard.
Pylades	18	T. V. Anson,
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke,
Sulphur	8	E. Boicher,
Algerine	10	Lieut. T. S. Moscony
Starling	8	H. Killett,
Hebe sch.	8	(Mate) R. R. Quin Comd.
Louisa cat.	—	T. Carmichael,
Rattlesnake,	—	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie,
H. C. S. Atalanta	—	Armed Steamer, Capt. Roger,
Nemesis	—do—	Capt. Hall,
Queen	—do—	Capt. Warden,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

June	ARRIVED
25. (B)	Copra, Campbell, Sydney & Singapore.
28. ..	Gladstone, Liverpool.
30 (A.)	Argona, New York.
.. ..	Melchior Behar, Hutchinson, Bombay & Sing.

July	PASSENGERS PER
2, (D.)	Betsyand Sarah, Batavia,
	Lefts Huntly, (omitted in our list) Capt. Roger.
1. N.	Messrs Pestonjee Rustonjee, Pestonjee,
	Nowrojee, Burjorjee Sorahjee, Burjorjee Manochjee;
	George Armstrong, Mrs. Shum, Lieut. Phipps.

July	SAILED
1, (B.)	Louisa, Mason, Sing. & Calcutta.
3. "	Hartquid, Sing. & Calcutta.

From England.	VESSELS EXPECTED
	Comtd, Blakely, Athlon, Ann,
	Griffiths, John Bibby, Elephantia,
	Paramatta, Mary Ann Webb,
	Gronander, Anne Jane, Litherland
	La Belle Alliance, Foam, Em
	erald Isle.
From Calcutta.	Sovereign, Bengal Packet, Madras
	Sea Queen, Folkestone, Falcon
	Mariam, Orient, Emerald.
From Bombay.	Shah Allan, Lady Grant, Earl
	Balcarras, Lord Amherst, Cal-
	donia, Charles Grant.

LEAFER DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th April via Calcutta. UNITED STATES. 16th March via England. CALCUTTA. 23th May & H. C. S. Queen. BOMBAY, 8th May via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 16th June & Melchior Behar. JAVA, 29th May via Singapore. MANILA.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.			
BRITISH.			
Thomas Lowrie,	480	Graham,	Dent & Co.
Candahar,	440	Keir,	Macvicar & Co.
Susan,	—	Mullens,	Turner & Co.
Coromandel,	668	Ryan,	Fox Rowan & Co.
Forfarshire,	—	McCarthy, Ferguson	Leighton
City of Derry	413	Roberts,	Jamieson & How,
Isaba. Watson	454	Macdonald, W & T.	Gommell & Co.
Simon Taylor,	—	Brown,	Russell & Co.
AMERICAN.			
Ann Mackinn	—	Vanner,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lema,	—	Endicott,	Russell & Co.
Morrison,	—	Benson,	Olyphant & Co.

DIED.—On Thursday last, in Macao, at his residence, JAMES INNES Esq., many years a Merchant resident in China, deeply regretted by numerous friends and acquaintances.

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been paid, and it would be desirable to have that account settled before the forces proceed to the northward.

H. M. S. *Calliope*, Capt. Kuper, is, we understand, to sail for Calcutta in a day or two, and she will carry the valuable freight of four millions of dollars in sycee, which is now being shroffed at the offices of two English houses. On a rough calculation she will take to the Calcutta treasury, about 105 tons of silver. Capt. Kuper's share of the freight will be between 4 and 5000 £. The freight charged by ships of war on such occasions is, we are told, one per cent. Merchants here have offered to carry the treasure to Calcutta at half that rate, but their offers have not been attended to.

That part of the money which was paid by the Chinese in dollars is being remitted to England in Navy and Treasury bills, for which it will be seen Capt. Elliot offers the favorable exchange of 4s 6d, and we suppose parties holding such bills will not be slow in taking advantage of this offer.

There have been many rumours during the week of an Imperial Edict having arrived in answer to Yikshan's report of the attack of the English on the Provincial city, and its subsequent ransom. We have not been able to obtain a copy of it, nor indeed to learn whether the report deserves much credit, although ample time has now elapsed for such edict to reach us. This document is reported to censure in the most violent manner, the measures of the Imperial Commissioners. Lung wang and another are said therein to be deprived of their peacock's feathers; moreover all intercourse with foreign nations is henceforward to be cut off for ever. The edict abounds in threats to exterminate the English barbarians root and branch. It would appear, therefore, that the Emperor has as yet no thoughts of conciliation, and that the second expedition to the north will not have to lose much time in idle negotiations, the futility of which has ever been suspected, but has been fully proved by last year's transactions at the Petho, at Ningpo, and last but not least in the Chuenpee treaty, at second Bar, and at Canton. The losses suffered in consequence of these useless negotiations, it will require probably a long time and a large expenditure of life and treasure to repair, if indeed they ever will be. After a year since the arrival of the expedition; after the British arms have been successful in every enterprise, which, it must be confessed, were however, until the attack on the Bogue and Canton, on the smallest scale. We are, with regard to a final settlement of the question, exactly where we were a year ago; with this difference however that much of the impression which a bold line of conduct would have made, has been irretrievably lost; the whole country is now prepared for resistance, and although their military science and the courage of their soldiers are as contemptible as well can be, yet the enormous population and vast extent of the country, will give them the means of passive resistance, which it will probably require a very large force ultimately entirely to overcome. We have seen that no promises or treaties entered into with the Chinese can ever be relied on, unless they be avowed into their observance by a superior force. The only way therefore of treating the Chinese is to strike a blow first which they must feel, and which shall make it evident to them how much they are at the mercy of the invader, and then prescribe to the humiliated enemy the conditions of peace. As long as the vanity of the Imperial government is not completely humbled, there can be no hope of an honorable and lasting peace.

Our latest dates from Canton are to the 30th June. The Hong-merchants continued unwilling to do business, and the sale of imports was extremely difficult at very low prices. Bombay Cotton is quoted as from T. 8 to 8.3. The *Forfarshire* and *City of Derry* were completing their cargoes for England.

A report prevailed here last night that the Edict from the Emperor regarding the late events in Canton had been received here, but we have not been able to trace it to any good authority. In this edict the Imperial pleasure, that all foreign barbarians be executed, is recorded. The Emperor is besides much incensed at the discrepancy between his own private or unofficial advice, and the reports of his Mandarin; new officers are to be sent to replace the former inefficient ones.

The Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Herbert arrived last night from Hongkong in the *Queen Steamer*. H. M. S. *Hyacinth* had returned to Hongkong from Whampoa. Nothing has yet transpired as to the probable time of the departure of the forces for the North, which, it is generally supposed, will not take place before the middle of this month.

No date for the departure of the fleet seems yet to be fixed on, and it is possible that the arrival of the May mail and reinforcements from Bengal are waited for. The May mail, if sent on by Steamer direct from Bombay, may be here every day, and the *Scout* it is said was at Bombay under orders for China. She will probably bring out Sir William Parker, the new Admiral of the India station. There have been, since the return of the forces from Canton, a good many deaths among the army and navy, and the climate in the expedition to Canton has proved much more fatal than the enemy. We are glad to hear, however, that the fever which so many of the men brought back from the swamps and paddy fields of Canton, begins to shew symptoms of less obstinacy, and during the last days the recoveries have been more numerous and speedy than before.

We are obliged for a Copy of his book, to the author of "Notes of a journey from London to Bombay, overland, Calcutta, Straits and China; by W. H. H. From the hasty perusal we have been able to give it, we think this publication will be a useful guide to travellers, containing many items of intelligence, particularly relating to the expense of the journey between England and Bombay, which may be consulted with profit.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held on Thursday last the first instant at the residence of Doctor Alexander Anderson; present Messrs Bell, Leslie, Blenkin, Young, Holliday, Roberts, Hobson, Boone, Bull, Lockhart, Williams, Bridgman, Slade, and Morrison. The Revd. E. C. Bridgman, V. P., in the Chair, opened the proceedings of the meeting by observing that the friends of the Society had now been called together with the view of informing the public of the proceedings of the Society's Agents, and of affording them an opportunity of electing new Office-bearers. The reports of the Committee, Doctor Hobson, and of Doctor Lockhart giving an account of his labours in Chusan, were then read. (We shall below endeavor to give a short abstract of their contents.) It was then moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Blenkin, that the reports just read be accepted and approved.

Moved by Mr. Blenkin, seconded by Mr. Williams, and resolved, that the best thanks of the meeting be returned to Mr. Lockhart and Mr. Hobson for their very able services and interesting reports. Mr. Hobson returned acknowledgments for himself and Mr. Lockhart.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the election of office-bearers. The result of the ballot was

President,	J. B. Colledge Esq., re-elected.
Vice Presidents,	Revd. Dr. P. Parker,
	W. Jardine Esq.
	R. Inglis Esq.
	G. T. Lay Esq.
	Revd. E. C. Bridgman,
	Lancelot Dent Esq.
	J. Bell Esq.
	J. Matheson Esq.
	W. Blenkin Esq.

Recording Secretary J. R. Morrison Esq.
Corresp. Secretary, Revd. S. R. Brown.
Treasurer, W. Delano Esq.

Trustees, Messrs Colledge, Delano and Leslie.
On the motion of Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Boone, the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Committee for their services.

On the motion of Mr. Leslie, seconded by the other members of the Committee, the thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Morrison for his services as Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Lockhart, the Committee were instructed to collect the annual subscriptions, and to endeavour to improve the funds of the Society by obtaining donations on its behalf.

After which the meeting adjourned.

Second Report of the Medical Missionary Society in China. The report, after adverting to the political circumstances which have necessarily interfered with the objects of the Society, sets forth that these have however by no means been neglected, and that the institutions of the Society have yielded on the whole not less of happy results than in the days of greater quietness. Doctor Parker, as an American citizen, was enabled to return to Canton, in 1839, and although permission to reopen the Ophthalmic Hospital was refused, patients were received and treated by him in the dispensary of Messrs Cox and Anderson. Reports of Doctor Parker's proceedings up to the month of June 1840, when in consequence of the Blockade most foreigners left Canton, and Doctor Parker left China to pay a visit to his home, have been published before. In January 1839 Mr. Lockhart, a gentleman with whose professional talents most of the members present have long since become acquainted, sent out in connection with the London Missionary Society, arrived, and his offer of service was immediately accepted by the Committee, and on the 28th February 1839 the Hospital at Macao was placed under his charge, but not opened until the 1st of July. Dr. Lockhart meanwhile studying the Chinese language. When however soon after in August all Englishmen were obliged to leave Macao, Doctor Lockhart went to Batavia to study Chinese under the Revd. Mr. Medhurst, whence he did not return till the end of June 1840.

In the mean while two other medical Missionaries, Mr. Diver, from the United States, and Mr. Hobson, from England, had arrived, who offering their services, were accepted on 1st July last year, and they assisted Mr. Lockhart at the Hospital in Macao, which had been reopened on the 1st July, and was placed under their joint care on Doctor Lockhart's removal to Chusan in the month of August. In December, Mr. Diver was obliged by ill health to leave, having gone first to Singapore, he proceeded to the United States; and Mr. Hobson has continued in charge of the Hospital until now, receiving assistance from Mr. Lockhart since his return from Chusan in March last. During the time that Canton was thrown open to British merchants, by the occupation of the river by the British forces, Mr. Hobson made an attempt to reopen the Hospital at Canton, but the Senior Hong-Merchant continued to refuse permission for it to be reoccupied, and the uncertain posture of affairs prevented the engaging another house.

The accounts of the Society now submitted to the meeting, show an expenditure from November 1838 to August 1840, of £ 887.—and from August 1840 to 30th June 1841, of £ 840, leaving a balance at that date of about \$1500, to the credit of the Society.

Our limits do not permit in this week's issue to notice at length the very interesting reports of Doctors Lockhart and Hobson, to which we shall return next week; we will only mention that during Doctor Lockhart's 6 months' stay at Tinghai he treated no less than 3502 Chinese patients, who flocked to him daily in great numbers from all parts of the Island, and from the neighbouring country.

From the Chinese Repository for June.

3. Regarding the payment of ransom, we are indebted to a commercial friend for the following memoranda.

The authorities paid four millions of dollars in sycee towards the recent levy made upon the city, and the hong merchants contributed two millions in the following proportions. Howqua

paid	\$90,000
Pwankequa	260,000
Samqua, Saouqua, Footae, and Gowqua, each \$70,000	280,000
Mowqua, Kingqua, Mingqua and Funhoyqua, each \$15,000	60,000

Cash in the consoo treasury, being taxes upon the foreign trade, and intended to pay the debts of broken hong merchants..... 280,000

The obligations of Samqua, Saouqua, Footae, and Gowqua, each for \$50,000, which is to be reimbursed from the first surplus in the consoo funds, or offset against any duties they may owe to the consoo 900,000

(The addition gives only 1,900,000.) \$2,000,000

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 41.] Macao, Saturday, 10th July, 1841.

[No. 301.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Early this month, (of which due Notice will be given) JNO. SMITH will sell in his Auction room, a large lot of Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Porter, Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, Marmalade, preserved Oysters, Salmon, and Soups, in tins; Glass & Crockery, ware, Cheese, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH begs to inform, that he will sell (some time this month) the Household FURNITURE &c. belonging to a gentleman lately deceased. Further particulars will be published hereafter, and intimated where the sale will take place.

Macao, 2nd July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. RODNEY FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the unenclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. G. LEGEREY.
JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.
W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841

NOTICE.—THEODORE DICKENS Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this day.

The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSSON Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THEODORE DICKENS Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOGG Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS & Co.

FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were despatched in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend
THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,
China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of THOMAS FOX Esq., in our establishment ceased this day.

STRACHAN & Co.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight.—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fast sailing new Barque CITY OF PALACES, Capt. SHERRIFF will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE Barque JOHN BARRY, Capt. RONSON 528 Tons Burthen; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1841.

FOR MADRAS.



THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES DUMERGH, 206 tons, W. CRAWFORD commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain CUNNING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE KITTY, Capt. WILLIS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE full rigged Clipper Brig JANE, under the British Flag, of about 250 tons Register, new measurement; is a very fast sailer and of very light draft of water; was built for a MAN OF WAR at Oporto by an English Shipwright, and is particularly well adapted for a VESSEL OF WAR, having great deck room and ports for 14 Guns; she is well armed, and can be delivered immediately. Apply to

GIDEON NYE, JR.

Macao, 29th May, 1841.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWISE FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be dispatched for the above port in all the month. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.



THE Fine British Schooner WILY, named GIRL, built at Cork in 1837, stands A. I. twelve years in the Register Book; dimensions 214 Tons (G. M.) and 197 (N. M.), is copper fastened, coppered and decks copper nailed, and fitted in a most expensive manner, with the very best materials, and her accommodations are of the first description; is a handsome fine modelled vessel, faithfully built, and well secured with iron and wooden knees, sails remarkably fast, and carries a large cargo; is abundantly stored in stores, and wants only provisions to send her to sea immediately; is well cal-

culated for China or Southern Trades, or any other Trade where dispatch and good stowage are required. Now lying in the Typa anchorage. Apply to

CAPT. GERARD, or to J. A. DURRAN JR.

Macao, 3d July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived at: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Albion's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine Flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lancar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 18 dozen GUINNESS PROCKS, LONG CLOVES, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIN ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godown of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palermo and Herculaneum, and for sale on moderate terms: Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.

do. do. Port, do. do. do. dozen cases.

Bass Beer, sold up and bottled in new bottles, in a Pickled HERRINGS, in small kegs.

Bengal Sealing Wax. Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

ST. STONES, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale.

FOR SALE.—American BEER and Pork in Barrels.

American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed at Ann McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED at "GREYHOUND."

PERFUMERY.—Essence of Rose, Esprit de Maréchale, Reseda, and Jasmine, Bouquet; Essential Lavender; Naples Soap, Real old Brown, and Johnstones patent white Windsor ditto; Balsam of Rose; Rose RAZEDA and Marrow Pomatons; Swandown Puff; Brars Grease; Macassar and Princeps Russia bile; Cold cream: Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper, wove and laid; Foolscap, do. do.; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; handsomely embossed foolscap and quarto Blotters; Visiting and large Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Desks, with lock and Key, and cover; Writing Penknives; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private," "Answered" &c.; Office Taps; Spring Tape Measures; Ruler and Black Ink, Copying do.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Pate au Diable, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Ox Tongues; Ham; Bacon; Berkley and Pine apple Cheeses, &c. &c.; very superior Cuddy Black in tin.

WINES AND LIQUORS of every description, and unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 26th June, 1841.

One set of KNIVES and FORKS, with metal hands, handsomely finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case. Price \$30.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

2nd July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
Bengal Club Chutney,
Essence of Chicken,
Curry paste,
Curry powder,
Tapp's sauce, for meats, made daily & sold
Milk punch,
Lime juice,
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
Chilli vinegar, in pints,
Plain vinegar, in quarts,

Beef Soup in 3 lb and 1 lb canteens,
 Veal Broth, do. do.
 Mutton do. do. do.
 Dried herbs
 Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of
 3 dozen and 1 dozen each,
 Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
 Do Spiced collared beef, in tin canteens,
 Do packed tin boglard &c. &c. &c.
HOOKER & LANE, Macao.
 Apply to
 or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.
 Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
 Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, as *Falcon*
 Hodgson's BEER in Wood
 Elliot's and Taylor's SALE ALL \$30 per Hhd
 do. do. Stout \$24 do.
 PORT WINE \$8 to 10 per dozen
 SHERRY \$8 to 14 do.
 CLARET \$9 do.
 BUCKLEAS \$8 do.
 PALE BRANDY \$8 do.
 CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$16 do.
 Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 5s. & 4s.
WILLIAM SCOTT.
 Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

just arrived *Es Ann McKim.*
 MESS BEER in half and quarter barrels.
 Smoked BEER.
 Kegs of TONGUES.
 HAMS.
 Berkley and Pine CHEESES.
 A Quantity of ALMONDS.
 do. RAISINS.
 FILBERTS.
 MUSTARD.
 AMERICAN CRACKERS.
 Sparkling CHAMPAGNE.
 Champagne CIDER in one dozen cases.
 Kids of SALMON.
 do. MACKAREL.
 Sounds and TONGUES.
 Smoked red HERRING in cases.
 AMERICAN BUTTER in large and small kegs.
 A quantity of Cavendish TOBACCO. Apply to
EDWARD BONTEIN.
 Macao, 1st May, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.

FOR Sale on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong.
 English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 oz
 Navy and Pilot BREAD, FORT.
 DUCK and TWINE, BEER.
 Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.
 Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.
 White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.
 Manila ROPE.
 do. CIGARS.
 do. SUGAR 350 pounds.
 do. COFFEE 110 do. and
 an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
 the Pacific Ocean Markets, for which apply to
GID. NYE JR.
 or to C. V. GILLESPIE, at Hongkong.
 Macao, 24th March, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
 Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Shannon.
 9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
 30 do. CHEDDER do. 8 cheeses each.
 4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
 8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
 2 do. Tierce HAMS.
 150 Eggs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
 A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
 Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATLOTT, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
 CONDIMENT, STRAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
 less than one dozen.
 Macao, 15th Feb. 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a
 few pieces CAMLETS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
 now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
JNNEs, FLETCHER & Co.
 CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
 27 do. White Duck Light
 Canvas for upper sails, 1
 27 do. do. 7
 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
 White Duck.
 White Drill.

FOR SALE

by **HOOKER & LANE.**
 just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
 SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINES, SALTED HERRINGS,
 YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
 CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINEs, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
 and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
 on moderate terms.

LOST.

A Trunk marked "Mr. Monk Guernsey" having
 been lost at Macao, it is requested that should the
 undermentioned Navy Bill, therein contained be pre-
 sented for payment, notice may be given to the under-
 signed.

Date of bill June 1. 1841 for £25. 3. 84 in favor of
 H. King, mate H. M. S. Wellesley.
 Macao, 2d July 1841.

HOOKER & LANE.

LOST.

**AN order for (4) four chests of BENGAL MERCHANT-
 ADIZE** drawn on the 19th Instant on the *Syed Khan*
 has been lost this morning; the public are therefore
 cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties con-
 cerned request that should the order be met with, its
 sale or realization be prevented, and information given
 at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
 Macao, 20th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Published for Sale at the Canton Press
 Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Kwan
 Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact;
 translated from the Original by BLOTH. In one volume,
 on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

FOR SALE.—As the Canton Press Office: A NARRATIVE OF THE SHIP-WECK OF THE KITE in a letter from Mrs. Anne Noble to a friend; second Edition price 50 cents.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
 For one year payable in advance..... \$ 2
 For six Months..... \$ 1
 For three „..... \$ 1
 Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
 the Office *Pe do Monte* at 30 cents each.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

CHINA.—Well, ye *whore* of Downing-street what do you think of your China expedition now? *Figures you*, at our neighbours graphically say, your beloved Keshen, who was all civility when your Commissioners were lying off the Peiho, treated them on equal terms, made them presents of apples and pears, patted them on the head, and bade them be good boys and go back to Canton, and he would see what he could do for them—only *Figures you* this sugar plum gentleman fairly rumping them as soon as he got them there!

Men who could be such noodles as to sail from the moon (where England may be safely supposed to be) to Canton with some twenty ships of war, look about them there for a day or two in order that they might have a distinct idea of the spot where their countrymen were insulted and their property plundered, then sail a thousand miles farther, almost up to the Emperor of Chin's Palace door, stay trembling there like mendicants, instead of boldly advancing and with a thundering double knock presenting Her Majesty's letter and desiring an immediate answer; then, after lounging about ten days, exposed to all the jokes of the Emperor's flunkies, sail the thousand miles back to receive a reply from the porter at the lodge—such men, Mr. Keshen might fairly presume to be kickable at will and as his leisure might serve.

No wonder that the Admiral should be coming home sick at heart. It would make a dog sick. Even Lord Melbourne has got qualms, and complains of uneasiness at the stomach; though Lord Palmerston is severely witty on the subject, and says that it will all go to swell out another blue book. As for asserting that Admiral Elliot has resigned his command on account of a "palpitation of the heart"—nonsense: as well say that he's got the vapours at once. It's a "chronic disease of the heart," cries *Globy*. We shall be truly sorry to find that the gallant Admiral does labour under this affection; but we never yet heard that the air of England is calculated to cure a chronic complaint of the kind. However, though Cupid is lamentably deficient in politics, he may be great in medicine, and the phrase is his to a certainty.

The Admiral's arrival here will be very acceptable—if he will only speak out. A selection from his correspondence with his brother at the Admiralty, and a frank account of his conversations with his brother Commissioner and relative whom he leaves in China playing at hide and seek, blind-man's buff, the royal game of goose, and other

games, with the "third man in the empire, say, perhaps the Emperor himself," as the papers with prudent doubt talked of the inimitable Keshen, on the receipt of the preceding Indian mail—would make a taking volume. By the bye, Lord Jocelyn, in his book just out, says that if the negotiations rested with Keshen they would soon be brought to a conclusion. But Keshen, at home at the Peiho, and Keshen out at Canton, are two very different personages.

By the bye, too, after all now is the Admiral only coming home to beg Lord Palmerston to send out some instructions? We ask the question merely from the fact of his Lordship's having kept poor Captain Elliot without orders for seven years; just until the Opium question came to a head, and from his having defended this course in Parliament on the plea that sending orders to such a distance was of no possible use.

Although both as matter of duty and from the consciousness that each little trifle of detail, however unimportant, has its interest at the present time, we have given a full account in another column of all the particulars, or rather particles, of Chinese news brought by this last mail, yet the whole may be summed up in one word—*Buzz!*

The Admiral had concluded a truce which extended to Chusan only, and was meant, we suppose, as a protection to our unhappy soldiers there whom the place itself seems to be in a fair way of killing! Captain Elliot had nearly got knocked on the head in attempting to go up the Canton river, for which he had received the satisfactory apology that if he had lost that valuable utensil, it would have been a mistake; Keshen had arrived at Canton, was head and glove with Lin, and had clearly made up his mind that as he had outwitted the outer-barbarians at the Peiho, he could bamboozle them now that he had inveigled them back to the place where they originally had their noses pulled; the British merchants, in a greater state of quandary than ever, had inquired of Capt. Elliot, whether the blockade of the port of Canton was to be raised, and if not, how their trade was to be carried on, whether outside the bocca Tigris, within the Bogue, or at Macao—to which the reply was, that he knew no more of the matter than they. These interesting circumstances, together with the facts that we are to have the pleasure of seeing Admiral Elliot in England, and that the troops are dying like cattle with the murrain, are the sum of the operations of the Minto Commissioners in China.—*John Bull* 13th March.

The renewed rebuffs and frustration of purpose which the British plenipotentiaries in China have encountered in their every act, threaten a distant if not a disastrous termination to the expedition. Intelligence from Macao reaches to a date within three months of the present time; yet "negotiations" were still to use the words attributed to Capt. Elliot, "in a state of openness." The managers of the expedition seem to have contrived every thing so as to impress the Chinese with a sense of the helplessness and stupidity of the British. They quartered their troops in Chusan, where they been reduced to one-fifth or one-sixth of their strength, without the intervention of the "fierce soldiers" which the Emperor was to have sent to drive them out, merely by the climate. And, as if to help the climate, the men are fed with bad pork. Then Admiral Elliot exults in obtaining a truce, by the terms of which the British army is confined in the Chinese Waicheren. He next goes to Tungkong; sends Captain Elliot to the Bogue forts with a letter; Capt. Elliot is fired upon by the forts, and he retires—not before he had returned the fire, but still he withdraws—the Chinese will say that he is driven off. Then, again as if to emulate Lord Napier, the Admiral has a return of an old complaint, brought out, it may readily be supposed, by chagrin; and he gives up his task and leaves the scene of action altogether. Then Sir Gordon Bremer, who succeeds to the command, threatens more vigorous proceedings; but afterwards allows Capt. Elliot to put the negotiations "in a state of openness." Then, after going all the way to Peking to arrange an interview with a new Commissioner at Canton, Capt. Elliot comes all the way back again, and consents to negotiate with some subordinate nameless Mandarin! And this very Capt. Elliot, be it remembered, who is foremost in every attempt at communication with the deputed representatives of the Chinese Government is the man who wavered so much between demanding and petitioning in the famous pin dispute, and finally gave in; who has stood the brunt of every humiliation and defeat for many a day; and whose clothes were soiled by the dust of the ground upon which he was thrown at the gates of Canton.

Negotiations, however, did go on; and a rumour reached the last vessel just as it was departing, that

Keen had begun to make concessions. There late rumours, of just possible date, are always suspicious; and they have before now insinuated most ironical anticipations of our Plenipotentiaries' successes.—
Spectator March 13.

(From the Times, March 16)

Our intelligence from China, instead of holding out any near prospect of our relations in that quarter being satisfactorily adjusted, is gloomy and discouraging in the extreme. Considering the important interests involved in the Chinese question, and the urgent necessity of placing those interests on a secure and creditable footing, people naturally expected, especially after the flaming professions of Lord Palmerston, supported by the diplomacy of an English fleet, that this celestial hubbub would, long ere now, have been quietly laid to rest. Nearly a year has elapsed since Admiral Elliot was despatched to assist his cousin, the Captain, in bringing the refractory Chinese to reason. In ordinary circumstances, with a moderate degree of ability and vigour on the part of the British Plenipotentiaries, they ought, at this moment, to have been laying before Parliament, if not the articles of a concluded treaty, at least the triumphs of a successful war. Of course, if the objects of the Elliot expedition could have been accomplished by negotiation rather than by actual bloodshed, such a result would have been highly desirable; nay, had there been any rational certainty that those objects would eventually be conceded to mere forbearance instead of force, the unfortunate Elliot might have been justified in indulging the Celestials in a little of their crafty caution. But what, up to this date, have been the results of our armed remonstrance? Why, English subjects have been cooped up as prisoners—every frivolous pretext for delay on the main question has been submitted to—a dreadful mortality has decimated the British troops—a smacking and bloody indifference, wherever the Chinese could venture to exercise it, has been tamely borne—and so completely have they succeeded, by an alternate recourse to stratagem and menace, in thwarting the Elliot demonstration, that at this good hour the injury which Great Britain has sustained on her commercial relations is greatly aggravated by accompanying dishonour, as well to our political sagacity as to our naval and military repute. In a word, the Chinese have thoroughly outwitted the Elliots, and so heartily is the gallant Admiral sick of the eastern preterment conferred upon him by his family chief, that despairing of realising the laurels which at a future day might have qualified him for Greenwich Hospital, he has thought fit to take a sudden palpitation of the heart (we hope not seriously) and has resigned his command into the hands of Sir J. Gordon Bremer. What better success may attend the efforts of his successor, it is, of course, impossible to conjecture; but let the country bear in mind, that to all the contemplated purposes of the expedition nothing has yet been done! Speculation, as is usual in such cases, has been a good deal exercised in divining the real causes of the Admiral's resignation. Apart from the gallant officer's illness, which, from its suddenness, would almost appear to be something like a panic, the generally received opinion is, that, not possessing sufficient energy to extricate himself from the lures of the mandarins, and being apprehensive that the increasing responsibility of his position might expose him to the humiliation of recall, he concluded that this safest path was just to strike his flag at once and leave matters to Providence. If our difficulties in China have not been much diminished by Admiral Elliot's presence, we by no means learn that his premature withdrawal is at all likely to increase them. We do not wish to say any thing uncivil on the occasion, but really the fact is notorious, that the utter failure of the expedition hitherto is mainly attributable to the family jobbership of the Whigs, who, in selecting persons for important public trust, generally consult the professional advancement of their relatives, rather than the interests of the country.

BOMBAY.

ADMIRAL ELLIOT.

(From the Bombay Times, May 15.)

We had the following most pathetic account of Admiral Elliot's resignation, in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of March 20. It differs most prodigiously from the account we formerly heard from the press of action; Capt. Elliot's Circular of the 29th November states, that the Admiral's illness was sudden and severe; one writer maintains that no one knew of his illness or intention to resign till a few days before; a correspondent

from Macao of the 1st December states, that he landed from his ship on the 31st November, and found no difficulty in walking to Capt. Elliot's house; while a Singapore correspondent states, that by the time he reached that port, scarcely any traces of his sickness remained.

Since we announced, with sincere regret, the severe illness of Admiral Elliot, which compelled him to resign the command of the squadron on the coast of China into the hands of Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, we have heard from an officer of one of the ships there some further particulars of that event, which show the high and correct sense of feeling of the gallant Admiral, that led him to sacrifice all personal considerations to a true regard of a duty he owed to his Sovereign and his country.

"It has been stated to us, that when the Commander-in-Chief found himself daily becoming worse, he sent for the Commodore, and having explained to him the nature of his sufferings, from a long-seated disease of the heart, he observed to Sir Gordon Bremer, during a momentary relief from the paroxysms of his pain—

"If I studied only my own happiness and peace of mind, I should retain the command to the last, and anxiously seek the opportunity of sacrificing my life in action with the enemy; but I consider that if I continue to hold it until the necessity for that event may arise, the interests of my country must seriously suffer in the interval, whilst I am unable, by my aid and affliction, to attend to the duties of my station; hence I have thought it right, whilst my reason is perfect, to resign the command into your hands, well knowing that the Queen's Service will thus be essentially benefited by a measure, which, to my own private feelings, cannot, as you will readily believe, but largely increase my malady, and in all probability, hasten me to my grave."

"This noble, high-minded conduct in this distinguished officer, will, we are sure, be duly appreciated by every Englishman that deems these facts, and our best and warmest hopes are that he may yet be spared to reap the reward of such disinterested patriotism, and that the full re-establishment of the gallant Admiral's health, on his reaching a more genial climate, will enable him again, at an early period, to be employed against the enemies of his country; and, as we confidently trust, to gain those fresh laurels which he so well deserves to acquire."

What a very shockingly unfeeling and ungrateful person must he be, this same Sir J. G. Bremer! when, notwithstanding the ardent affection and boundless loving kindness thus expressed towards him by the Admiral, we find him stating in his published letter of date 29th December, within a little month of this most loving speech being addressed to him, that the most important measures were decided on by Admiral and Capt. Elliot without the slightest knowledge of the matter being, even in common courtesy, imparted to him. The *Naval and Military Gazette* takes every opportunity of slighting the authority of the Journals in these parts, and then adopting, without acknowledgment, their editorials and correspondence as its own. Perhaps the Chinese correspondents know better about the matter than Sir Gordon Bremer, and Capt. Elliot, with whose official statements these are so entirely at variance!

THE BRIG FREAK.

(From the Penang Gazette 22d May.)

This vessel at length made her appearance in our harbour on Tuesday morning last, accompanied by the Gunboat *Emerald*, both having left Aceh on so long ago as the 1st instant, but in consequence of strong S. E. winds were driven to Palo Bouton, off which a succession of calms detained them twelve days. The Bombay convicts on board, thirty two in number, were immediately on her anchoring landed under a strong escort of police and conveyed to the Police Office, where the greater portion of the crew were also shortly afterwards summoned, but we have not yet been able to ascertain the result of their examination, which being only preliminary and consequently still incomplete, we must defer submitting until a more suitable opportunity.

We have gathered however from a memorandum in the handwriting of WILLIAM PLUM, the Steward of the *Freak*, kindly handed to us by Captain Sgemon, that the left Bombay for Singapore direct on the 17th January, with a cargo of opium, cotton, piece goods and dates, and forty seven convicts as passengers. On the 22d the same month, she fell in with the Barque *Resolution*, which appears to have left Bombay about the same time as the *Freak*, bound to Ceylon and Madras, and, upon being hailed as to how the convicts were on board, the late Captain SURVILLO replied that they were all secured below. Towards the same evening, however, one of them came on deck and informed the Captain,

that it was the intention of his comrades to set fire to the vessel, for which purpose preparations were in progress below. Mr. GAINWOOD, the chief mate, was instantly dispatched to their berth to ascertain the fact, when it was discovered that a lot of old rags, small quantities of cotton picked out of some of the bales, and other combustibles, had been collected together and stuffed between several of the timbers of the vessel. Upon this Captain SURVILLO immediately ordered the whole of the convicts on the deck, and by means of the chain tongs sheets row through their petticoats, fastened them to one of the chain cables which was bent over the forecastle to an anchor. How long they continued thus guarded does not appear, but it seems that two out of the forty seven were released in the daytime to cook their victuals, and always again secured to the chain at sun-set, and it is supposed that these two villains must have forced the padlock which fastened the top-sail sheets to the cable (and which instead of being placed towards the quarter deck to admit of being always viewed by the officer of the watch, as prudence would have suggested, was fixed forward near the forecastle) and set their comrades at liberty on the night of the 1st February between 10 and 11 o'clock when it was dark and squally. They instantly rushed aft and attacked the Captain and Chief-mate, who resisted them as well as they were able, and retreated to the jolly boat stern, and while in the act of cutting away the tackle were severely wounded in the hands and other parts of their bodies and at length overpowered. Both were then secured and carried forward, and notwithstanding they begged hard for their lives, and offered to convey the vessel wherever the convicts desired, they were most cruelly murdered and their remains thrown overboard. The second-mate, Mr. WARDE, the Steward, PLUM, and an Apprentice lad, STONKHEW, were at this time all below: the latter in attempting to get on deck upon hearing the noise was struck on the head and knocked down, by which he received a violent fracture which rendered him unconscious for several days and placed his life in imminent danger. The next morning the convicts it seems held a consultation as to where they should proceed, and after regaling themselves with four sheep a quantity of poultry, wine and spirits from the Captain's stock, it was decided that they should steer for Aceh, and the Second-mate was accordingly compelled, under the promise of his life being spared, to take charge of the vessel. On the following day, the work of plunder commenced; and continued for several days subsequently, every chest and box in the ship was forced open and their contents in money and other valuables taken out. About the 7th February, a Panna (one of the convicts) was deliberately murdered for no other reason it is supposed than that he did not appear to have taken any active part in the proceedings of the mutiny, and it was apprehended he would be afterwards in their way. The vessel was kept, as it was thought by the Second mate, for Aceh, until she made the North and South Pogy Islands, (which one of the seamen, named IGNACIO, declared were the Nicobars) where she was beating about for two days, when a Barque was seen bound for Padang, on board of which the leaders of the convicts went for the purpose of ascertaining the then actual position of the *Freak*.—On the 13th, IGNACIO was murdered by the convicts for telling them that the Pogy Islands were the Nicobars, after which the vessel was steered along the West-Coast of Sumatra, touching at different ports and islands, at all of which they went on shore taking with them opium, piece goods, and dates, for sale—She with great peril and much difficulty at last got through the Surat passage and anchored under the high land near Aceh, when the principal leader of the convicts proceeded to a prah lying a short distance off, and after communicating with her and returning on board, he paced up and down the deck for some time, and suddenly turning round with ferocious and savage gestures desired that Mr. WARDE, and the Steward, who were then standing at the larboard gangway, should be immediately secured, as it was his determination to kill them, but one of the convicts called, it is said, *Nike*, resisted the order, and being seconded by two or three of the others, a dispute ensued amongst them, which ended in the principal leader declaring he would quit them and go ashore alone, and while ordering into the jolly boat three chests of opium, one of piece goods, and between three and four hundred dollars as his share of the spoils of the ill-fated *Freak*, he accomplished attacked and killed him. What transpired after the Brig entered Aceh roads, and the Rajah's proceedings consequent thereupon, have already been submitted to our readers; the substance which appears to be confirmed generally in the paper now before us.

It is our duty here to notice, that the Rajah of Aceh's promises to the Chief authority here in regard to the safe custody of the convicts in his capital, and the delivering of the whole of them when sent for, has been most shamefully broken, the fourteen who are stated to have escaped having been enlisted as sepoy in his service, and are it is said the principal actors in the horrid transactions on board the *Freak*, and one amongst them implicated in the murder of Captain WHITMAN of the *Virginia*. Too much cannot be said in praise of the conduct and temper of Captain Sgemon during the important and responsible situation in which he was placed, and we are persuaded it will be admitted that he acted

with becoming prudence throughout, which will ensure him the approbation and reward of his employers.—It is our decided opinion, in which we are sure we shall be borne out by the whole commercial community, that where it is not for the apprehensions of the Achinese of a long threatened hostile visit from the Dutch, and their expectations of assistance from the British Government, we should never have heard of the re-capture of the *Frank*, nor seen any trace of her valuable cargo here!

In conclusion we have only to observe, that it does not appear that the *Frank* had an armed force to protect her against any violence of the convicts, except *five coolies* dressed out in red jackets and shipped on board by the crimps at Bombay as veteran sepoys. She seems to have been provided with only one sword and six muskets!

MAULMAIN.

(From the *Chronicle*, April 28.)

The launch of the H. C. new Steamer, *Tenasserim*, took place on Friday last the 23d instant, St. George's day, in view of many thousand spectators. A spacious covered platform was erected at the head of the vessel for the accommodation of the ladies, and the civil and military officers of the settlement. At high tide the vessel was released and glided into the water as straight as an arrow and in majestic and beautiful style, the Band of H.M. 63d Regiment "playing Rite Britannia," the guns of H. C. Sch. *George Swinton* saluting, and thousands of voices cheering her as she entered her destined element. In the evening a party was given by the Commissioner to the ladies and gentlemen of the station.

We are told, by the best judges of naval architecture, that the building of the *Tenasserim* reflects very high credit on Mr. Bremner the builder, and on Mr. Darwood the contractor, for supplying the best of materials. The hull is fastened entirely with copper, not a single iron bolt, or nail, or treenail has been used for the outside planks. In materials and workmanship, she is said to be far superior to her sister vessel the *Queen*, built in England from the same draught. The fastenings are upon the late Sir Robert Sepping's system having a series of trusses and diagonal ties of iron, adopted in all steamers built for the Royal Navy, and in many private ones, the *Great Western*, *President*, &c.

The following are the dimensions of the *Tenasserim*.

	Feet	In.
Length from stem to stern,	173	0.
Do. of keel for tonnage,	150	0.
Breadth extreme,	31	0.
Depth,	18	9.
Power of Engine,	990	
Burthen 769 tons, builder's measurement.		

The Honble Company will have, at the end of the year, a powerful fleet of steamers, as the following list, kindly furnished us by a correspondent, will show:—

BOMBAY.

	Tonnage.	Power.
<i>Atlanta</i> ,	614	210
<i>Berenice</i> ,	669	230
<i>Hugh Lindsay</i> ,	411	160
<i>Zennobia</i> ,	684	160
<i>Sesotria</i> ,	874	230
<i>Victoria</i> ,	700	230
<i>Semiramis</i> ,	1,000	300
<i>Auckland</i> ,	800	230
<i>Cleopatra</i> ,	770	230
One Iron-building in England,	1,143	350
Do,	1,143	

CALCUTTA.

	Tonnage.	Power.
<i>Enterprise</i> ,	530	130
<i>Ganges</i> ,	306	80
<i>Diana</i> ,	133	30
<i>Queen</i> ,	700	230
<i>Tenasserim</i> ,	769	230
<i>Madagascar</i> ,	330	130
<i>Hooghly</i> ,	200	60
<i>Experiment</i> ,	180	32
<i>Nemesis</i> (Iron),	600	120
<i>Proserpine</i> , do.	400	100
<i>Fido</i> , do.	490	100

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 10th July, 1841.

By the *Earl Bakarras* from Bombay and Sin-

To this list must be added several from Sumatra originally intended for the navigation of the Indus, and which are now likely to be employed in the China Expedition.

papers from the former to 24th May, and from the latter to 24th June have been received, but they contain little news of general interest. The Bombay papers mention that two steam frigates and two iron steamers were under orders for China. The *Ernaad* transport, from Calcutta, had arrived in Singapore. The *Charles Graul* has brought the overland mail of 5th of April, and we have made some selections of the English papers, shewing in what manner the transactions in China are looked upon there. The next mail, which may be expected to arrive every moment will be of the greatest interest, as shewing how the disastrous accounts from China will have been received by Parliament, who were to assemble on the 20th April and will then have before them the famous Chuenpee treaty.

A Russian Corvette, the *Ado*, had arrived in Singapore, on her way to Kamtschatka. We have not heard whether she is likely to pay a visit to *Manna*.

We transcribe from Gibbon the following observation, and we need hardly say, that our attention was attracted to it, from its being altogether apposite to the management of affairs in China.

"Experience has shown, that the success of an invader most commonly depends on the vigor and celerity of his operations. The strength and sharpness of the first impressions are blunted by delay; the health and spirit of the troops insensibly languish in a distant climate; the naval and military force, a mighty effort, which perhaps can never be repeated, is silently consumed; and every hour that is wasted in negotiation, accuses the enemy to contemplate and examine those hostile terrors, which, on their first appearance, he deemed irresistible."

and the same writer says elsewhere:

"The experience of past faults, which may sometimes correct the mature age of an individual, is seldom profitable to the successive generations of mankind."

The great historian seems, with a prophetic pen, to have described the fortunes of the Chinese Expedition. Negotiation, we are told, is again the order of the day; Capt. Elliot has left on Thursday last for Canton in the Steamer *Atalanta*, and was to be joined by the *Hyacinth* and *Algerine* at the Bogue, and the three vessels would proceed to Canton together. Whether these new negotiations are the consequence of overtures from the Chinese, we know not; but almost suspect that the painful inactivity to which H. M. Plenipotentiary has been condemned since his success at Canton, has at length worn out the patience of that lively officer who again pants for the interchange of Chops. The message which Capt. Warren of the *Hyacinth* delivered at Canton a week or two since, although it is said merely to have contained the announcement to the Kwang-chow-foo of H. E. Commodore Bremer having been appointed joint Plenipotentiary, may have also laid the foundation for new diplomatic intercourse. We publish elsewhere a paper, purporting to be an Imperial Edict in answer to Yihshan's report of the attack on and ransom of Canton; we think it not unlikely that this document may be the result of the overtures made to the Canton authorities by H. M. Plenipotentiaries, and that the former have forged the document in question, which is less violent than could have been expected, in order again to amuse the English with negotiations which can lead to nothing profitable, but may be again productive, as they hitherto invariably have been, of fresh delays either in the preparation or prosecution of more forcible measures. Whether the new negotiations now in progress refer to Hongkong, or to other more general affairs, is of course a matter of conjecture only; if to the former, we hope that some means may be devised, to deter the Chinese authorities from the system they are now pursuing, by which workmen and building materials are prevented from being taken to that settlement by the Chinese. No respectable mechanic can venture to that Island, without exposing his family to cruel persecution and punishment; and the penalties, on conviction of having supplied building materials for Hongkong are very severe. According to all accounts from natives, the Government have again bought up a number of smuggling boats, with which the river is closely watched, so as even to impede a part of the smuggling export trade, which was more freely carried on immediately after the attack on Canton than now.

At Hongkong only the Government-works are

proceeding; 1500 workmen are employed in cutting roads, levelling ground, building temporary barracks and houses for the Government officers &c., and they are paid we understand, at the moderate rate of \$5 per month. But then these workmen are mere coolies; mechanics it is difficult to obtain, and it is owing to the want of them that private individuals cannot proceed to build upon the allotments they have bought. If the Chinese authorities continue to interfere with Hongkong, a strict blockade will we hope be enforced, and this may now be done with a comparatively very small force, by re-occupation of the fort of Wangtung, which completely commands the main-entrance of the river.

H. M. S. *Calliope*, Capt. Kuper, despatched for Bengal yesterday, does not, as we stated last week, take \$, but only 2½ millions of Dollars in specie to Calcutta; the other million and half, and half a million in chopped dollars have been shipped on board H. M. S., *Comway*, Capt. Bethune, to be despatched from Hongkong to England direct, on Monday or Tuesday next. From some statements we have seen, we suppose the order to return home will be very welcome to the officers and crew of the *Comway*, on board of which ship sickness is said to have made great ravages. That the *Calliope*, on account of her armament, long 32 pounders, one of the most efficient vessels of the squadron, should also have been detached from the force, leads us almost to suspect that the destination of the force is not at present for the northward, and Capt. Elliot's proceeding to Canton seems in some manner to countenance this supposition. The sending so large a sum as \$2,000,000, in specie to England direct, instead of remitting it by way of India, is a financial operation, the advantage or object of which we do not exactly understand. The Exchange on London in Calcutta is much more favorable than remittance in specie, and the Calcutta government might easily send whatever portion of the ransom is to be remitted to England, in advances on produce. Besides, from a Government loan at 5 per Cent having recently been opened at Calcutta, we apprehend that the larger the sum remitted to Calcutta the more welcome will they be.

We have copied from the *Register* an inventory of the wealth lately possessed by "poor Keshen" and now confiscated by the Imperial government. If this inventory be true, it will give us a very different idea from what we entertained hitherto, of the wealth of the high officers of the Chinese Empire. Here is one of them possessed of the enormous sum of about three Millions Sterling in gold and silver alone! A sum which we believe it would be difficult for the Rothschilds to produce without much previous preparation. His landed property, equal to 1000 acres under cultivation—his 6 pawnbroker shops at Peking and Moukden—his 84 shroff shops—must besides have produced a large sum, and altogether put Keshen in receipt of an income which even in wealthy England is surpassed but by a few and equalled by not many. Before Keshen's mission to the South, he had acquired bad notoriety for his extraordinary rapacity, and this would seem to be justified by the contents of his coffers. Lin, whose name, on the contrary, stands high for disinterestedness, is also reputed to be enormously rich, owning vast possessions in the tea growing districts of Foh keen; but his wealth he owes to inheritance, and to his own prudent management. Tang, the predecessor of Lin in the Government of Canton, retired from his office, it was said, with an enormous fortune, the result of extortions and opium speculations. After, however, seeing what great wealth the high officers of the state can accumulate, as shown by Keshen's inventory, it is no longer a matter of astonishment that the people should complain of the rapacity of mandarins, and that the Imperial treasury is empty.

If the Imperial Edict, of which translation below, is a genuine document, the Hong merchants are likely to be eased of the remains of their property, or, should the trade return to Canton, and be conducted as heretofore, as the Emperor is graciously pleased to permit, it will very likely be so much oppressed by heavy duties, to recover the Canton ransom, as to raise the prices of all exports very considerably, and to reduce the consumption in China of British manufactures, which, rendered too dear by heavy duties, will no longer be able to compete with the Chinese manufactures. The Chinese will of course

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

attempt to make Commerce repay the losses they have sustained in the war, and unless great caution on the part of foreigners is used to frustrate such attempts, they are likely to be successful. Under such circumstances an independent settlement, situated like Hongkong, is likely in time to become of much value, it being probable from the enterprising spirit of the people, and the known venality of Mandarines, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the Imperial government, that a very extensive illegal trade will be carried on there, and this would be the only means of counteracting the schemes of the government. The prosperity of the new settlement of Hongkong will, as we have said on a former occasion, greatly depend on the duration of the present war, and on the manner in which it may terminate. Should the objects of the Expedition be fully carried out, and no such disgraceful compromise as that of January last be entered into again; should the intercourse with the Chinese nation become free and unbacked; should after the peace, the persons and property of British subjects, in whatever part of the Empire they may reside or carry on their business, be respected; the importance of Hongkong as a commercial depot will never be great. As a naval station its splendid port will ever continue to be of the greatest value, and as such we hope its possession will never be relinquished by the British crown. As regards the contemplated site of the town, and the line of commercial buildings stretching along the shore, we have heard its choice blamed, and been told that on the Island itself there are more eligible situations, but that particularly Kowloon, opposite to Hongkong offers great advantages for the building of a town. It is only from description we are as yet acquainted with Hongkong, but it strikes us that a line of building stretching to the length of three miles, does not offer to their inhabitants sufficient security, in a country surrounded by enemies, and guarded by but a feeble garrison.

Howqua it is said has addressed the Imperial Government, laying at the Emperor's feet 3 Millions of Taels, praying that he may be permitted to retire from the Cohong and public business, and spend the remainder of his life in the bosom of his family, and preparing himself for the next world. It is doubtful whether the Emperor will accept Howqua's resignation; and if he does whether he will think the sum offered sufficient. Howqua, a good many years ago, succeeded in having his name struck from the list of Hong-merchants, at great expense in fees to mandarins etc., but was notwithstanding afterwards obliged to reassume the management of the Cohong's affairs, and is always looked upon in all matters concerning the Co-hong as the responsible person, although strictly speaking, his grandson (killed by lightning last May) was entered on the books as the responsible Hong-merchant.

We find in Galvani's Messenger that the French Frigate *L'Erigone* has sailed for China. There was a ramour of a French squadron, consisting of one ship of the line and six frigates, under command of the Prince de Joinville, being about to be sent out here, but in a subsequent official announcement from the *Mouiteur*, the Prince de Joinville is appointed to the command of the Newfoundland station.

Our latest accounts from Canton are to the effect that they state that Yikshan, contrary to the terms of the truce entered into with him, had with a great number of his Tartar soldiers returned to Canton. Many of these worthies were soon wandering about the streets. A good many of the shopkeepers and other inhabitants of Canton have of late again left the City, and well informed natives tell us that they have done so, being apprehensive of being enlisted as soldiers by the mandarins.

We regret to have to report the death on Wednesday last of Capt. David Duff, 37th Madras N. I., of fever contracted during his arduous duties during the attack on Canton. Capt. Duff was an officer much esteemed for his professional, and beloved for his social qualities, and is another of the many victims of the Canton climate, which indeed has been much more fatal than the enemy. The climate this year is said to have been much worse than what it

generally is, and many natives have died from the same fever.

Lungwan, the third Imperial Commissioner, has died from fever at or near Canton on the 5th of the moon (23d June.)

The patronage of carrying home the Canton ransom has been nearly equally divided between the two Plenipotentiaries; Capt. Kuper of the *Calliope* being son in law to Sir Gordon Bremer, and Capt. Drinkwater Bethune of the *Conway*, cousin to Capt. Elliot and to the first Lord of the Admiralty. People well versed in money transactions between this and India and England assure us that the loss of sending the two millions direct to England cannot fall short of £40,000;—this is rather an expensive way of giving a good freight to the cousin of the first Lord of the Admiralty.

Nothing seems yet to be definitely settled as to the time when the expedition will leave for the northward. Some say that orders have been issued for the ships to be in readiness by the 15th, but we suspect the departure of the force will in a great measure depend upon arrivals from India now daily expected. The accounts received from Hongkong during the week, concerning the health of the troops are contradictory, but from all that we could gather on the subject, it would appear that although a good deal of sickness which in many cases has terminated fatally, still exists, the general health of soldiers and seamen is now improving.

Keeken. There hangs a veil over the fate of this statesman, which time only can lift. Nobody knows whether he is dead or alive, or what will be his punishment, if he should still be in this sublunary world. What is rumoured about his banishment is mere conjecture. The confiscation of his property however seems to be certain, but the list in circulation is no doubt overdrawn, there are some cyphers too much, especially in the enumeration of the sums of gold and ready money, which he is said to have had in his treasury. On comparing however the statement with similar inventories on the fall of favorites, we find the same immense wealth accumulated. It is, indeed, no wonder, that a minister of state in such a large Empire as China should have so many opportunities for enriching himself. We know how far venality is carried in this country, and how extraordinary the shifts are to which people have recourse in order to realize a fortune. There are few offices given away without a consideration of the shining metal, and how numerous are the appointments that fall to the share of ministers. Add to this the innumerable applications from all the provinces, and remember that no boon is granted without the payment of hard cash, and it will be easily believed, that a minister's place is worth more than 200,000 taels per annum. This money however does not remain dormant in his exchequer, but is lent at very high interest, or used in speculations that will double the capital within a few years. Some of the largest mercantile houses are only too anxious to make high mandarins their partners, as a protection to their wealth, though the latter will always take the lion's share of the profits. Keeken moreover was no bad calculator, and therefore made the best of his cash. He has held the most lucrative offices for a series of years, and in addition received a considerable sum from his father, who was a very rich noble. If he therefore had a well stocked chest, it is not extraordinary. Hokuwan, the minister disgraced by Keeken, had still larger sums at his disposal. If however a mere servant possesses such extensive riches, what must the Great Emperor put into his own private purse?

The late Edict. After much time and research on the part of both natives as well as foreigners, after the Imperial answer to Yihshan's memorial, the document which had hitherto been kept such a profound secret, appeared all at once in hundreds of copies, as if by magic. A few days previous it was confidentially stated, that even the Kwang chow foo, the prying cunning Ya, was ignorant of its contents, but now every shop keeper possesses a transcript. On carefully perusing the contents, the sentences appear to hang loosely together, and the logical order of thought is entirely put aside. If this was the

first autograph of such description, we should doubt the authenticity of the present document, but there are many instances of the same kind, that for a while have rendered important documents dubious. Perhaps the clerk that took the copy, was in a great hurry and left out a great deal. He this as it may, the natives do not doubt its being genuine. It can however not be considered as an answer to the first memorial of Yihshan, which being written on the spur of the moment, contained a most humiliating confession. When things began to wear a fairer prospect, and the Barbarian vessels were actually retreating from the river, a second courier was sent with a more favorable dispatch. As far as the Great Emperor was concerned, he could not well disgrace his own dear nephew; this would have been cutting off his own nose and disfiguring his face. There was moreover one simple, undeniable fact, which nobody could gainsay—the surrender of all the forts to the Imperial Commissioners. Now this was indeed a subject of exultation to the old man, who considering the end of the campaign, to be most favorable to the views of the Cabinet, no doubt willingly overlooked the previous misfortunes, which could not be helped. In the mean while, there arrived a very strong letter from some officious graduate, descriptive of the great disgrace and misery entailed upon Canton, giving a direct lie to the pompous report of the Commissioners. This started Tsaukwang greatly, though he had doubtless accounts to the same effect from his own spies, who never fail to accompany the high personages sent by the court, and have the privilege of corresponding directly with the sovereign. To be just to all parties, he ordered some old men, that had previously been in office, to repair from Canton to Peking, in order to confer with them personally. Now, by sure these arrive at the capital, matters will have changed materially, and there will be no more trouble about the whole affair.

The most edifying part of the edict however is the adding of hong merchants with the reimbursement of the trifling sum of 2,800,000 taels. When we consider their liabilities to foreigners, which can not be much under 4 millions of dollars; add to this the enormous expenses they have incurred during Lin's administration, and the abode of Keeken; in fortifying the river and paying for guns, powder and shot, the enlistment of soldiers, and sundries, at least we should suppose 2 millions of dollars; then again the enormous losses, recently suffered by a fire of 2 millions; the repairs of the factories, and forts; and summing up the whole we shall find sufficient reason to admire the fortitude and magnanimity of this company. But if these enormous sums with all the etceteras that will come in due course of time, are to be discharged by the Cohong, and to be levied on the foreign trade, as always has been the case, we fairly bid the foreigners to rejoice at their future prospects. If after the settlement of affairs the Hongers are left to continue their business, and no distinct stipulation of the payment of all previous debts is made before the peace, the Barbarians certainly are worthy to suffer the reimbursement of all the losses, and to be the object of the last farthing, for their inconsiderate indifference. The decease of the great Emperor is gone forth, the whole foreign community will be honored with the highest show of benevolence on the part of the sovereign, by being indirectly ordered to pay the expenses of the war.

Some graduates that returned for the examinations held at the Capital, reported, that great consternation about the future issue of the contest, prevailed at Court. And though the words of the Imperial edicts were very bold, old Tsaukwang's heart was quaking nevertheless with fear of the things that are to come.—How easy would it be under such circumstances to come to an understanding.

The Commissioners.—A new deputy was sent down to Canton some weeks ago; the natives call him Chaochin, and say he is a Mantchou. He is the identical Chao mentioned in the Imperial edict. Lungwan has departed this life. He was much opposed to the settlement, but Yihshan carried the day not allowing anybody to have a casting voice. The morals of these high gentlemen seem not to be of a high standard, and there are many ramours afloat, that reflect severely upon their conduct.

The fighting Villagers.—According to a report, the elders of the villages indicted in the proclamation of the peasantry, were called to answer for their inflammatory paper and denied to one man all participation in the matter. They most solemnly affirmed that before the sticking up the paper in

question, they had never seen it, nor did they at all agree with the contents. Their hostile preparations had only had one object, the expulsion of the Barbarians from their villages, and since this had been effected, they desired to desist from all future measures implicating them in war and desolation. — The shrewd Yu however was anxious to trace the agitator, and therefore threatened the printers of the document with the cangue, if they would not give up the author. These then confessed that a graduate of the name of Lin connected with one of the officers was at the head of the conspiracy. On examination it appeared that the namesake of the doughty Lin had collected subscriptions for patriotic purposes, and undertaken the management of good national concerns, for 20 dollars per month, which he deducted from the fund. Anxious to attach greater importance to the union of free Chinamen, he had proclaimed the sacred intentions of his confederates. The Magistrate, who is very averse to commencing new troubles, dismissed him with a severe reprimand, but the late edict of the Governor and Lieut. Governor for continuing the training of bands, will greatly have tended to strengthen the warlike party. We understand that there are other graduates, who are at the head of clubs purposely instituted for the defence of the country.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

The High Imperial Commissioners, Generals Yih-shan and Yang fan, Lung-wan and Choe, Ke the Governor of the two Kwang provinces, Ah, the Tatar general, E, the Lieut. Governor, and Yuh, the Tatar Lieut. general, received on the 29th day (if the fourth month (June 18th) an Imperial edict through the Privy Council, to the following effect.

"Yih and the others reported, that the English barbarian ships had attacked the Provincial City, and that they then led forward their soldiers and protected the same completely, and moreover made arrangements suitable to the circumstances.

"We have fully perused their report. The English barbarians have twice been repulsed by our soldiers, and have in consequence been reduced to very great straits, and they advanced therefore with united strength to the attack. The nature of those barbarians resembles that of dogs and sheep (they are impervious to reason) and you cannot institute a direct comparison between them (and others). But you have already punished them, with the terrific military operations, and the inhabitants of the city have moreover confusedly presented petitions. You also state, that the said barbarians have been polite, and taken off their hats, whilst beseeching you to request favors in their behalf. We therefore presume, that you must have been very much troubled, and thus allowed them to trade. But the said generals ought strictly to enjoin upon the said barbarian Eye, immediately to retire with all the men of war and repair to the outer seas. And after having delivered up the forts, they ought as customary implicitly to obey the regulations, and to trade as they always have done. We do not allow them to smuggle the prohibited Opium. But if they dare obstinately to disobey, we shall on no account show clemency.

"We now direct the said Generals to make the necessary arrangements in establishing regulations, in conjunction with the Governor and Lieut. Governor. As however the disposition of the Barbarians can never be fathomed, you ought to put yourselves secretly in a state of defence, and not show the least remissness in this matter. Wait until the Barbarian vessels have left, and then repair hastily all the forts and maintain the important approaches to the city, fortify the same and reconstruct them with the utmost speed. If the English Barbarians show symptoms of a proud and overbearing character, you ought then to lead on your soldiers for their slaughter. Do not, on account of our having shown favour, accede to all their demands.

"In a supplementary document you stated that many of the dwelling houses of the inhabitants had been destroyed by fire. We therefore order Ke and E to appoint commissioners for examining into these matters, and to show compassion towards the sufferers. The payment of a loan of 2,800,000 taels from the treasury must be reimbursed by the said merchants in yearly instalments without delay. In

"all the remaining affairs, we command you to act as was agreed upon. On account of the urgent nature of this edict, it is sent at the rate of 600 Le per day for your joint information. Respect this!"

From the Canton Register.

INVENTORY OF KESHEN'S PROPERTY.

Gold, 270,000 tael weight.
Sycor silver, 3,400,000 taels weight.
Foreign money, 2,000,000
Land, cultivated, 39 *king*—a *king* contains 100 *maw*
—or Chinese acres, equal to about 4d of an English acre.
Pawn shops in the province of Pechele, 4.
Do. do. at Singking or Moukden, 2.
Banking (or shroff) shops, 84.
Large pearls, 94.
Strings of pearls, 14.
Pearl lamps, 8.
Arrow through rings—made of the feathers of the
for tiny bird, 34.
Coral, pieces of, 18.
Ginseng, catties, 24.
Deer's horns, catties, 25.
Silk, lengths of, 420.
Broad cloth and English camlets, 30 pieces.
Clocks, striking, 18 in number.
Gold watches, 10.
Fur garments, 24.
Images of horses, made of precious stones, 2.
Do. of lions, " " 2.
Crystal wash-hand basins, " " 28.
Tortoise shell bedstead, 1.
Chariots, 4.
Female slaves, 168.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE GOVERNOR AND

LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Ke, governor, and E, *fooyuen* of Canton, for the purpose of again enlightening the villagers with reference to the practice of their military exercises, in masses, or enrolled corps—for the purpose of their defence (against the English).

It is well known that it is the duty of the standing army to protect the people; but the protection given to the people by the army differs in degree from the self-protection of the people *per se*: for the strength of the army is fixed, and the troops do not, like the people, come altogether in crowds; the regulars have allotted posts to guard; not like the people, who rush to all parts of their neighbourhood; in giving battle, certain times are fixed; and not like the people, who follow their own inclinations in this matter; for if one hamlet rises, a hundred villages follow; and as the city is called—a golden city, the walls are of solid metal & the ditch water of a boiling fluid! implying the ditch is too hot to be crossed, and one man stepping forth will unite myriads in the cause; and then you possess the talent and power of opposing force to force and warding off contemptuous (treatment by foreigners).

Lately, when the city was attacked on the northern side, the *tsade* of a hundred villages united to attack the English barbarians, and killed upwards of a hundred of them: they all performed a most righteous and patriotic act, and carried it through most efficaciously, to the deep delight of the hearts of men.

We, the said superior officers, have already ordered the magistrates of the *Namsoe* and *Pwanya* districts to repair in person to the said villages and examine minutely into all the particulars; we have also ordered the three *see* officers and the salt commissioner to consult with the Kwanchowtoo on the bestowment of rewards, commendations, and compassion.

However, although now dwelling in security, the past danger cannot be forgotten: and the end must be regarded as the beginning. We should recur to the stratagems of days long gone by & not be slack in our hostile intentions: for this we again issue a peripatetic proclamation: all of ye should increase your strenuous efforts: those who do not unite with the mass, or are not enlisted, let them come forward for the protection of the community; who will then be enabled to dwell in their old residences; and he who can drive out the wicked, cruel, ruthless murderers will induce joy, peace, and plenty. Let the braves who are versed in stratagems unite with one mind, and carry their plans to perfection: do not ungratefully disappoint our sanguine hopes. Let all, without opposition, implicitly obey. A special proclamation. 5th moon, 8th day. June 16:

By J. S. ED. C. R.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

IN CHINA.

H. M. S. Wellesley 74 { Bearing the broad Pendant
of H. E. Commodore Sir
J. J. Gordon Bremer.
Capt. Thomas Maitland,
Blenheim 74—Captain Herbert,
Blonde 44— " F. Bouchier,
Druid 44— " H. Smith,
Conway 28— " C. D. Bethune,
Alligator 24— (actg.) S. Pritchard
Herald 26— " J. Nias,
Hyacinth 18—Commander W. Warren,
Moleste 18— " H. Eyres
Cruizer 16— " Giffard,
Pylades 18— " T. V. Anson,
Columbine 16— " T. J. Clarke,
Sulphur 6— " E. Belcher,
Algerine 10—Lieut. T. S. Mosson,
Starling 6— " H. Killert,
Hebe sch. 4— (Mate) R. B. Quin Comd.
Louisa cut. — " T. Carmichael,
Rattlesnake, —Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie,
H. C. S. Atalanta Armed Steamer, Capt. Roger.
Nemesis —do.— Capt. Hall.
Queen —do.— Capt. Warden,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July ARRIVED

3, (P.) *Uniam*, Barradas, Java.
4, (R.) *Mermid*, Grosvenor, Calcutta & Singapore.
6, " *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, Bombay & Sing.
7, " *Euri Balcarras*, Baker, Bombay & Sing.

PASSENGERS PER

Mermal, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. de Mello and family.

July SAILED

3, (A) *Morrison*, Benson, New York.
4, (B) *Harlequin*, Marshall,
6, (A.) *Jacob Perkins*, Evans, Manila.
7, H. M. S. *Calliope*, Capt. Kuper, Calcutta.
The *Louise Family*, to be despatched for Bombay next week.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Genial*, *Blackly*, *Abdon*, *Ann Griffiths*, *John Biddy*, *Elephant*, *Parasmella*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Grenadier*, *Anna Jane*, *Litherland*, *La Belle Alliance*, *Fosm*, *En cold* *Isle*.
From Calcutta,—*Severn*, *Bengal Packet*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Folkstone*, *Falcon*, *Mariam*, *Orient*, *Ernaad*.
From Bombay,—*Shah Allan*, *Lady Grant*, *Euri Balcarras*, *Lord Anhorst*, *Calendonia*, *Charles Gauss*.
From Singapore,—*J. Tomkinson*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Corvette Magnanime*.

LATEST DATA, from ENGLAND, 4th April via Calcutta. UNITED STATES. 16th March via England. CALCUTTA. 25th May & H. C. S. *Queen*. BOMBAY, 25th May & *Euri Balcarras*. SINGAPORE, 25th June & *Euri Balcarras*. JAVA, 12th June via Singapore. MANILA. 4th June.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.

Thomas Lowrie, 450 Graham, Dent & Co.
Candaher, 650 Keir, Macvicar & Co.
Susan, " Mullens, Turner & Co.
Coromandel, 602 Ryan, Fox Rawson & Co.
Forfarshire, — McCarthy, Ferguson Leighton
City of Derry 413 Roberts, Jamieson & How.
Isaba. Watson 434 Macdonald, Wetmore & Co.
Simon Taylor, — Brown, Russell & Co.

AMERICAN.

Ann Mackim — Vasser, Jardine M. & Co.
Lema, — Endicott, Russell & Co.
Morrison, — Benson, Oliphant & Co.

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[No. 302.]

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will sell to the highest bidder

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Liquor Wine in quarter casks, Brandy in casks, Gin in ditto, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Teberiffe, European-made Coats and Trowsers, Irish Linen, Cashmere, Cloth, Silk and Felt Hats, Paints, Cheese, Hams, Preserved meats, Glassware viz: Tumblers, Wine glasses, Decanters and Lamp chimnies, and various other articles that may offer.

The Sale will commence at 11 A. M.

TERMS—CASH, at 7/2.

N. B. Notice is further given that Messrs Hooker & LANE will hold a weekly Auction in the Auction-rooms where all goods will be received to be sold at limit or unlimited.

Macao, 8th July, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Early this month, (of which due Notice will be given) JNO. SMITH will sell in his Auction room, a large lot of Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Porter, Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, Marmalade, preserved Oysters, Salmon, and Soups, in tins; Glass & Crockery-ware, Cheeses, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JNO. SMITH begs to inform, that he will sell (some time this month) the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. belonging to a gentleman lately deceased. Further particulars will be published hereafter, and intimated where the sale will take place.

Macao, 2nd July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841

NOTICE.—Mr. ROONEY FISHER, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the enclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGETT.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—This undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of Bombay, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841

NOTICE.—THEODORE DICKENS Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this day.

The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSSON Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THEODORE DICKENS Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOGG Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS & Co.

FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 30th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were distributed in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the *Canton Press*.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,
China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 8th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fast sailing new Barque CITY OF PALACES, Capt. SHERIFF will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE Barque JOHN HARRY, Capt. ROBSON 525 Tons Burthen; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1841

FOR MADRAS.



THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES DUMERGUE, 205 tons, W. CRAWFORD commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE KITTY, Capt. WILLIS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWRY FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be dispatched for the above port in all the month. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLESPIE, 40 Victoria Avenue an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of Turkey Red Cloths, CHECKS and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMBAYAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES, LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS of various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFERS and CIGARS; also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WIRES and other stores by recent arrivals.

Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE on board Brig Jane lying off Government quay

Mess and Prime BEER and PORK in barrels, [MILLS, Superfine FLOUR in barrels and half barrels, New York American, Navy and Pilot BREAD, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, and CLARET wines, Bass' and Allsop's BEER, Black, white and green PAINT, Imperial GREEN in Tins, Sheathing COPPER and NAILS, Manila CHOCOLATE and COFFEE, do. and COIR ROPE, do. CIGARS 4th Superior, Apply to captain FOWLING on board, or to C. V. GILLESPIE, 40 Victoria Avenue.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1841.

FOR SALE on board ship AMERICA lying off the Mansion House.

Baltimore and New York superfine FLOUR; Wilson's New York WINE BISCUIT, LAQUEOED ALMONDS, Golden BUTTER, PICKLES assorted, PICKLING Vinegar, Mess and Prime BEER and PORK, Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, RUSSIA DUCK, light and heavy BAVARS, White and black PAINT, SHERRY wine in quarter casks and blads.

Apply to captain FOX, on board or to C. V. GILLESPIE, 40 Victoria Avenue.

Hongkong, 15th July 1841.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co.'s Patent SHOT Nos. 6 & 10 in bags of 28 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT. Apply to J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived as: "Mormid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lacar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CARVASE, 48 dozen GUERNSEY PROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SPOONS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts. Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palermo and Harlequin, and for sale on moderate terms: Taylor's superior Sherry, in pints and quarts.

do. do. Port, [dozen cases, Bass' Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5 Pickled Herrings, in small tins, Bengal Sealing Wax, Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to JNO. SMITH, Macao, 5th June, 1841.

ANY [etc., of every description, always on hand for sale

FOR SALE.—American BEER and PORT in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 30 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED as "GREYHOUND" PERFUMERY—Essence of Rose, Esprit de Maro-challe, Reseda, and Jasmine, Bouquet, Ethereal Lavender, Naples Soap, Real old Brown, and Johnstones patent white Windsor ditto, Balsam of Rose, Rose

Retada and Marrow Pomatoes; Swandown Puff; Brars Grouse; Macassar and Princes Russia oils; Cold cream; Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper, wove and laid; Footscap, do. do.; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; handsomely embossed foolscap and quarto Blotters; Visiting and large Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Desks, with lock and Key, and cover; Water; Penknives; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private," "Answered" &c.; Office Copy; Spring Tape Measures; Red and Black Ink, Copying do.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Fat as Diabie, Herring and Anchovy Pastes; Ox Tongues; Hams; Bacon; Berkeley and Pine apple Cheeses, &c. &c.; very superior Cuddy Biscuits in tins.

WINES AND LIQUORS of every description, and unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**

Macao, 20th June, 1841.

One set of KNIVES and FORKS, with metal hands, handsomely finished and fitted in a neat mahogany case. Price \$50.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by **JOHN SMITH.**

2nd July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz—

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
Bengal Ghn Chutnee,
Essence of Chitties,
Curry paste,
Curry powder,
Tapp'sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
Milk punch,
Lime juice,
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
Chilli vinegar, in pints
Plain vinegar, in quarts,
Beef Soup in 4 lb and 1 lb cantelers,
Veal Broth, do. do.
Mutton do. do. do.
Dried herbs
Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of
3 dozen and 1 dozen each,
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
Do Spiced collared beef, in tin cansist-
ers, packed tin hoglard &c. &c. &c.
HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Apply to
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta Beer in bottle \$4 per dozen, *as Falcon*
Hodgson's Beer in Wood
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 30 per Hhd.
do. do. STOUT \$ 25 do.
do. do. \$ 8 to 10 per dozen
PORT WINE \$ 6 to 14 do.
SHERRY do. do.
CLARET do. do.
BUCCELLAI do. do.
PALE BRANDY \$ 8 do.
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$ 16 do.
Mantia Cigars in Boxes and half Boxes. \$s. & 4s.
WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

COPPER, BREAD, PROVISIONS, &c.
FOR SALE on board Brig *Jane* at Hongkong—
English Sheathing Copper 16 a 28 on
Navy and Pilot BREAD, FOK.
DUCK and TWINE, BEEF.
Green PAINT in tin of 14lbs, FLOUR.
Black PAINT in Kegs, CLARET.
White LEAD in Kegs, CHAMPAGNE.
Mantia ROPE.

do. CIGARS.
do. SUGAR 350 peculs.
do. COFFEE 110 do. and
an Invoice, of GINGHAMS; Blue DRILLS, &c. suited to
the Pacific Ocean Markets,—for which apply to
GID. NYE JR. Canton of Macao.
or to C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Victoria
Macao, 23rd May, 1841. Avenue, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Pakistan.
9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 16 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tierres HANS.
160 Kegs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Glocesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.
Macao, 15th Feby. 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.
VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a
few pieces CAMLETS; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, PLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1. a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Duck.
White Drill.

FOR SALE
by **HOOKER & LANE.**
just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINNALT HERRINGS,
YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other Groceries, and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
at moderate terms.

LOST.
A Trunk marked "Mr. Monk Guernsey" having
been lost at Macao, it is requested that should the
undersigned Navy Bill, therein contained be pre-
sented for payment, notice may be given to the under-
signed.
Date of bill June 1. 1841 for £25. 3. 84 in favor of
H King, mate H. M. S. Wellesley.
Macao, 2d July 1841.

HOOKER & LANE.

LOST.
AN order for (4) four chests of BENGAL MERCHAN-
DIZE drawn on the 19th Instant on the *Syed Khan*
has been lost this morning; the public are therefore
cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties con-
cerned request that should the order be met with, its
sale or realization be prevented, and information given
at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Published for Sale at the Canton Press
Office. "The lastest recement of Miss Keauu
Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact;
translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume,
on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

FOR SALE.—As the Canton Press Office: A NAR-
RATIVE OF THE SHIP WRECK OF THE KITE in a
letter from Mrs. Anne Noble to a friend; second
Edition price 50 cents.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three .. \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The second expedition to China, under Sir Gordon Bremer, has just left the port of Calcutta. The supplies which he takes with him of troops, armed vessels, ammunition and provisions have been prepared with unexampled speed. Within a month after his arrival, he was ready to start with all that the resources of Government could furnish him with, for the expedition, and the whole fleet may be expected to reach Canton by the beginning of July.

Of the plan which it is now intended to pursue, under the full development which has been afforded of Tartar obstinacy and Chinese duplicity, it is of course impossible for any one to speak with confidence, who is not officially enlightened. Yet the progress of events has so naturally unfolded the proper course under existing circumstances, that our conjectures cannot be far from the truth. We have demolished all the fortifications which Chinese skill had erected in the Canton river, and demonstrated the utter inability of the Chinese government to offer us any effectual opposition; but we have produced no inclination towards peace in the mind of the Emperor. It is true we have as yet to learn the impression which the capture of Canton will make on his mind. But supposing the truth in its fullest extent to be communicated to him, there is no reason to believe that it will alter his determination to refuse any, and every concession. It is generally believed that the capture of all his seaport towns, so far from disposing him to an accommodation, would only serve to enflame his animosity, and confirm his resolution to maintain the struggle, hopeless to the last. Nothing can be expected therefore but from an attack on his capital. If a

treaty be made, it must be signed at Pekin, and with his own vermilion pencil. There is no longer any hope of accomplishing the objects of the expedition, but by besieging him in the citadel of his pride, and bringing the British cannon to bear on the Imperial residence. Whatever attack is made on places of minor consequence, must be considered only as subsidiary to the great object of capturing Pekin.

Then comes the question, whether, such a crisis has been provided for in Lord Palmerston's instructions; and we think that they would be unworthy of the most ordinary statesman, if they had not left such discretionary powers with the Plenipotentiary as would justify him in adopting this line of operations in the extremity which has arisen. If the instructions from Downing Street, however, are totally repugnant to any such vigorous measures, it becomes a question whether those entrusted with the expedition would not be fully justified in adopting them. And we think, not only that they would be fully borne out by the public voice in adopting the only course which holds out any chance of success, but that the Ministry themselves would perhaps be the first to condemn Capt. Elliot, for not having adopted it. To wait for instructions from home would be to sacrifice another year, and time enough has been lost already. The despatches which Lord Palmerston may send, on receiving a report of the Emperor's obstinacy, and of the unfruitful capture of Canton, cannot reach China before the middle of September, when it would be too late to proceed up the Yellow Sea. Whatever is done, must be done immediately. The British troops must be under the walls of Pekin by the middle of August; and this can easily be effected, if Sir Gordon Bremer and Sir Hugh Gough are allowed to direct the operations by sea and land.

It appears, therefore, more than probable that, with the reinforcement which has now been sent, an effort will be made to proceed at once to Pekin before the season of operations has passed. The number of European troops which will form this expedition, against a capital said to contain two millions of people, will not exceed four thousand. Yet so completely has the military weakness of the Chinese Government been unfolded in all the late encounters, and so completely has the superiority of European artillery and tactics, paralyzed the Chinese, that anomalous as it may appear, this handful of men, supported by a good train of artillery, is completely equal to the capture of the Imperial city. No power which the Chinese might bring against this army, could withstand it a day. Not to add, that as the choicest troops of the empire will have been ordered down to Canton, to drive the English out, our expedition will be in front of the capital, long before they can be recalled to its defence.

If the Emperor however should determine not to yield, but take his family and cross the great wall into the fastnesses of Tartary, what is to be done? Are we prepared to issue a proclamation from the Palace, that the *Tartar dynasty has ceased to reign*; and reserving to ourselves Canton and the Tea districts, to resign the rest of the Empire to an Emperor of our own nomination? Bold as this step may appear, it will only be a re-enactment of our career in India—*Friend of India, May 31.*

(From the Indian Gazette, May 31.)

A letter from CAUSUZ, dated the 6th instant, contains intelligence to the effect that in an affair, at, or near Khe-lai-i-Ghilje, Captain Saunders, of the Engineers, Lieutenant Stoddart, Bombay Engineers, and Lieutenant Hoppe, of the Shah's Second Infantry, have been wounded, whilst attacking a hostile Fort. Some guns of Captain Abbott's battery, under Lieutenant Dawes, had been sent off from Causal, to reinforce our detachment in the disturbed districts.

The above items, which we received on Saturday morning, shortly after the *Harkara* was published, relate, doubtless to the engagement, and brief account of which was given by our morning cotemporary, in an extract from a Quettah letter. We subjoin this writer's version of the affair:

"In a letter just received from Kandahar we have an account of the taking of a Fort belonging to the Ghilje chiefs, by one of the Shah's Regiments, with two of his guns. I do not recollect dates, but there is no doubt of the truth of what I tell you. The party appeared before the fort, but did not expect to be opposed, but when they got near it were fired on. The guns, 6 pounders, opened on the gate without effect. A delay took place at sunset,

and two bags of powder, about 11 p.m. were laid against the gate, and while Lieutenant Stoddard of the Bombay Engineers and another officer were placing the powder, &c., the guns played on the Fort. Bags of flour had been piled up inside the gate, but gate and all were blown in. The Shah's Grenadier Regiment rushed in, and after a hard fight completely succeeded in taking the Fort, &c. It is said the Ghiljies fought desperately."

OPIMUM.—A public sale was held at the Exchange Rooms on the 24th instant, of which the following was the result.

Chests	Highest	Lowest	Average	Proceeds
Bihar....	1,315	740	730	733 5-10 964 375
Benares..	700	685	665	669 2-2 4 68,400

Few transactions have taken place since the sale, and prices have a slight tendency to fall, which they must do, to enable shippers to buy.—*Ibid*

BURMAH.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The Head Quarters of the 44th Regt. M. N. I. arrived on Monday last, and landed in evening.—*Maulmein Chronicle, April 28:*

The Head Quarters of the 40th Regt. M. N. I. embarked on board the *Bengal Merchant* on Saturday last, to return to Madras. We hear that while the vessel was proceeding down the river her foremast was struck by lightning, but no mention is made of any person on board being hurt.—*Ibid May 5.*

RUMOURS OF WAR.—The following reports are current in the town as the latest intelligence from the Capital of Burmah:

The Shans are said to be up in arms and making head against the Royal troops. In the city of Amarapura the ground is said to have been opened to the extent of upwards of 1,000 yards and formed an impassable barrier of soft mud. Shortly after this a ball of fire descended from the heavens and set fire to the Magazine and the L'hoat-dow, greatly to the consternation of the inhabitants. The king, it is stated, sent for the wise men to construe this omen, when they decided that the Nats were displeased at seeing so many old muskets and arms in store, and took these means for having new and more powerful weapons procured. The king, however, is not satisfied with this interpretation and caused the chief priest of the country to be immediately sent for from Rangoon to which place he had gone to perform his devotions. Great preparations are reported to be going on at Rangoon, for the king's reception. Each village Thogyee has been called on to provide his quota of rice and other provisions, but nothing definite seems to be known as to the time when His Majesty may be expected to come down. The new palace is nearly completed.

We give the above reports as we have heard them from natives, but we are not much inclined to credit the report of there being any formidable rebellion in the country; on the contrary, with the exception, perhaps, of some gangs of robbers to the northward of the capital, we believe the country to be as quiet as it ever has been.—*Ibid, April 28.*

MADRAS.

(From the Spectator, May 12.)

We have ascertained that H. M. Troop ship *Jupiter* has been ordered to Madras, from Trincomalee, where we conceive she must now be, to receive on board the detachments and military stores waiting for transport; she will then probably proceed to Manipalpatam to take up the Rifles of the 1st Regt. and steer from that port direct for the Straits and China. This will be rather a circum-bendibus sort of way of accelerating the departure of the detachments, and we should conceive that either of the light companies of the 3d or 41st now here at hand, would answer the purpose of Government just as well as a Rifle company; had the recruits of the 37th been further advanced in their drill, and somewhat more numerous, they would have been sent alone, and surely a well disciplined and practised light, or even battalion, Company, would have furnished a more efficient reinforcement than such a body.

To call at Penang for the Rifle company of the 24th would, if once but the green coats will do to complete the strength of the 37th, be far more convenient at this season of the year than going up to Manipalpatam and taking a departure from that port; and as this must be as obvious to our authorities as to ourselves, we can only conclude either that there is ample time to allow of a pleasant cruise to H. M.

Jupiter, or that these affairs embrace more sinistrous ties of arrangement than we are aware of.

SINGAPORE.

(From the Sing. Free Press, July 1.)

Letters have been received here during the week from Penang, containing accounts of another disastrous occurrence on board of a vessel proceeding over from that port with Recruits for the Malay R. & Corps at Ceylon, of which the following are the particulars that have been communicated to us:—The barque *La Felice*, the vessel in question had been out from Penang about 7 days, with 25 Recruits on board for Ceylon, over whom a native Sergeant and two Corporals were placed in charge, when the Recruits, or a portion of them, rose, apparently for the purpose of taking the vessel, and after killing their Sergeant and severely wounding both of the Corporals, they rushed into the cabin to attack the Captain and Officers whom they also wounded. It seems, however, that the latter were not so severely hurt as to prevent their using arms, with which they must have succeeded in providing themselves, as they contrived to get possession of the deck, and drove some of the most forward of their assailants overboard; the remainder of whom got below, and were afterwards brought upon deck, one by one, and lashed to a spar along the ship's side. Under these circumstances the vessel put back to Penang, and on the morning of her arrival there 4 of the men died on the deck, 6 more had died since, and it was not supposed that more than two or three of the whole number (20) that had been lashed up would survive. The deck of the vessel is said to have presented a most horrid spectacle the morning of her arrival—the dead and the dying lying streched about the deck on both sides. The survivors had been sent to the hospital, and the Coroner's Jury that had assembled over the bodies of the others was still sitting. We trust their verdict may be in every sense exculpatory of Captain Barra and his officers, who at all events appear to have conducted themselves with firmness and resolution in suppressing a dangerous mutiny.

Eight of the *Freak* convicts, and three of her crew, had been tried and found guilty. The serang of the vessel had also been put on his trial, and it was supposed would be convicted. It is evident from this that a portion of the crew must have conspired with the convicts.

From the Hongkong Gazette, 15 July.

GIFT OF 12,000 \$ FOR A HOSPITAL.

Macao, 23d June, 1841.

My dear Sir,

The large number of foreign seamen at all times adrift in China, and their entire dependence upon the charity of the foreign hospital in Macao, for the comfort they require when suffering from disease, have frequently attracted my attention.

Being aware that this institution is kept up by your personal exertions and gratuitous attendance, and that the funds received for the maintenance of patients sent from on-board ship, by which alone it is supported, have been at all times insufficient to meet the extent of the Hospital, I deem it highly desirable that some provision should be made for the support of a useful institution, and, to prevent pecuniary losses being entailed on those devoting a large portion of their time to the relief of their suffering fellow-men.

It will afford me much satisfaction to promote this object, by such means as are in my power, and I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I propose to devote the sum of Twelve thousand Dollars for that purpose.

This amount shall be placed in the hands of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.; the interest to be devoted to the maintenance of those patients now dependent upon the Hospital; and to meet such expenses as are necessary for the support and efficiency of the institution.

For the management of the funds, I have appointed James Matheson, Esq., J. Robt. Morrison, Esq., and yourself, granting you conjointly the power of appropriating the whole amount to the founding of an Hospital for foreign Seamen at Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the coast of China, should such a step be afterwards deemed advisable, and this be considered the most useful way of applying the funds to the object in view.

Hoping that such an Institution will continue to prosper, that by it many may be benefited; and that it will receive from Government the support and assistance which are necessary to its efficiency.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERZEBROT RUSTOMJEE.

To ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq.

Acting Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 17th July, 1841.

Our last advices from Calcutta are of the 21st May per *Falkstone*, the Philageton, iron steamer, was to be ready for sea on the 10th June, but had she sailed on that day, she must have been here by this time. Papers from Singapore to 1st July have been received by the same vessel, from which we have made some extracts.

Capt. Elliot one of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, returned from his expedition to Canton, which we noticed last week, on Monday last, and if we can trust public rumour, the object of his visit to Canton was to obtain payment for the losses sustained in the destruction of the Factories. However we may regret the ubiquity of this high functionary, who might with more dignity, delegate the duties of a dun to some other officer, yet we have to congratulate those interested, if public rumour speak true, on his having returned with 110,000 \$ in cash, and with promissory notes of 200,000 \$ more, payable in a fortnight. Out of this sum we learn Mr. Halcutt, the Spanish Delegate from the Philippines, is to receive 15,000 \$ (we believe) the value of the Bilbaine destroyed, and Mr. Morris another 10,000 \$ for the loss of his car in the Black Joke. We are heartily glad that the Chinese have at last been made to pay for both these outrages, and that those who lost so large a portion of property in the sack of the three Factories, are likely to be repaid.

Nothing decisive, as to when the Force will move to the northward seems yet to be known, although from all we can hear it seems not likely that any movement will take place before the 25th. Advances and supplies seem still to be waited for from India, and the May-mail is anxiously expected.

We erroneously, 3 weeks since, reported the *Mary Gordon*, among the departures, in the shipping list, an error occasioned by the Consignee's circular. This vessel has, we understand, been since bought for Her Majesty's service by Sir Gordon Bremer. The *Thomas Grenville* of 894 tons register has likewise been taken up by Sir Gordon at a monthly rate we understand of 15 Rs per Ton for 1800 tons.

H. E. Sir Gordon Bremer arrived here on Thursday last in H. M. S. *Comway*. This ship sails for England this day with rather more than 2 millions of dollars of the Canton ransom. We have no doubt the arrival of the ship in England will cause some sensation, and many will be the yarns spun by those that return in her of what they did and saw in China. We hope that the sea air will soon restore to health the greater half of her crew who are now invalids.

Affairs in Canton are proceeding quietly, but business is represented to be in a very bad way. The ships now at Whampoa are proceeding but slowly in completing their cargoes, owing to the high prices asked for Teas, while imports continue to be of extremely difficult sale. We have heard that for *Banda* cotton no more than T. 9. 1-2 are offered, and for Bombay Cotton in proportion. Owing to the their low price, many Tea-merchants at the opening of the trade, took white and brown longcloths in payment for their teas—these they are now selling at a great sacrifice and only 2. 90— is paid for very good unbleached longcloths, whilst white are in no demand.

From Hongkong we learn that some private buildings have been commenced, and it will be seen from our advertising columns that many good things may be had at No. 49 Victoria Avenue. Yet, if we are to believe our informants, sickness was very prevalent there: even among the Chinese, and the white ant threatened to become a formidable enemy to the new settlement. The great humidity of the climate is favorable to that insect, and the high hills attract the clouds which almost continually discharge torrents of rain upon the island.

The Hongkong Gazette of the 15th (published in Macao) contains a correspondence of which we have reprinted the letter from HERZEBROT RUSTOMJEE Esq., wherein the very magnificent donation of 12,000 \$ is made by that gentleman for the maintenance

or erection of a Hospital for sick or destitute seamen of all nations. We hope this extraordinary and well directed charity will find many imitators.

Our limits do not permit us to copy from the same paper Capt. Elliot's proclamation to the people of Canton, which we shall give in our next.

The kindness of friends enables us to lay before our readers a full report of Yikshan to the Emperor, detailing the occurrences of the attack on Canton by the English. The notes to that document furnish some very pertinent remarks on its value—it remains for us to remark on the singular statements therein contained of the disaffection to their government of the Chinese themselves, several hundreds of whom are said to have been killed in the Canton affair. It is however well known to every one that not a single Chinese had joined or even offered to join the British. What object therefore Yikshan can have in thus vilifying his countrymen is not very plain, except it be to screen his own cowardice from the eyes of the Emperor, by representing his situation as much more hopeless than it might have been, had he and those under him shown but a very moderate degree of firmness and courage. His remarks on the defection of the population of the Canton Province in case the provincial City had fallen into the hands of the enemy, may possibly be traced to the same source. Another singular part of these documents is the desire therein evinced to make the hostile invasion appear as caused by the non-payment of the Hong-merchants' debts.—If the Emperor gives credit to this version of matters, the poor Hong-merchants may be subjected, not only to new sorrows, but by exposed to severe personal punishments for having been the cause of involving their country in a disastrous war.

Mrs. Noble has left China for England in the *Apolline*, and although time alone can effectually soften the memory of such losses as she sustained, and the hardships the barbarity of the Chinese made her suffer, yet the sympathy of her countrymen here and in the army and navy has been actively demonstrated by the subscriptions which have been made in this lady's behalf, which altogether, we are informed, amount to the handsome sum of \$3,465. This sum is to be remitted to England, and after deduction of Mrs. Noble's expenses here and for her passage home, to be invested in the government funds in the names of the trustees, Messrs Matheson, Dent and Gibb, for her benefit and that of her only daughter. Before embarking, Mrs. Noble addressed the following note to the trustees.

Gentlemen
"To you in particular, as well as my tried friends in general, I would, ere I leave Macao, offer my deepest gratitude for the very liberal subscription raised on my behalf in my affliction, and the rich provision made for myself and beloved child. Your generous efforts and warm sympathy can only be duly felt and appreciated by one so bitterly afflicted, bereaved, and so truly destitute as myself. But my heart can take pleasure in the universally kind feeling evinced towards me; surely, you have caused the heart of the widow to rejoice, and the God of the fatherless shall bless you. Yes, we have the firm promises of the Almighty that you shall be rewarded."

"Will you, Gentlemen, oblige me by transmitting these my sentiments to my numerous friends. Permit me to remain with gratitude;

Your's ever indebted,

ANNE NOBLE.

Tuesday, 13th July, 1841.
To Messrs Matheson, Dent, and Gibb,
Trustees.

Pirates.—A boat laden with crockery-ware from Tinghae, an eastern Port of this Province, was attacked near Hongkong by some native craft and robbed of every article of merchandise. A junk on entering Lympoon passage, after being surrounded by a number of boats, was boarded, two of her crew slain, and she lost the most valuable part of her cargo. In Fokien the pirates have made repeated descents upon the south-west coast, and plundered some villages with impunity.

Present state of affairs.—The Chinese of every description and rank, continue their enquiries after muskets and cannon, of the former 500 stand were sold to the military and to the fishing boats. This is quite a novel thing, for up to this day, the natives most pertinaciously have persevered in the use of

the matchlock; whether they will be able to handle a fire lock is another question. Things in other respects look very peaceful; still, the capitalists do not venture back to Canton, and there are even a number of inhabitants removing to other places. The proclamation of the villagers is generally looked upon as a fabrication.

The local government is indeed weary of hostilities for the present; but men and measures will change, and the repeated expressions of good will may again be changed into a wary. Some difficulty will however greatly retard a new armament; we allude to the want of cash, for the rich are now too wary to expose their property to new speculations, and the public treasury must have sadly suffered during the recent events. The grand question therefore how to collect another 6 or 8 millions for new preparations, cannot so easily be answered. The government is not yet so fortunate as to know the grand principles of raising loans and involving their successors in future difficulties. If therefore the Great Emperor with his customary bounty, does not concede the transfer of money from other Provinces; the High Imperial Commissioners are likely to keep the peace for a good while. It ought to be known, that all the military works are constructed under the superintendence of commissioners chosen from amongst the Mandarins. These gentlemen, who keep the funds destined for these purposes, invariably manage things so cleverly, that scarcely one fourth of the original sum is expended, whilst the remainder is put into their own pockets. Thus the money lavished upon the most trivial fortifications is immense, and it requires a full chest to stop the course of rivers and erect forts on their banks. Though forced labour is often had recourse to, it cannot be carried on for any length of time, because the people run away, and evade their task masters: If only ten millions of taels be furnished to Yikshan, he will be as brave as ever, and a new edict for extermination will be down at the rate of 600 le from the Capital. As this however is not likely to happen, the opening of the trade furnishes the best prospects for acquiring the cash in order to recommence operations. Let it however never be forgotten, that if one wish to draw the dragon's teeth,—touch his pockets—nothing will so soon tame his fury.

Yikshan's reports.—The generalissimo who corrected the plans of the recent attack, has not scrupled to give a fair representation of matters, and for once obtained from writing splendid accounts of victories, obtained over the Barbarians. There will be no doubt a building of fortifications such as the world has never seen before. The people who could erect the Great Wall are capable of constructing a hundred forts on the banks of a single river. The number of cannon and the multitude of fortified places, constitute with the Chinese the real strength of a Country. The enemy ought to quake, when he sees a thousand engines planted along the embankments, capable of spreading destruction amongst the assailants, or when he beholds one hundred flag waving on the high towering walls. This is according to the rules of tactics which every body, except a rude barbarian, would duly observe. The Imperial Commissioner's proposal for stopping the river by sinking stones, has been tried and failed; had it succeeded, there is every probability, that the adjacent alluvial soil would be inundated and thousands of the most luxuriant acres destroyed. This probable consequence appears however not to have occurred to the imperial tactician. One thought, the reimbursement of the money, is always uppermost in his mind; to this he recurs from first to last. It was a heavy sacrifice, for silver bullets, though in general use amongst the Chinese army in every war, had never yet been employed to such an extent. Still there was no remedy, and to pass the whole off as the payment of the Hong-merchant's debt, was perhaps the most happy suggestion, which a lying minister could adopt. How will the members of the board of revenue chuckle at the grand idea of making the barbarians repay the same money which they received as a ransom. Through the memorials are in the joint name of the three Commissioners, old Yang's opinion was perhaps not asked. In the interview alluded to, his very name is not even brought forward, and the doughty Major General Twan gets all the credit. With what effect his interview might have been related, when the old man was sitting on the wall and stroking his beard, looking as serious as if this was the last moment he had to live. How he afterwards like a tender lady, anxious to give a love token to her swain threw down a bracelet to the Barbarian eye, and how

this trinket was for a while lost amongst the grass. How he subsequently cast down another with the most benevolent intentions, and how neither was received. Truly, if the Great General had not signified himself in any other exploit, this would have been sufficient to immortalize him for all subsequent ages. For did ever the doughty God of war, Kwante, or the valorous Cesar daily with bracelets, when the enemy was before the gates of the City? The performance of this feat was reserved for the greatest general of his time, Yang, who notwithstanding the most undaunted courage, retains a coy maiden's tenderness! Ungrateful Yikshan, how couldst thou forget to insert this moving passage in thy report!

The trade.—No commerce in the world has shown such a tenacity of life as the trade with Canton. Regulations, impediments of every kind, restrictions, illegal heavy charges, exorbitant exactions, repeated stoppages, blockades, prohibitions, war and sieges united and singly have never affected its existence. When apparently extinct, it revives again with new vigor, and perhaps if a thousand per cent were at the present moment put on all exports and imports, it would still drag on an existence. In times of yore, when one tael was put per chest on all the tea, shipped, for Congee charges, there was much grumbling, but now a triple amount is borne without murmuring. A few months more, another million of taels will be added for refunding the current charges of the late war, and this also will be borne without remonstrance. By some it might be thought reasonable, that Barbarians in general should repay all the expenses they have caused; but let them at the same time remember, that these charges will as little be taken off, as all the former ones, and that if no stop is put to the system of Hong, our latest posterity will have to pay the ten times doubled debts of their grand fathers.

Taking all and all together, the Emperor is very gracious to permit trade, which, by the bye he could not prevent. To be consistent, he had naturally to do so, for how could the foreign merchants be fleeced to the amount of the 2,800,000 taels, if they were not permitted to visit Canton for the sake of commerce. Unless heavy convulsions shake the country, and the traitors from within, to whom Yikshan alludes, take the law into their own hands, we do not believe that it will be so easily stopped, as long as the money for the liquidation of the debt is forthcoming. The Government would rather lose honor, armies and fortresses, than a single doit of its own money. Its sagacity after all the defeats in making arrangements for the reimbursement of all its payments, is wonderful, and no less praiseworthy than the patience and indifference with which this new charge will be submitted to.

MEMORIAL.

This day the 14th day of the 4th moon (3rd June 1841) we the Great Rebel-quelling General YIKSHAN, and the Lieutenant Generals LUNG WAN and YANG FANG respectfully take all the facts relating to how the English foreigners in their ships made an attack on the provincial City, and how that we exerted ourselves to the utmost and led on our soldiers to defend the same, which happily has escaped without (much) damage;—and after envisaging the whole state of affairs—how that we have adopted certain temporary measures suited to the exigencies of the case, and having for their object our being able in future to (maintain the place); all these facts we now respectfully embody in the present MEMORIAL, looking upwards and hoping that it will obtain a SACRED GLANCE.

Your slaves already on the 6th day of the present moon (26th May 1841) took all the details of what had occurred up till that date and duly forwarded them (to Your Majesty) as is recorded.

The City of Canton stands at the foot of a hill called Kwan yin shan (vulgo Koon yam san) while its front extends to the banks of the great river. To the North west is the large district of Shoukingfoo, and to the North are the lesser districts of Nankeung chow, Leen-chow &c. &c. all of whose merchants and travellers come to the provincial city by several branches of the river which pass by Fatee and afterwards mingle their waters with the great ocean.

From the time that the foreign ships forced their way into the provincial river, they stationed a great many vessels (at the most important points), and thus grasped the very throat and wind-pipe of our communication. The eastern branch by Leep tuck (neighbourhood of Houqua's folly) and the western branch by Tai wang kaou (Macao passage) both communicate with Whampoa, and thence to the Bocca Tigris; there are many arms of the sea. Howling in different directions, the Creeks, inlets and outlets are most multifarious; doing the floods the whole country is under water, and there

is no important pass where a garrison might be placed for defence. * Moreover the fields are cramped and narrow, it is not easy to find a place to pitch a camp,—the hills on the North command the City: one may look down and see every thing going on within, the foreigners were constantly in the habit of prying and spying and in sooth it was no easy matter to prevent them.

Having previously prepared our means of attack by fire at Neisheng fifteen (5 miles) from the City, in which we used rafts of wood floated down from Kwangse, and quantities of paddy-straw brought from Kinsan + and other places in the lesser district of Sanhsing, we dispatched several Weiyden (special messengers) to have them bound and duly placed (to be drifted on the foreign ships). But these said foreigners having found out for the second time that our fire-rafts were about ready, drew the sword and commenced the war from the 1st of the moon (Friday 21st May 1841.) The rebels sent their ships' boats secretly to sound and get information, but these were best back by our officers and soldiers of the garrison, who opened upon them a fire of great guns and matchlocks. So it was until the fifth day (Tuesday 25th May) when thirty eight sail of foreign ships rushed up in a body and attacked the city; and at the same time (another body of the rebels) proceeded in steamboats to Neisheng and opened their fire upon it. A number of native traitors ‡ dressed like sailors in the confusion got into our ships which were filled with paddy straw and set fire to them right and left, and burned the greater part of the fuel in the rear of our troops. These native traitors then swam on shore and proceeded by land to our rear, and thus Neisheng being attacked simultaneously on three points could no longer hold out.

At this time the river being clogged up (by the enemy) there was no means of forwarding any communication; those who hurried onwards to work the guns had no way of getting there, and those who had previously gone to hasten the arrival (of other guns) had no way of getting them transported to the city. As regards provender for the soldiers, tho' we had abundance of corn heaped up in our granaries which we could have ground at any time, yet the food and rice of the common people is all brought from the country round about; thus in making a stout defence of the city, the merchant could never dispense of his wares; and what would be worse, the people could not without difficulty procure their daily food. Add to this, that the roar of the cannon was unceasing, the people of the new city (south side) one following the example of the other, all shifted into the old city (north side) and there they had a struggle (for food?). Such a state of things could not last long before the supply became exhausted, and then the anger of the multitude would be quite irrepressible. We humbly think that the important post of the Provincial city concerns the whole province, ‡ should it be lost by any rashness, then the thieves and vagabonds of every district would avail themselves of the opportunity, and rise in swarms like so many wasps! Moreover, an assembled army (tho' disbanded) may be reassembled; in marching troops thro' the country opportunities upon opportunities present themselves for selecting important passes and engaging the enemy at advantage, ‡ but there is no principle by which we may abandon the Provincial City to its fate! If the city hold out; or if it be lost, the awful responsibility rests with us your slaves! and for the City to be lost and for us to perish along with it, does not appear to be the plan best suited to the welfare of the country! We your slaves have again and again reflected on all the circumstances of the case, (and are compelled to confess that we found ourselves at our wits' end!

Having previously examined the site of the City, and found that the forts on the North were small and cramped in their construction, and could not contain many soldiers, we could only select our best troops and station them on the Northern quarter, placing some guns there that they might make a stout defence. Thus they waited until the foreigners having landed from their ships at Neisheng, were pushing straight forward to the North side of the

* The three Generals are only repeating here what Keshen told the Emperor, after the battle of Chuenpee. If yet alive, perhaps this corroboration of his statement may save the unhappy minister's life? See Canton Press of 17th April 1841.

† The Generals are now at Kinsan with their army, is not this a little ominous?

‡ What can be the object of the Generals in so repeatedly and so falsely asserting that in our attacks we were assisted by disaffected Chinese? One would suppose that we had a whole brigade of "native traitors" in our service, whereas we had not half a dozen in our ships of war, and not one on shore!

§ Angien, the provincial city is the key of the province: The remarks of the Generals here are well worth attending to, they teach us how we can wound their country in the nicest point.

¶ The Generals did not dare to run the risk of losing the city! Had they lost it, they must either have fallen in battle, or had they survived they would have been doomed to death by the Board of punishments for the crime of *chia shew* (losing their post); therefore in ransoming the City, they were bonafide ransoming their own lives.

City, when our men opened a thundering fire and killed more than ten of the foreign rebels and upwards of a hundred of the Chinese traitors! The said foreigners upon this retired to the heights above the town, and the forts remained in their possession. It being now dark, we drew off our troops and placed them within the City.

Thus matters went on till the 7th day of the moon (Thursday 27th May) when the whole of the inhabitants of the City came rushing in crowds and presented petitions, begging and praying that we would take measures to save their lives, and at the same time the soldiers on duty at the embassies reported that they had seen the foreigners beckoning with their hands towards the city as if they had something to communicate. We thereupon immediately dispatched the Brigadier Heung Suything with orders to mount upon the city wall and look. He saw several "Barbarian eyes" (i.e. chief men among the foreigners) who were pointing to Heaven and Earth † but he could not make out what they said. He forthwith called a linguist to inquire what they wanted, when it appears they said, that "they begged the great General to come out, as they had some hardships to complain of to him!" whereupon the commanding officer (or Taungping) Twan Yungfuh said to them in an angry tone—"how can the great General of the Celestial Dynasty come out to see such as you! he has come here by command of the Great Emperor, and he knows, "nothing more about you than to fight with you!" Upon this the said "Barbarians" took off their hats and made a bow; then they sent away the people who were about them, and casting their weapons on the ground, performed an obeisance towards the city walls. Twan Yungfuh,—having previously got permission from us your slaves to do so, then asked of them what grievance they had to complain of, which had caused them to resist the forces of the Central Land, and conduct themselves so madly and rebelliously on many occasions! They in course replied, that "they, the English, could not carry out their trade, that their goods were not being consumed, that their capital was wasting away, and that their debts were not being repaid them; and that as both parties were firing off their great guns on the side of the new City, they had no means of making a communication there, and forasmuch they had come to this side to beg the great General that he would implore the Great Emperor in their behalf, that we would have mercy upon them, and cause their debts to be repaid them, and graciously permit them to carry on their commerce, when they would immediately withdraw their ships from the Bocca Tigris, and deliver up all the forts they had taken and never dare again to raise any "disturbance" and other words to that effect. And at the same time all the Hong merchants handed in a petition stating, that "the whole body of the foreign merchants had authorized them to say for them that they only wanted to carry on Trade as before, and to have the debts which have been owing to them for many years cleared off, when they would immediately take all their ships of war and withdraw them beyond the Bocca Tigris. &c. &c."

Your slaves having taken an enlarged view of the question and duly weighed and deliberated thereon, came to the conclusion, that the defences of the Bocca Tigris being already lost, those within and those without had alike no place of strength to depend upon, and it would be better to grant their terms and thus save the City from its perilous situation, and reanimate the drooping spirits of its inhabitants, rather than continue a struggle which was jeopardizing the many millions of lives of the whole province, and which might not have a successful result after all. On summing up the pecuniary resources of the single province of Canton, we find that its Customhouse duties and land-taxes do not yield less than three millions of taels of silver (one million sterling) per annum, and if we could only get these foreign claims cleared off, in the course of a few years the province would recover itself: whereas if we sit

¶ Heung Suything's statement of what took place on the N. of the City is not quite correct. When he first held out his white flag he was told that if they had anything to say to us, his General must come outside to meet ours. Upon this he expressed some doubt as to his General's safety, when pointing to Heaven and Earth we swore that he should depart scatheless. The words of the Chinese oath are very dreadful "shang yew Teen, hee yew Tee—may I see him!" "so there is a Heaven above us and an Earth beneath us,—no may the lightning strike me dead!—may the ground swallow me up!" (if I break my oath.)

idly waiting for a long time, perhaps some unlooked for calamity may overtake us, when not only will it be impossible for the province to recover itself, but it will be involved in vast expense, thrown into utter confusion, and the common people of the land who are the very essence of the land (the *ipsissima patria*) itself, should they meet the poisonous influence (of a foreign war?) the consequences might be very grave indeed! Therefore it was that (after maturely deliberating together we dispatched the Kwang chow foo Yu PAOU SMUN to do the best he could, and in accordance with the request of the merchants to grant for the time being the labor of carrying on Commercial relations to all countries on the same footing;—thus viewing the recovery of the people from their state of destitution as the object of primary importance.

Commerce is to these said foreigners the very artery of life!—Let us wait quietly till the foreign ships of war have retired and the native traitors ‡ are dispersed, when beginning with the river in front of the City and continuing the work down to the Bocca Tigris itself, at every important pass we shall block up the course of the river with piles of aqua, and there erect forts and place guns, and, thus having secured the door of entrance, we shall have ample means to oppose their progress and maintain our defences. And finally, having thus our gripe on their thrapple, should they ever dare again to give rein to their outrageous conduct, we can in a moment stop their commerce;—this then is a mode of governing them which is always in our own hands!

These facts relating to the late attack on this City, and the temporary expedients which we have adopted in the exigencies of the case, we now respectfully unite with the other MEMORIALS which we have sent up successively, and humbly hope that a HOLY GLANCE may be cast upon them and the SACRED WILL in course manifested.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORIAL.

FURTHER, your slaves YINSHAN, LUNWAN and YANGFANG received YOUR SACRED MAJESTY'S special commands to lead a body of troops to Canton to attack and exterminate the English rebels; and your slaves ARUNGOAN (the Tartar General of the Garrison), KERUNG (the Viceroy), ELERAO (the Lieutenant General) and YUNY (the Too tung or Tartar Lieutenant General) had alike with us a share of the responsibility of holding out the provincial City;—there was not a day that we did not consider how we might massacre utterly their hateful brood, thereby manifesting the Majesty of Heaven (ie China) and gladdening the hearts of men! How then should we dare to act (apparently) in opposition to such sentiments and bring forward plans for temporary expedients! Alas! this arose wholly from the necessity of our position; we could not possibly help it! And we cannot do otherwise than lay before the HOLY LORD the feelings of bitterness that now swell our bosoms.

There are eight serious difficulties in the way of defending the City of Canton from attack; your slave YANGFANG on a previous occasion laid the same before YOUR MAJESTY in a secret MEMORIAL, and when we, your slaves YINSHAN and LUN WAN arrived afterwards in Kwang tung, we found that on the right side and on the left, the throats of our communication were already in the hands of the enemy.

On going up the stream of time, we find that Canton has carried on commercial intercourse with all foreign countries for about 200 years. The natives of Canton most thoroughly know the dispositions of the foreigners and their tastes and their likings; the people who dwell on the Coast, the fishermen, and the Tankas (or boat people) who constantly come and go with the tide thro' our military stations, are all in league with them and understand their language; these are greedy after gain and fond of strife. Love of country (of the *natalis solum*) hangs loosely about them; therefore it is that the foreigners do not grudge expense to get them into their employment, and consequently their hearts are turned towards their masters, while they are dead to us; they obey their foreign masters in all things, they convey the most secret intelligence, ** there is nothing in short that they may not be induced to do! Altho' we have already caught several, and immediately put them to death, yet the traces of the others being obliterated

** *Bucca, angum*: were it not for that exceedingly useful portion of the community called "native traitors" we should have no more SECRET MEMORIALS to translate, and Oribello's occupation would consequently be gone!

ted in a great commercial vortex like this, there is really no way of distinguishing them! A still worse feature is that there are those who falsely make soldier's dresses and imitate the badges and enter our ranks as if they were going to battle. ‡ These perhaps run away at the first onset (to spread a panic among our men), or they attack and wound our officers and soldiers! Their villainies are quite innumerable! so much so that many of them are positive spies in our very camp! In this late affair we secretly caught several, and after decapitating them we exposed their heads to the people by way of warning.

On a previous occasion Your Majesty's slave ELKANG during the second moon (ie after the fall of the Bogue) had proclamations cut out and printed in which he assured them that what was past and gone would be pardoned, and promised them wealth and honors if they would reform and exert themselves. Your slaves also again and a third time issued proclamations exhorting them to renovate themselves and promising most handsome rewards, and yet those of them who returned to their allegiance were few indeed!

Again, our great gubs by sea and land being already lost and we having no others to replace them, our vessels of war being without sailors to man them, our land troops whenever they approached the bank of the river to repel the enemy, being met by the fire of the foreigners which was fierce in the extreme, those defenses which we depended upon, such as mounds of earth, sand bags, cotton waste, and cowe hides, tho' built up more than a chang (three yards) thick, being shot thro, our soldiers had not a spot left there where they could set their foot; now altho, the 17,000 and odd troops of the Imperial army who have been appointed to defend this port, possess officers who have had long experience in the army and tho' both they and the common men most nobly risked their lives yet alas, the ground in the neighborhood of Canton is not fitted for giving battle, it is difficult there to pitch so much as a camp, and what between the heat and the moisture if (troops) remain long there they are sure to have a deal of sickness! putting out of view those we left in garrison at Fuh shan and Shekmoon, of the rest we could only use some seven or eight out of every ten. And upon this occasion when the foreign ships advanced in a long unbroken line, and attacked the City, our Mandarins and people, tho' they exerted themselves most valiantly and quite regardless of their personal safety struggled hard with them for several days and nights, yet, alas! the native traitors fanning and inflaming the minds of people on one hand, while on the other the foreign banditti having effected a landing on the Southern side, and having in their possession all the roads and heights North of the City whence they looked down upon us, the whole provincial City was before their eyes, and the danger was indeed most imminent!

We, your slaves, having been fed and reared by the bounty of Your Majesty, and having further received Your Majesty's Commands to proceed hither for the defence of the frontier, what need is there for the slightest commiseration should our single lives be lost (in the discharge of our duty)! but remembering that within this City are several millions of lives,—what evil have they done that they should be exposed to this poisonous influence! (ie the horrors of war.) Moreover a provincial City is a most important position! in it are all the granaries, treasures, and state prisons (of the whole province) and these are of the utmost consequence to us! Should such important position once be lost thro' remissness, difficult would it be to recover it; in the mean time, our native banditti would avail themselves of the opportunity, and start up in every direction! and the entire province would be thrown into commotion, a contingency which one cannot bear to contemplate!

To sum up the whole, it being impossible to all appearances that we could have held out the City much longer, and the consternation of the people increasing every day, the inhabitants came one on the heels of another, and with much weeping and wailing begged that we would take measures to save their lives! We, your slaves, thought over the subject a third and a fourth time, and we came to the conclusion, that, if we did not make some temporary arrangement, matters were likely to get ten times worse than they were, and so in like proportion should we find it difficult to exculpate ourselves from our increase of crime. If however before making these arrangements, we have not laid a statement before Your Majesty and waited

the Imperial pleasure before presuming to act. †† we beg to assure Your Majesty that it was owing to the extreme urgency of the case which would not admit of any delay! We humbly confess that we have erred and blundered in every particular, so that had we a hundred mouths we could not plead exemption from the consequences of our grievous crimes! We therefore beg an Imperial Decree that we be handed over to the Board of punishment to be most severely dealt with.

We respectfully annex this secret SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORIAL and humbly hope that your Majesty will keep it private. It is reverently handed up that a SACRED GLANCE may be cast upon it.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORIAL.

AND further, Canton has held commercial intercourse with all foreign countries for about 200 years, and our Hong merchants having had dealings with the foreign merchants for such a length of time, the debts which the former owe to the latter have in consequence become very large. On various occasions the foreigners have petitioned that these might be repaid, and the different Hoppas have always at the time taken those Hong merchants who were most deeply indebted, deprived them of their office, and cast them into prison, apportioning the claims to be paid back by the other Hong merchants in instalments, as is duly recorded;—such has hitherto been the mode of procedure.

Now however the original Hong merchants Woo ping keen (old Howqua) and others have petitioned setting forth, that, "formerly, when the English "carried on Trade, we (the Hong merchants) owed "them accumulated sums; and altho' it had been "fully understood and agreed upon that we were "to pay them by instalments in a certain number "of years, yet the English Trade having been stopped since the year 1839, up till the present moment, we have never been able to clear off the debt. "Now having received your Excellencie's commands to examine how we may most speedily "clear off these accounts, how dare we under such "circumstances procrastinate in the slightest or make "vain excuses! Besides our own ways and means "when strained to the very uttermost, we are still "in arrear 2,800,000 taels (two millions eight hundred thousand taels, very nearly a million, sterling); and as matters are most urgent, and as the "different Tea and Silk merchants have all gone "away for a time, we have really no way of borrowing the money! We can only beg that your Excellencies will be graciously pleased to lend us the "said sum of 2,800,000 taels out of the monies in "the Public Treasury, with which we shall clear "off these foreign claims; and we, the Hong merchants, shall lay aside the COWSOO FUNDS arising "from our respective shares of foreign trade, and "pay the same back by instalments in the course "of four years," and words to that effect.

Your slaves deliberated upon the matter a third and a fourth time, and it appeared to us, that, tho' this is merely a debt of the Hong merchants, yet at the present moment, it is intimately bound up with the question at issue with the foreigners; and should we make the slightest mistake (in refusing the request) it might lead to the most fatal consequences; so we judged it best to acquiesce and lend the Hong merchants the sum required, to be repaid by instalments within the time agreed upon, and we conceive that we have good security for the ultimate recovery of the same. Therefore, without making further excuses for our folly and rashness, we now beg to acquaint your Majesty with the circumstance, having previously paid over the said sum to the Hong merchants. These claims being now liquidated, surely the said foreigners can have no further excuse §§ (to act outrageously, or to raise disturbances.)

†† This is important. Here is the Emperor's own nephew, an Imperial Commissioner, and Commander-in-chief to boot, humbly apologising to his uncle for having dared to make arrangements with the enemy before consulting him, tho' by these arrangements he rescued the provincial city from destruction, got back all the strong places they had lost in the course of the war, and saved the whole province from the horrors of a revolution! IMPERIAL POWER is never delegated to a subject; at all events not to the wretch who executed it, if in the exercise of it he does not act up to the expectations of the GREAT EMPEROR! See the cases of LIN, KESUAN, &c. &c.

‡‡ What a lucky discovery! this is what the Spaniards call "pagarle a su costa" with a vengeance!

§§ Alas! even at this late hour in the day how little do the Chinese government seem to know of the real cause of quarrel! of the real nature of the demands we have to make!

Besides having duly advised the Board of Finance (of the above appropriation) your slaves now humbly hand up this supplement for Imperial inspection. A duly prepared MEMORIAL

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

July
10 (B.) *Shah Allam*, Evans, Bombay & Singapore.
10 " *Ernaad*, Hill, (trapt.) Calcutta and do.
12 " *Alex. Baring*, Hale, Bombay and do.
— (S.) *Calcutta*, Malein, do. do.
— (B.) *Fr. Charlotte*, Nash, Singapore.
13 " *Folkstone*, Jolly, Calcutta and do.
14 " *Orient*, Wales, (trapt.) do. do.
15 " *Lord Amherst*, Hopkins, Bombay & do.

PASSENGER PER
Shah Allam, Mr. William Henderson.
Calcutta, Mrs. Upward.

SAILED

July
13 (B.) *Recovery*, Johnson, London.
15 " *Apolline*, Deane, do.
15 " *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, Bombay.
17 H. M. S. *Conway*, captain D. Bethune, Cape of Good Hope and Ports mouth.
16 (D) *de Kock*, Willems, Manila and Batavia.

PASSENGERS PER
Apolline, Mrs Anne Noble, Lieut. Metcalfe, R. N.
From *Javanche Courant*, 16 & 23 June.

PASSED ANKER—June 11th Dan. *Danish Oak*, Rabe, Copenhagen; 12th Brit. *Clifford*, Sharpe, London; *Joan*, Grimes, Port Jackson; June 14th Amer. *Splendid*, Lead, New York; 18th *Monarch*, Robertson, Leith; *Cornwallis*, Clark, Bombay; 19th *Ardancer*, Macintyre, Bombay; *Charlotte*, Peckett, London.

June 14th Port. Brig *Nossa Senhora da Luz*, sailed from Soerabaya for Macao via Macassar, Under despatch for Bombay, *Lowjee Family*, *Wild Irish Girl*. For Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, City of Palaces.

The *City of Derry* and *Perfarshire* have left Whampoa for Hongkong, and are now under despatch for London.

The *Benish* and *Alex. Baring* have proceeded to Whampoa.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Gemini*, *Blakely*, *Abdon*, *Ann Griffiths*, *John Bibby*, *Elephanta*, *Paramatta*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Grenadier*, *Anno Jane*, *Lithorland*, *La Belle Alliance*, *Foam*, *Emerald Isle*.

From Calcutta,—*Sovereign*, *Bengal Packet*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Falcon*, *Martian*, *Ernaad*.

From Bombay,—*Lady Grant*, *Caledonia*.
From Singapore,—*J. Tomkinson*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Corvette Magnanimo*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th April via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 16th March via England. CALOUTTA, 1st June *Folkstone*, BOMBAY, 23th May *Earl Balcarres*. SINGAPORE, 1st July *Folkstone*. JAVA, 12th June via Singapore. MANILA, 4th June.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.

Thomas Lowrie, 430 Graham,	Dent & Co.
Candahar, 650 Keir,	Macvicar & Co.
Susan, — Mullens,	—
Coromandel, 662 Ryan,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Isaba. Watson, 434 Macdonald,	Wetmore & Co.
Simon Taylor, — Brown,	Russell & Co.
Alex. Baring, — Hale,	—
Beulah, — James W & T. Gemmell & Co.	—

AMERICAN.

Ann Mackim, — Vassmer,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lema, — Davis,	Russell & Co.
Morrison, — Benson,	Olyphant & Co.

DIED.—At Macao, on Sunday the 11th, Mr. JAMES HOOKER, of the firm of HOOKER & LANE, much regretted by his friends and acquaintances. Mr. HOOKER was in a fair way of making a fortune in his business of hotel keeper, and ship-chandler, to which his industry and attention to business so well entitled him: when a fever of only three days duration carried him off in the 43d year of his age.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 43.]

Macao, Saturday, 24th July, 1841.

[No. 303.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Monday next, 26th July, 1841.

HOOKER & LANE.

will sell to the highest bidder

100 casks of OIN, 100 casks ARRACK, 50 baskets SALTZERWATER, 80 casks English BRANDY, 100 casks Lisbon WINE, 50 casks BUTTER, 60 pieces Dutch CAMELETS, 100 pieces Russian CANVAS, 40 casks COCHINEAL, 18 casks AMBER, Europe-made COATS, Silk and River HATS, CLOTH, LINEN, GLASSWARE, and various articles that may offer.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

TERMS—CASH, at 7/2.

Macao, 24th July, 1841

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have appointed Agents in China, for the INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT FISHER, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date herof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the enclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGEY.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as be the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIRON & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841

NOTICE.—THOMAS DICKENS Esq, late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq are admitted partners in our firm from this day.

The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSSON Esq in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THOMAS DICKENS Esq, late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq, partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOGG Esq, late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS & Co.

FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 30th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were despatched in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November, at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Government Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this in you in the Canton Press.

With compliments,

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,
China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sheet Super weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sheets Super weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA



THE fast sailing new Barque CITY OF PALACES, Capt SHERRIFF will meet with quick despatch For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE Barque JOHN BARRY, Capt ROBSON 525 Tons Burthen, apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1841.

FOR MADRAS.

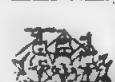


THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES DUMERES, 205 tons, W. CRAWFORD commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Barque ADAMS, Captain CUNNING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE KITTY, Capt WILLIS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

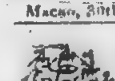


THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURDIS

Macao, 20th April 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE LOWIE FAMILY, will be ready to receive Cargo at Whampoa on the 1st May; and will be despatched for the above port in all the month. Apply

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th April, 1841.

FOR SALE.

LANDING from Ship ARRIVED at the Godowns of the Undersigned, 46 Victoria Avenue.

SHERRY WINE in blds, quarter casks and cases. CLARET in cases of 1 dozen each. CHAMPAGNE, in dozen baskets, anchor brand. Bass' and Alsop's BEER, in 6 dozen cases. New York and Baltimore superior FLOUR. BEST and FINE, Navy and Pilot BREAD. VINEGAR, TOBACCO, CANVAS, and RAVENSDUCE.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1841.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Victoria Avenue an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMBAY, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAM, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES, LACE Vests and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila Hats of various patterns and qualities, Mocha COFFEES and CINNAMO, and in Godowns,

SHREATHING COPPER, NAILS, PRESERVES, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals.

Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE on board Brig Jane, lying off Government quay

Mess and Prime BEER and FINE in barrels. (MILLS, Superior FLOUR in barrels and half barrels, New York American, Navy and Pilot BREAD, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, and CLARET wines, Bass' and Alsop's BEER, Black, white and green PAINT, Imperial GREEN in Tins, Shreathing COPPER and NAILS, Manila CHOCOLATES and COFFEES, do. and COIR ROPE, do. CIGARS 4th Superior.

Apply to captain FOWLING on board, or to C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Victoria Avenue.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co.'s Patent Shot Nos. 6 & 10 in bags of 25 the each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT, Apply to J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Macao, 15th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived on "Mormon."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Alsop's FINE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases OIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUNNERY PROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, FLAIES for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHREATHING COPPER, Manila ROPE, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Mast.

Apply on board the Ship MORMON, or at the Godowns of

A. A. DE NELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of Palaces and Harlequin, and for sale on moderate terms: Taylor's superior SHERRY, in pints and quartas.

do. do. Port, dozen cases. Bass' BEER, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 6 Picked Herrings, in small kegs.

Bengal Sealing Wax.

Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

Stores, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale

FOR SALE.—American BEER and FINE in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 20 feet and under, just landed at Ann Makim. Apply to WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED as "GREYHOUND."

PERFUMERY.—Essence of Roses, Esprit de Maracchale, Berberis, and Jasmin, Bouquet; Ethereal Lavender; Naples Soap, Real old Brown, and Johnstones patent white Windsor ditto; Balsam of Roses; Rose Rozeda and Marrow Pomajama; Awadana Peff; Beans Grana; Macassar and Princes Russia oils; Cold cream; Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper, wrote and laid; Foolscap, do. do.; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; handseemly embossed foolscap and quarto Blot ers; Visiting and large Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Desks, with lock and Key, and cover; Writing Penknives; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private," "Answered" &c.; Office Tape; Spring Tape Measures; Red and Black Ink, Copying do.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Pate au Diable, Herring and Anchovy Paste; (12) Tongues; Hams; Bacon; Berkley and Pine apple Chutney, &c. &c.; very superior Cuddy Black in tin.

WINES AND LIQUORS of every description, and unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

2d July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE & Co. Calcutta**; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Hongkong, viz:

- Choice assorted pickles, 1 dozen cases,
- Bengal Club Chutnies,
- Essence of Chillies,
- Curry paste,
- Curry powder,
- Tampr sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
- Milk punch,
- Lime juice,
- Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
- Chilli vinegar, in pints
- Plain vinegar, in quarts,
- Beef Soup in 3 lb and 1 lb tins,
- Veal Broth, do. do.
- Mutton do. do. do.
- Dried herbs

Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each,

Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,

Do Spiced collared beef, in tin cans,

Do, packed in hogsheads &c. &c. &c.

HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Apply to
Or the Brig Governor Finlay, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta Beer in bottle \$4 per dozen, at Falcon
Hodgson's Beer in Wood
Elliot's and Taylor's Pale Ale \$30 per Hhd.
do. do. Stout \$20 do.
Port wine \$8 to 10 per dozen
Sherry \$6 to 12 do.
Claret \$5 do.
Hock \$4 do.
Pale Brand \$3 do.
Champagne one dozen cases \$16 do.
Manila Cigars in Boxes and half Boxes \$4 & 4a.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st April, 1841.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED the following
Articles in the original packages, just landed ex
Schooner

- 5 cases Brick Cheeses conge. 5 dozen each.
- 20 do. Cheddars do. 8 cheese each.
- 4 do. Extra dried Bacon do. 4 sides each.
- 2 do. Spiced Bacon do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
- 2 do. Terres Hans.
- 100 Kgs. Butter do. 25 lbs each.

A large assortment of Sauces consisting of Duke of
Gloucester, Noispareil, Matellote, Sicilian, Ragout,
Combinet, Steak Sauces, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
Macao, 15th Feby. 1841.

FOR SALE.
VERY superior Blue and Black Cloth;—also a
few pieces Camlets; apply to
HOOKER & LANE.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 in. Bleached Canvas Box 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck,
White Drill.

FOR SALE
by **HOOKER & LANE.**
just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HADDOCK, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHINBALLED HERRINGS,
YARROW BLOTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES; HAM,
CHEESE, COFFEE, WAX CANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions;
and all other Groceries, and SHIP CHANDLERY STORES
on moderate terms.

LOST.
A thick marked "Mr. Monk Gurnsey" having
been lost at Macao, it is requested that should the
undelivered Navy Bill, therein contained be pre-
sented for payment, notice may be given to the under-
signed.

Date of bill June 1, 1841 for \$25. S. 84 in favor of
H. King, mate H. M. S. Wellesley.
Macao, 23 July 1841.

HOOKER & LANE.

LOST.
An order for (4) four chests of BROAD MERRIMAN
bills drawn on the 15th instant on the *Sydney Khan*
has been lost this morning; the public are therefore
cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties con-
cerned request that should the order be met with, its
sale or realization be prevented, and information given
at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 20th May, 1841.

NOTICE.—PUBLISHED for Sale at the Canton Press
Office. "The interesting recitment of Miss Kenou
Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact;
translated from the Original by Scots. Is one volume,
on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office: A NAR-
RATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE in a
letter from Mrs. Anne Noble to a friend; second
Edition price 50 cents.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press,
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three..... \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

From the Hongkong Gazette 15th July:
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the government, HENRY
HOLGATE, esq., will act for the present, on behalf
of ALEXANDER ANDERSON, esq., a colonial sur-
geon on this establishment.

By order. J. ROSE, M.D.,
acting Secretary and Treasurer, &c.
July 14th, 1841.

Proclamation to the people of Canton.
Elliot, &c. &c. calling to mind; that the trou-
bles in which the people have recently been in-
volved were brought on by the want of faithful ob-
servance, on the part of the High officers, of their
public sworn assurances, has now to make known
to all the people the exact state of the case as re-
gards the disturbances that have lately taken place
at Canton.

In the first place, the main cause has been the
utterly disgraceful perfidy of the high officers,
and the inconceivable outrage of proclaiming
public rewards, for the heads of British officers
and people; thus giving rise to angry feelings,
particularly amongst the uneducated, on the side
of the British: Nor can the terribly cruel and
degrading treatment of the English prisoners at
Ningpo (amongst whom was a woman) be passed
over; by it was caused the loss of several lives,
and the recollection of it naturally exasperates
the feelings of all the foreign people. Under
these, and other such circumstances, it cannot be
a matter of surprise, that the best efforts of the
British officers have been unequal to prevent
some isolated cases of disorder.

What has been stated about the English sold-
iers going about plundering, seizing provisions,
and ravishing the women, Elliot declares to be
wholly grounded on false information. Need the
people be reminded, that the British forces have
been on the coast nearly one year, sparing the
trade, the towns and villages; and paying large
prices for all they have consumed? Or have the
people of the country, amongst whom the British
Forces have been living, failed to understand the
difference between their practices, and those of
the troops of the Empire? The British Troops
are kind to the people and pay just prices; the
native soldiers ill treat and extort money from
them. All this is notorious.

It may also be remembered, how, in the time of
Commissioner Lin, the Honorable officers re-
ceived rewards for secretly attacking and mu-
tilating innocent Englishmen. And it is also fit
to observe that on the very night of the landing
of the force at Tangpo; an unfortunate and
unarmed man was decapitated close to the British
lines.

It is well known that on the morning of the 22d
ult., a disgraceful rabble headed by the troops
burst into the factories, searching for merchants
and innocent people, living there under the so-
lemn protection of the government. And Elliot
is well aware that the Chinese officers took a con-
spicuous part in this scene of outrage and plunder;
Then let the treatment of some unfortunate Amer-
icans, seized by the officers upon that occa-
sion, be considered: already severely wounded,
they were heavily chained and mercilessly beat by
the soldiers with their arms. These wretched
people were then taken before the provincial judge
and this unworthy dignity, forgetting all the
principles of humanity and justice, treated them
as if they had been felons, instead of being victims
to the injustice of the high commissioners. Some
of them were even killed! And is it to be believed,

that a great nation will suffer this perfidy and
outrage without vindication?

Let it be considered, (supposing the fortune of
war had turned against Elliot and the whole Brit-
ish community,) what would have been their fate?
What on the other hand has been the treatment
of the Chinese soldiers taken with arms in their
hands by the British forces? More than 3,000 have
been released and restored to their families; not
a single person, who had fallen into the hands of
the British has been injured; but many hundreds
have been succoured, and have had their wounds
cured.

Elliot declares now on the part of the high mi-
litary officers of his nation, and on his own, that
the utmost vigilance will be used to prevent dis-
orders by their camp followers. But it will be im-
possible to effect any useful results in this respect,
if the high officers do not at once abandon prac-
tices of secret seizure.

There can be no peace between the two nations;
until the Emperor and the great officers are gov-
erned by the principles of truth and justice. And
Elliot is sorry to observe that the character of
the Imperial court, which has stood high in the
estimation of the Western Nations, has suffered
deeply from the violence and perfidy that have
stained the three last years of His Imperial Ma-
jesty's reign. He hopes that such measures will
be taken as shall restore that character, and make
it yet respected throughout the world.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Macao, 18th June, 1841.

(The letter from Heerjeebhoy Rustumjee Esq.
to which the following replies, we published in our
last Ed. C. P.)

Macao, 23th June, 1841:

Sir,
I have the honor to lay before you a copy of a
letter addressed to me by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Rus-
tumjee of this place.

In calling your attention to the very liberal
donation of \$12,000 which that gentleman has
made for the support of a Hospital for British and
other foreign Seamen left destitute on these shores,
it will not be inappropriate if I also submit to
you a brief statement of the circumstances under
which the hospital now established here has been
from its first commencement sustained.

This Institution was first set on foot by Mr.
Colledge and myself in the summer of 1835, pri-
marily with a view to the accommodation of such
British subjects as we might be called to attend
upon as Surgeons on the Establishment of the Su-
perintendents; and in the second place, for the
purpose of affording relief to numerous foreign
seamen of every country, from time to time left
destitute in China.

The principle on which the Hospital was insti-
tuted being that of affording board and lodging
on such terms as seamen might afford to pay for
if needful, out of their wages; and to deny relief
to none who should require it, whether able to
pay or otherwise, giving medical attendance to
all gratuitously, it will be perceived, that only in
those times when the House might be constantly
full of the former class of patients, could the ex-
penses incurred be in any degree met by the in-
come. Considerable losses were therefore at times
suffered: but the importance of the institution
induced Mr. Colledge and myself to persevere,
both when jointly maintaining it, and also after-
wards, when, but one surgeon being attached to
the Superintendent's Establishment, the burden
was thrown upon one alone.

In 1839, the loss incurred by me had been such
that I deemed it right, in order that the insti-
tution might not fall to the ground, to seek tempo-
rary pecuniary support for it from the foreign
mercantile community in China, and I was thus
enabled to continue it. But it has still had to
meet, at times, like difficulties; and it is in order
to furnish more constant assistance to it, that the
present donation has been made.

You will observe that Mr. H. Rustumjee's do-
nation of \$12,000 is placed in the hands of Mr.
Matheson, Mr. Morrison, and myself, as Trustees
with authority to appropriate the whole amount
to forming a Hospital for foreign seamen at
Hongkong, or any other British settlement on the
coasts of China, should such a step be deemed
advisable. The government of Hongkong will

perhaps see it right, therefore, to make some arrangements with a view to this object.

I may further remark, that, Macao not being the regular station of the shipping, only such cases as a sent for treatment on shore are of too severe a character to be kept on board ship, and from this circumstance, it has frequently occurred owing to the funds not being sufficient to put the institution into a perfectly efficient condition as to hospital assistance, that but for the aid I have received from Mr. Cox, and latterly from Mr. Young, in practising among the mercantile community, I should have been unable to give to all the patients the needful measure of attendance. You will the more readily perceive this, when I add, that the average daily number in the hospital during the past six months has been 85, besides between 15 and 20 daily out-door patients; and there can be no doubt that at Hongkong, where a large fleet of shipping will be always collected, this number will be greatly increased.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) ALEX. ANDERSON,
Acting Surgeon.

To Capt. CHAS ELLIOT,
H. M. Chief Superintendent &c.

Extract.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

"Having reference to your letter of the 25th June, last, covering an inclosure from Mr. Heerjeebhoy Rastumjee, I have to request you will inform that Gentleman, that his munificent donation has been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, in the hope that some assistance may be authorized towards the furtherance of this excellent charity."

Heerjeebhoy Rastumjee will not require thanks, or the expression of approbation in any quarter whatever, but I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of saying, that it has rarely happened to the ears of a nobler act of individual generosity, founded upon better motives, or devoted to more useful purposes than this of his."

I have the honor, &c., &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

Charged with the Government of the Island of Hongkong. To ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esq.
Acting Surgeon, &c., &c.

Half-monthly Prices of Provisions at Hongkong.

2 of	12	cents per catty.
Bullock's Head	80	cents each.
Heart and Tongue	20	"
Pork	15	cents per catty
Geese	12	cents; Ducks, 13
Fowl	15	"
Fresh Fish, large size	14	"
" middling	10	"
" small	4	"
Salt Fish, large	12	"
" middling	10	"
" small	6	"
Oysters (without shell)	16	"
Sugar, fine 7 cents; coarse, 6		"
Rice, best quality 34 cts.; inferior, 24		"
Flour, fine, 8 cts.; inferior, 6		"
Fruit, as watermelons, lychees, whimpies, &c. 4 cents.		"
Vegetables	3	"
Pumpkins and sweet potatoes	3	"
Oil	10	"

W. CAINE, Capt. Chief Magistrate.

7th July, 1841.

O'ERLAND MAIL.

Latest English News of 5th May.

HOUSE OF LORDS—April 5th.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Rum Duties Bill.

29th.—CHINA.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH presented a petition signed by all the principal inhabitants of Bombay, complaining of the state of commerce in that district since the interruption of our trade with China, and praying that effectual means might be taken towards the restoration of our commerce and trade.

Lord ALBINGTON said that Her Majesty's Government had received information sufficient for them to act upon, without waiting for further information of a more official character. He wished to know whether any further information had been received from the preliminary articles, which had been agreed upon between the commissioners and the Chinese authorities.

Vicount MELBOURNE replied that Her Majesty's Government were not in possession of later intelligence than that which had already been presented to the public.

Upon the subject of the intention Government be apprehended that he should not be required to state anything further.

The Duke of WELLINGTON wished to correct a misstatement which appeared in the petition.—It was there represented that the British were expelled from their possessions in China in May, whereas in point of fact, it had taken place in March preceding. He had said in 1837, that the conduct of Government was reprehensible, in endeavoring to carry on hostilities with a small force, and he was of opinion that much of the evil resulting from the position of affairs between this country and China was owing to that source.

Earl STANHOPE thought that the noble Duke was wrong in his chronology, as he believed it was not until many weeks after March that the expulsion took place; however, that fact might be, the petition could not be received because it had no names attached to the first sheet.

On inspecting the petition, it was found to be as the noble Earl had stated, consequently it was withdrawn.

28th.—CHINA TRADE.—Mr. CRAWFORD presented a petition from Bombay, lamenting the interruption of our trade with China, and praying the House to take into its serious consideration the means best calculated to effect a renewal of that trade, and to place our commercial relations with the Chinese empire upon a firm and permanent footing.

30th.—Mr. CRAWFORD said he had given notice of his intention to move that the petition of Europeans and native merchants resident at Bombay, relative to the China trade, be printed with the votes. He understood that the last advices received by the Government did not come down to so late a date as those received by private individuals, and as the discussion would be premature before the next arrival, he should postpone his motion until after that period.

It is not yet determined whether Sir William Parker proceeds to his East India command overland by the next mail, or in his flag-ship, the Cape. The gallant Admiral's course will probably depend on the tenor of the next despatches, and the view which the Government adopts of the convention agreed on between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese Commissioner.

From a return moved for by Mr. Herries, it appears that the total sum which had been expended by the East India Company, on account of the expedition against China, to be repaid by Her Majesty's Government at the latest period for which the same can be ascertained, was £25,254 7s. 6d., of which £50,000 have already been paid.

UNITED STATES.—The steam-ship *British Queen* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 28th ult. With regard to Mr. Leod the publication was perfectly tranquil.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.—The most important news brought by the *British Queen* is the intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, General HARRISON, who died at Washington on the morning of the 4th ult. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of pleurisy, together with a violent and prostrating diarrhoea which baffled the skill of the eminent medical talent which had gathered round his couch, in the vain hope of prolonging his life. He was in the 69th year of his age. He died within one month of his inauguration, and is the first President who has died in office. On the 5th ult. the public were admitted to view the remains of the late President. His corpse was placed in a leaden coffin, with a roofed lid, and a glass cover over it, the lead coffin enclosed in a mahogany one, having also a roofed lid. The whole was covered with a black velvet pall, trimmed with silver lace. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the 7th, from the President's house, and the corpse was deposited in the Congressional Cemetery. The order of procession was very imposing. The procession extended over two miles of space, and was the longest ever witnessed in Washington.

Mr. Tyler, the Vice President, had, according to the constitution, succeeded to the presidency on the death of General Harrison. He arrived at Washington on the morning of the 6th ult. On the same day he had an interview with the heads of the departments, and made known his wish that they would continue to fill the offices they had held under General Harrison: he stated also, it is reported, his intention to carry out all the deceased President's measures. The President then took and subscribed the oath of office, and on the 8th, issued an address to the people of the United States, setting forth the principles and policy he proposed for his official guides. It is not thought that the unexpected change of the executive will cause any material variation in the policy of the Government.

The late President was the direct descendant of the Parliamentary General Harrison, whose family emigrated to the Restoration. His father signed the declaration of American independence on the 4th July, 1776, and during the revolution was Governor of Virginia. The General himself was Governor of Indiana, a member of the representative body, a senator, Minister to Colombia, commander of the western army in the war with England, and was conqueror at the battle of Tippecanoe over the confederated Indian army under Tecumseh.

DIED.—Dr. Carr, Bishop of Worcester; Ad-

miral Sir Laurence William Halsey, G. C. B.

The Lord Chancellor has introduced a bill for abolishing the privileges of Peerage in cases of Felony. The United States Bank Committee has published a report showing a loss of \$9,000,000 out of a Capital of \$1,000,000; but the assets which represent the difference between those sum are evidently of a description which render its realization doubtful. M. H. K. Lindsay is a candidate for the representation of the borough of Sandwich.

Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to move for a Committee of the whole house to consider the question of the Corn-laws.

Ministers have in one week been in two minorities, the one of 14 and the other of 21, on clauses in the Irish Registration bill.

Died on board the Malabar, Lieut. George Davis, of the 8th Royal Irish.

March 10th, at Sea Colonel Stephen Reid, Bengal army.

May 4th N. B. Edmonstone Esq., a Director of the E. J. C.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

From the Atlas, 10th April.

The news from China, which we publish to-day, is most important, but we cannot yet add, most satisfactory. On the contrary, every step taken appears to strengthen the general conviction that this expedition has been entrusted to incompetent men.

An attack has been made upon the forts at the entrance of the Canton river, and they were captured at once, and, upon our side, with very inconsiderable loss. This first act of energy brought the Chinese authorities at once to terms, and Captain Elliot seems to have accepted the offer made to him with an ignorance of which the Chinese well knew how to take advantage.

The terms offered and accepted are the cessation of the island of Hong-Kong, an indemnity of six millions of dollars, payable in six years, the establishment of direct diplomatic relations with England and China, and the re-opening of the Chinese trade at an early fixed date—four stipulations clogged with reservations affording abundant subject for future protracted negotiations, and which even if they were not so clogged, would be utterly inadequate to the expectations or the just claims of this country.

The cession of the island is clogged with some such vaguely worded reservation of the Chinese sovereignty over it, under the name of collecting the duties of the empire upon the commerce carried on there—the indemnity of six millions of dollars, deferred for six years, is nothing less than an abandonment on those British subjects whose losses were the cause of the quarrel, and whose indemnity was the avowed object of the expedition—the establishment of "direct official intercourse," and the re-opening of the trade, are stipulations which, in the general terms in which they are expressed, may mean nothing at all when read with the gloss of the concluding paragraph that "details remain matter of negotiation"—the whole document wears upon the face of it the character of a delusive promise intended to suspend an impending danger, and, as possibly so called, that it may be easily escaped from when that danger is passed.

The first observation suggested by reading this news is—why was this result so long in accomplishment? If a few broadsides and a few flights of rockets could accomplish this in a few hours, why was the Walcheren-like expedition to Chusan ever undertaken, and why have so many of our brave fellows been left upon that pestilent beach? These are questions which, so far as we can see, admit of no satisfactory answer. If they could be answered, we would ask again why, if so much could be obtained so easily, was not more obtained? If terms which to England are disgraceful, because they do not equal her losses and her wrongs, were offered almost as soon as the smoke from the first British broadside had blown away, how will the wretched blunders which conducted this expedition convince us that as few more broadsides and another flight of rockets would not have extorted from the panic-stricken barbarians terms which would do justice to our plundered merchants, and satisfy the outraged honor of our country?

If, within a few hours after the negotiations were placed in the hands of Sir Gordon Buxton, whose protocols were cannon balls, the Chinese proposed terms, why did Captain Elliot immediately suspend hostilities and resume to himself the conduct of the negotiations?

Upon this subject we must speak out. The nepotism of the First Lord of the Admiralty has first to England the fairest opportunity she ever enjoyed of extending her commerce and fortifying her Eastern possessions. Had the expedition been successful to the utmost, the country would still have seen with great disapprobation that Capt. Elliot, a name but little heard of in our naval annals, were at its head—when Englishmen see that it has been miserably mismanaged, that more British soldiers have died ignominiously under the maim of an island swamp than would have sufficed to plant the English standard in the enemy's capital—and when they also hear it whispered that incapacity has, of course, rather than high

talent, been associated with the name of ELLIOT, honest indignation is aroused, and is felt, and, perhaps, expressed most frankly by those who are the staunchest and not the feeblest of the supporters of a government usually able, patriotic, and honest.

NATIVES would have been the man for this expedition. A man who would have written out his terms and kept his rockets flying till they were granted should have been the leader of this squadron. But we need not insist upon particular names. There are hundreds of straightforward British seamen who would have concluded the whole business, and concluded it well, without the loss of fifty English lives. Scarcely a man in the British navy could have failed to do so—except these ELLIOTS.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.—The Market was not so much influenced by the news from China as had been expected. During the month only a limited business was done, and prices have remained nearly stationary.

RAW SUGAR.—Since our last the prices of Bengal and China have continued exceedingly languid. Importations, 500 bales of China and 700 bales Bengal; deliveries a third less than previous month. Prices—Bengal, Baulah, 10s 6d to 13s; Commercially, 13s to 19s; Comm-bazar, ord. 12s to 15s; ditto, sup. 16s to 18s; Perilopore, ord. 12s 6d to 15s; ditto, sup. 17s to 19s; Onnates, ord. 12s to 15s; ditto, sup. 16s to 18s; Hurripant, 11s to 19s; Jungpore, 11s 6d to 18s; Malda, 11s to 17s; Radnagore, ord. 11s to 13s; sup. 16s to 18s; Sarilah, ord. 11s to 15s; sup. 17s to 19s.—China Yantee 19s to 23s; Canton 22s 4d to 26s; Chin Chew, 10s to 18s 6d.

We have extracted the following paragraph from a late Edition of the *Atlas* prepared especially for overland transmission to India. It contains the latest intelligence up to 8 p. m. of Wednesday the 4th May.

"We have it on authority that Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., will succeed Captain Elliot as Commissioner in China. The temper and energy, the military and political talents, the which honorable and gallant baronet displayed in Scinde and Cutch, and throughout the whole of the very difficult affairs of the north-west of India, give promise of the most important results from this appointment. Sir Henry is distinguished both for military and political ability. Ministers are most anxious to secure his services, and there is nothing but the state of his health to cast the least doubt on his accepting the appointment. Rank, emoluments, and full powers will accompany his commission. He has had interviews with the Foreign Minister and the head of the Board of Control, and the decision will be made in a few hours."

Private letters received by the *Auckland* also state that Sir Henry Pottinger may be expected in Bombay by the next mail; in the capacity of Envoy and Minister to the Court of Peking. He will be accompanied by Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker. The *Larne* will await the arrival of their Excellencies. *Bombay Courier*, 12th June.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.
Macao, 2nd July, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

Permit me to offer you a brief detail of the circumstances relating to the lamented loss of Captain Stead, the late master of the *Protestant* *Bombay* Govt. Transport under my charge:

The *Protestant* having supplies for the Eastern Expedition, reached the Chusan Islands, from England in the middle of March last, in pursuance of Admiralty orders, and under the supposition that these Islands were in the hands of the English.

Anthoring off Buffaloes Nose, some fruitless attempts were made to gain information from the Chinese, but unfortunately we could not make ourselves understood, indeed, the Chinese evinced a desire to avoid us.

The transport next anchored near Ketton point off a town or village called Sing loan—She next proceeded as far as the Elephant and Trunk, on her way to the capital "Tinghee," failing however in gaining a proper anchorage, we were compelled to return and come to again off Singloan, Ketton point. In order to ascertain the position of affairs the late master Capt. Stead accompanied me in a six oared boat to "Tinghee," in the hopes of learning something of the fleet; however, on approaching the landing place off the suburb, the junk beat the gongs in a furious manner, and the vast numbers of people along the shore precluded the possibility of landing as at first intended in hopes of gaining an interview with the authorities. We therefore returned to the ship, traversing the inner and outer

harbors, going back a different route, to fully satisfy ourselves as to the probability of any English vessel being anchored in the vicinity.

The ship was under the necessity of completing her water before proceeding to "Macao," the weather was very unsettled, and in rafting off the casks the raft frequently broke adrift, and several casks were lost. Capt. Stead, who constantly attended and was most indefatigable in the duty, was on one occasion driven to seaward, and remaining by the raft did not reach the ship until 12 o'clock at night.

Having completed our water on the morning of the 20th March, I accompanied the master on shore to see all the water casks off. We also took our guns with the view of getting some wild duck, (with which the place abounded), in the vicinity of the watering party.

The Capt. left me immediately on landing (accompanied by one of the ordinary seamen, John Connor,) with the intention of procuring some vegetables for the crew, then much afflicted with scurvy. In about an hour after landing I was alarmed by dreadful cries and yelling of the Chinese, and under the impression that all was not right, I hastened with my gun, accompanied by a stout lad William Cunningham, in the direction of the noise. After a smart run we came just in time to rescue Connor who was on the point of being captured or killed by six or seven Chinese, the poor fellow was exhausted, and had not got more than two or three hundred yards from the wood where poor Stead was attacked.

Connor informed me that the Capt. had been murdered, whilst occupied in treating one of the head people of the village to some bunsuit, grog, etc. This man kept the Capt. engaged, whilst others surrounded and seized him behind; the Chinese were armed with short swords and billhooks for cutting wood; the attack was made in a copse or wood close by; there appeared to be at least a hundred Chinese. Seeing the hopelessness of contending against such numbers, the three of us retired to the boat, walking deliberately, the Chinese did not attempt to approach or molest as Cunningham carried my duck gun, whilst I was furnished with a double barrel.

On relanding from the ship, with a party of twenty men, well armed, the people had deserted the town. The Captain had also been removed, the spot where he was attacked bore evident marks of a violent resistance with a vast quantity of blood.

Two of the Chinese who approached near to watch our proceedings were shot, one of them in an attempt to escape after capture; three of the houses in the town were likewise burnt by the sailors. On taking our final departure from Singloan on the 21st March, ten Mandarin boats with about 300 men, placed themselves in a position for boarding the ship: these we speedily dispersed with a broadside of grape and canister, their boats were thrown into great confusion, and must have suffered severely, as they were not more than 200 yards distant when the broadside was fired.

Many of the Chinese had visited the ship and poor Stead had been extremely kind to them; giving wine and other refreshments, which they always refused until he partook of them first—some of the best dressed Chinese appeared particularly so; as to number of men, and armament of the ship—Thinking them spies, I discontinued their coming on board.

Captain Stead was a healthy, active man; about 35 years of age; a first rate seaman, and decidedly one of the most intelligent persons I have met with—the "Nautical Magazine" is also indebted to Captain Stead for some valuable communications—

Captain Stead leaves a widow and three young children, who are so far as I can ascertain wholly unprovided for, to deplore his loss.

With every apology for troubling you at such length.

Yours, my dear sir
very truly,

R. B. CRAWFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Having kept an exact Register of the fall and rise of the Barometer during the Typhoon of yesterday, I send you an account of the same, thinking it may be interesting to your readers, especially those distant.—At 6 a. m. (81st) Bar. 29.60 heavy swell rolling in. Wind N. W., with every indication of an approaching Typhoon. At 6 a. m. B. 29.55—4 to 9 B. 29.52, heavy continued rain, and

blowing hard; 9 o'clock B. 29.50, wind increasing; 4 past 9 B. 29.43. 10 o'clock B. 29.38; 4 past 10 B. 29.34. 11 B. 29.26; 4 past 11 B. 29.20, rain rising, and breaking over the Praya Grande, in large bodies of water, wind still at N. W. At noon B. 29.17 wind and sea much increased; 4 past 12 p. m. B. 29.12; at 1 p. m. B. 29.6 wind much increased; 4 past 1 B. 29.4, wind veering more to the North, and increasing in violence; At 2 p. m. B. 29.2; 4 past 2 B. 29.3, wind coming more to N. E. and blowing a heavy Typhoon, tremendous sea breaking over the Praya Grande; at 3 B. 29.6, wind N. E. and approaching E. heavy Typhoon; 4 past 3 B. 29.12, wind about due E. and blowing in furious gusts; At 4 B. 29.17, wind still about E., rather moderating the at times blowing furiously; 4 past 4 B. 29.21 much the same weather, wind veering to the Southward of E.; 5 B. 29.27, wind much increased within this half hour, blowing in awful gusts without intermission; 4 past 5 B. 29.32 weather a degree more moderate; 6 p. m. B. 29.24, still blows hard at times, with very heavy rain, but gale evidently broken; At 9 p. m. Bar. 29.50, now blowing rather harder, than the usual strong easterly gale, often experienced here—but Typhoon quite broken up. I have only to add that my Barometer is an excellent Dollond's and may be depended on as coinciding with all good ones.

I remain yours,
OBSERVER.

Macao, 22nd July, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 24th July, 1841.

By the *Good Success*, from Bombay 13th June, we have received Bombay papers to the 12th, and the *London Mail* of 4th May, the May Mail having been brought to Bombay by the Steamer *Lord Auckland* on the 6th June. The political intelligence from England is not of very great interest. The eastern question it was supposed, was at length approaching its final settlement. The trial of Mr. McLeod was probably not to take place before Oct. General Harrison, as will be seen from our extracts, died at Washington in the 69th year of his age. Mr. Tyler, the Vice-President, succeeds to the Office of President.

The Chuenpee treaty had reached England, and had produced, as might have been expected, the greatest dissatisfaction, on the very just grounds that, not one of the great objects of the Expedition had thereby been obtained. Want of room obliges us to postpone the publication of several letters addressed to Lord Palmerston by the East India and China association and by several Chambers of Commerce of different towns, all strongly expressing their disappointment at the Treaty. Ministers of course were silent on the subject, and a deputation of merchants consisting of Messrs W. Crawford, Horsley Palmer, W. Jardine, Jamieson and Milligan, waited on Lord Palmerston, to know whether he could give them any information beyond that contained in Capt. Elliot's public Notice of 20th January, but received an evasive answer. The deputation then informed Lord Palmerston on the behalf of the British Public interested in the trade of China in England, Bombay, Calcutta and China, that Capt. Elliot had entirely lost their confidence as having in their judgment shown himself quite unequal to the high and responsible duties with which he was charged. In the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne when questioned on the China Affairs, said that the Government despatches had not been received, probably owing to their having been sent by Sea instead of overland. To such poor subterfuges was the Premier obliged to have recourse to avoid an unpleasant subject, for the despatches had been received by Government and by the overland route, the *Enterprise* having been specially sent for the purpose of taking them to Calcutta. It is however generally said that the Ministry share the disappointment so generally felt, and that Sir Henry Pottinger has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, and that that distinguished officer would leave England for China by the June mail, and should he come on from Bombay in a Steamer, we may expect his arrival in another week. Admiral Sir W. Parker would also proceed to Bombay by the same mail.

The kindness of a friend enables us to lay before our readers a memorial from Yukeen to the Emperor.

(SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

gave themselves up to the business of supplying the foreigners without the slightest dread about the matter, for the mandarins having put on no prohibition, the people thought that they were doing no wrong! And thus affairs went on till the arrival of the new Foo yuen. Law yun ko, who strictly forbade such intercourse, and then they gradually began to retrace their steps.*

Thus then they were the stupid poor people dwelling along the sea-coast who supplied the English rebels with necessaries, and even they had an example shown them to do so;—the merchant ships and fishing vessels had really nothing whatever to do in the matter. Moreover, the owners of these merchant vessels are people of solidity and have some property at stake; some of these vessels with their cargoes are worth several thousands of taels, and many more are worth several tens of thousands of taels of silver. The district mandarins give them a stamped chop or pass; when they arrive at any place, it is therein stated; when they sail, they have an appointed port to go to; the mandarins, soldiers, and police-runners along the coast have all their ears and eyes about them, they are ever on the qui vive; if these vessels were carrying necessaries to the foreigners, impossible would it be to conceal it from or deceive them! This would cause the mandarins and their followers to squeeze and extort as the price of their connivance, and the profit they obtained from one party would not pay the bribes required by the other party; therefore the most of them have the good sense to keep well while they are well.

And touching the fishing vessels, tho' the owners of these may be poor people, yet they leave in the morning and return at night, by regulation, they have a specific point which they set out from and which they come back to! There is a petty mandarin duly appointed to search and examine them, and as they are but small craft, it can be seen at a single glance if they have anything on board prohibited or not. And further, last year it was the native merchant ships that assisted the Imperial troops to beat back the foreign ships of war from Cha poo. It was the merchant ships of the two provinces of Krang soo and Che keang that carried over the troops intended to slaughter the English rebels. It was the fishing boats that spied for us and brought all information about the affairs of the foreigners and rescued the unfortunate natives of Ting hae. It was the fishing boats that aided us to prepare all manner of combustibles, whereby to attack the foreign ships by fire!†† and it is at this moment the fishing boats that regularly carry the grain and the pay for the Imperial troops now in garrison at Ting hae;—thus then the trading junks and the fishing boats are what we must of necessity employ, and there is no principle of reason by which their access may be stopped or their means of livelihood cut off.

But granting that there are trading junks which, setting the laws at defiance, still hold illegal communication with the foreigners and continue to supply them with provisions,—these must anchor off the small uninhabited islands, or the out-of-the-way nooks and corners where the footsteps of the Authorities never reach; they cannot possibly enter

the regularly appointed trading places and harbours before the eyes of all men,—thus, if the proposal suddenly to close our ports were to be put into effect, we should only be throwing obstacles in the way of the fair trading merchantmen and the well disposed fishermen, while we should be as far as ever from finding a clue by which to put a stop to the illegality of supplying the foreigners with provisions!

I find that our fishermen devote themselves exclusively to their occupation of taking fish and mending their nets; they are most actively employed during the whole year and even then they can hardly get food to put in their mouths with all their exertions; and there are many among them who in their whole life time never saw such a thing as a silver dollar! If these people were to carry provisions to the foreign banditti, it could only be with the prospect of making a large profit by doing so, and what they would really gain by such transactions would be small indeed! If we therefore by promising them handsome rewards could awaken their cupidity, we might thus turn them to very good account, for they would most certainly never throw away the chance of obtaining inexhaustible riches, for the paltry sums to be scraped up by clandestinely supplying the foreigners with necessities!

Acting upon this principle your slave after his arrival at Che keang published and circulated a Proclamation (see Canton Press of 19th June, 1841) offering certain specific rewards for capturing alive, or slaughtering the foreign robbers—and instigating every class of people from the highest to the lowest to join heart and hand in the good work.—If there were any who clandestinely supplied the foreign banditti with necessities, then were they immediately to be beheaded for holding such traitorous intercourse;—and at the same time I sought out Paot heng zai and the others who last year captured the false foreign Mandarins ANWUWAK and DUWAK, and had them handsomely rewarded on the spot;—thus for the last month and more the disposition of the Tinghae people has been exceedingly favorable, their spirits are up and they are overflowing with a desire to show their mettle.

In fine I have collected from all parts a great many riff raff whom I have stationed at out-of-the-way places and little islands off the coast; these are instructed to go on board the foreign ships, either under the pretence that they have got fish to sell, or that they want to buy Opium, and they are to spy out the best plan by which they may get the foreigners ensnared and captured.†† By this system of extending the rewards to all classes, the Imperial troops will feel ashamed to be on idle in courage and activity, they will therefore fight with the keenest animosity; and in fine, this being the time when we must of necessity make use of all our vessels and all our people, the proposals of the gallant Foo too tung to close the ports is quite impracticable and needs not further to be discussed.

Regarding the subject of "native traitors", those who, properly speaking, belong to the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang are very few indeed. And those that are from Canton and Hokien, are yet born the children of YOUR SACRED MAJESTY! Perhaps thro' desire of gain, perhaps pressed by want they have entered the service of the rebels! But both these suppositions admit of palliation, and the door of repentance may still be left open to them! If they can indeed assist in killing the robbers let them be praised and rewarded on the same footing as Your Majesty's well-behaved subjects. Those who are sensible of their crime, who fear the punishment, and who voluntarily give themselves up, let them only be required to give some proofs of their sincerity, and get some person or persons to become security for them when they should be let freely go and absolved from all further consequences on account of their previous conduct. But those who know well what they are about and contentedly follow the rebels, plans must be laid and money must be paid to have them seized and brought to trial, when their heads will be struck off and exposed on the sea-beach in terror; their property will be confiscated and their crime laid at the door of their families and relations, in order to reform men's hearts, and strikingly manifest the LAWS OF THE LAND!‡‡ If however we proceed on one broad prin-

ciple of seizing instantly, the whole of the "native traitors", not only would this be blocking up the road of self renovation to them, but we should thereby confirm them in their intention to follow the fortunes of the rebels; and not only would the search (in the manner proposed) be like murling fish thro' the ocean, but I fear that it would likewise give vent to a great deal of malignity; mutual recriminations, false accusations would be the consequence, whereby numbers of innocent people would be involved, and this is by no means proper.

Your slave in one word takes this stupid view of the question—the supplies to foreigners must be interdicted but the ports must on no account be closed; native traitors must be searched after and apprehended, but there must be method and discrimination in setting about it. I have communicated with the Fooyuen Law Yun Ko upon the subject, and finding that he takes much the same view of matters as myself, right it is that I obey the IMPERIAL decree in memorialising YOUR MAJESTY on the subject. Moreover, at the present moment Tinghae in Che keang has been recovered, and the foreign ships have all fled away, therefore the circumstances of the case now, are widely different to what they were previously. §§ Your slave dares not in the slightest degree to prostrate or throw obstacles in the way of public business, but as his duty bound submits his real opinions to YOUR MAJESTY in the foregoing statement.

A most respectful ANNOUNCEMENT.

(Transcribed and enrolled by IMPERIAL ORDER.)

Mess greater old pass lateh.

PROCLAMATION.

LEARD, Chief Magistrate of the Nanhai district (vulgo the Namshap), having duly received the commands of His Excellency KE KUNG, Guardian of the heap apparent, a president of the board of war, and Viceroy of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, hereby copies out and makes public the following PROCLAMATION, that all concerned may know and understand.

WHEREAS, having reverently received a merciful Edict from the GREAT EMPEROR permitting the English to carry on commercial relations on the same footing as other foreigners, ye, the conquering soldiers of the different provinces, will as soon as the Imperially appointed Great Rebel-quelling General and Colleagues have arranged their military plans, proceed by land in triumphant procession to return to your encampments and rejoin the ranks. As our victorious legions pass thro' the different parts of the country, they ought to behave themselves mildly and peaceably; I will not permit the slightest attempt at disturbance! And now much I now address this PROCLAMATION to all soldiers of the Imperial army now returning in triumph to their homes, no matter what province they belong to, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Ye must reverently obey and submit yourselves to the LAW! day and night ye must comport yourselves peaceably, and hurry on your march as speedily as practicable! Ye must not presume on your power to wrest from the people so much as a single straw, or a bit of wood; neither may you linger by the way-side, thereby giving rise to disturbance! If you dare to disobey, then shall you strideways be punished according to the ARTICLES OF WAR! Assuredly no mercy whatever will be shown you! As for the Mandarins in charge, if they do not vigorously exert themselves to restrain their men, they will also be involved in the gravest penalties! Tremble heret! A SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

Taoukwang 21st year, 5th moon 16th day,

Canton, 7th July, 1841.

place in the case of Foo TUNG PONG, alias Pao KANG, the unfortunate Comrade who was carried off Chuen while in the employ of the British Commissariat. He was beheaded or cut in pieces at Che keang, and his father and mother, brothers, sisters, wife and children have either perished here in prison or on the place of execution; while we, with all our promises of "British honor" and "British protection" scarce lifted so much as a finger to save them! This does not look like the way to attach the "native traitors" to our service!

§§ It would appear from this that HALLING, when he memorialized the Emperor to close the ports &c. &c. was not aware that we had already given back Tinghae.

¶¶ When ELEPOO carried on his pacific system at Chinhae, a number of pedlars (they were certainly not worthy of the name of merchants) came over and squatted down in the empty shops of our English City of Tinghae. There they sold their gew-gaws and many of them no doubt turned their penny to good account. On the arrival of the new Fooyuen at his post, we saw several of them packing up as if preparing to start. We asked the reason, and they all said, "that having finished their business they were going back again." We were aware of LAW's prohibitions, and a rain asked if they had nothing to do with their going away, they again (falsely) answered "no"! We met the same difficulty in getting information everywhere. One day a rather decent young fellow came blabbering to us about his father's spirit's tablet that some of our Madrassee had dishonoured in fitting up their quarters; we promised, to have it all put to rights, again if he would only bring us the latest numbers of the Peking Gazette next time he went to Ningpo (he was going and coming every week), but he declined the bargain! In fine, we spent more money there than they, their fathers, or their grand fathers ever heard of, and we came away without making one friend!

†† All this information is very useful. Last campaign we did not know whether to regard these trading junks and fishing boats as friends or as foes, but HALLING being the order of the day, we preferred to view them in the light of the former. Now, however, having learned from undoubted authority the active share they took, and took so willingly, in our meditated destruction, we shall not make the same mistake this time.

‡‡ When one remembers that it was by some of YUKEN's riff-raff that poor Capt. Stead of the "Postoffice Bombardier" was snatched and murdered, one cannot help feeling alarmed lest this successful debut may induce many others. We trust to see that unfortunate man's murder fearfully avenged ere long!

§§ We grieve to say that all this has actually taken

SUPPLEMENT

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION IN CHINA.

H. M. S. <i>Wellenley</i> 74	{	Bearing the broad Pendant of H. B. Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer.	
		Capt. Thomas Maitland,	
<i>Blenheim</i> 74	—	Captain	Herbert,
<i>Blonde</i> 44	—	"	F. Bouchier,
<i>Druid</i> 44	—	"	H. Smith,
<i>Alligator</i> 28	—	(actg.)	S. Pritchard
<i>Herald</i> 26	—	"	J. Nias,
<i>Hyacinth</i> 18	—	Commander	W. Warren,
<i>Modeste</i> 18	—	"	H. Eyres
<i>Cruiser</i> 16	—	"	Giffard,
<i>Pylades</i> 18	—	"	T. V. Anson,
<i>Columbine</i> 16	—	"	T. J. Clarke,
<i>Sulphur</i> 6	—	"	E. Belcher,
<i>Algerine</i> 10	—	Lieut.	T. S. Mosson,
<i>Starling</i> 6	—	"	H. Killett,
<i>Hebe</i> sch. 4	—	(Mate)	
<i>Rattlesnake</i> ,	—	Troop Ship,	Capt. Brodie,
H. C. S. <i>Atalanta</i>	—	Armed Steamer,	Capt. Roger,
<i>Nemesis</i>	—	do.—	Capt. Hall,
<i>Queen</i>	—	do.—	Capt. Warden,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July ARRIVED

- 17, (B.) *Prince George*, (Trapt.) Grant, Sydney.
 17, " *Barretto jr.*, (T.) Marshall, Syd. & Manila.
 18, (P.) *Corv. Magnanimo*, Capt. Andrade, Goa & Sing.
 18, " *Constitusab*, Danenberg, Goa & Sing.
 18, (B.) *John Tomkinson*, Hutchins, Singapore.
 20, (P.) *Nova Flajante*, Paiva, Lisbon Goa & Sing.
 23, " *Esperanza*, Sena, Goa & Singapore.
 23, (B.) *Good Success*, Fraser, Bombay & Sing.

July SAILED

- 20, (S.) *Ensayo*, —, Manila.

Arrived in England—April 5th, *Ann Jane*, Singapore and China; 9th, *Duen*, Manila; 10th, *Tartar*, Manila; 15th, *Lord Gederich*, Manila; 21st, *Louisa Baillie*, China.

Sailed from England,—9th, *Chusen*, for Bengal; 16th, *Zenobia*, Putman, Macao, from Liverpool; 21st, *John Bibby*, Ships, China, Liverpool; *Delhi*, Crocker, Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.

- For Bombay, *Lowjee Family*, *Wild Irish Girl*;
 For Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *City of Palaces*;
 For London, *City of Derry*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Gemini*, *Blakely*, *Albion*, *Ann Griffiths*, *John Bibby*, *Elephantia*, *Paramatta*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Grenadier*, *Anno Jane*, *Litherland*, *La Belle Alliance*, *Foam*, *Emerald Isle*.

From Calcutta,—*Sovereign*, *Bengal Packet*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Falcon*, *Mariam*, *Ernaad*.

From Bombay,—*Lady Grant*, *Caledonia*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th May via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 11th April via England. CALCUTTA, 1st June *W. Falkstone*. BOMBAY, 19th June *W. Good Success*. SINGAPORE, 13th July *W. Good Success*. JAVA, 19th June via Singapore. MANILA, 4th June.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.

Thomas Lowrie,	450 Graham,	Dent & Co.
Candahar,	650 Keir,	Macvicar & Co.
Susan,	— Mullens,	
Coromandel,	663 Ryan,	Fox Rawson & Co.
Imbs, Watson,	434 Macdonald,	Wetmore & Co.
Simon Taylor,	— Brown,	Russell & Co.
Alex. Bering,	— Hale,	

AMERICAN.

Ann Mackin,	— Vassmer,	Jardine M. & Co.
Lena,	— Davis,	Russell & Co.
Morrison,	— Benson,	Olyphant & Co.

petor, in which that functionary proves the impracticability of a proposal made by a Tartar general to close all ports, in order to prevent intercourse with foreigners. The document is full of interest as shewing the relations in which the government stands to the people, and the publication of these and similar papers cannot but add considerably to the still very limited knowledge we possess of the policy, government, habits of thought, and even manners of the Chinese.

The Portuguese Corvette, *Magnanime*, Captain Andrade, arrived here on the 18th, from Goa and Singapore, bringing passenger the Governor of Timor, likewise a detachment of Troops from Goa to reinforce the garrison of Macao.

The President Steamship from New York, which sailed for Liverpool early in March was missing, and and it was much feared that she was lost.

From a list of prices of provisions at Hongkong, published by the Magistrate there, it will be seen that the Bazar is under the surveillance of the British authorities. We think under present circumstances, the fixing by authority of prices periodically, cannot but be beneficial to all parties, and likely to prevent quarrels and cheating. The prices themselves seem to be moderate, although they are fully as high as those charged to foreigners by their Chinese servants, on which the latter are understood to make a handsome profit; but a liberal price will draw after it plentiful supplies, and we hear that the Bazar at Hongkong is well stocked with everything. The want hitherto felt of mechanics for building etc., is being supplied, a good many masons, carpenters, and others having lately gone there. Coolies are plentiful, and as many as are wanted may be had at \$5 a month.

On Wednesday last the 21st instant we experienced here a very severe typhoon; it commenced at about six o'clock in the morning, and the hurricane continued to blow until six in the evening, when fortunately it began to abate; for had its violence lasted the usual time of typhoons, we might have to give a much longer than the already long list of disasters it has caused. An "OBSERVER" has favored us with his observations of the barometer, wind, etc., and as we find them to agree very well with our own notations, we have no remarks to make on them, except that we believe them to be very correct. In this town the damage has not been very considerable; a few houses have been unroofed and the roofs of others have suffered more or less. In the inner harbour the loss has been very great, many Lorchas and Junks having been driven on shore and wrecked, not to mention the numerous small boats that were destroyed or injured. Two junks were driven on shore on the outer or sea-side of the Barrier; they were laden with piece-goods.

From Hongkong the tidings are most disastrous; the following is a list of the casualties as far as at present they are known.

H. M. S. <i>Sulphur</i> , <i>Pouang</i> , <i>Royalist</i> , late <i>Mary Gordon</i> , <i>Isabella Robertson</i> , <i>Franjee Cowasjee</i> , (capt. <i>Nassereth Shaw</i> , do.	} totally dismantled. on shore and a wreck.
Brig <i>Jane</i> , <i>Austin</i> , <i>Felima</i> , <i>Urgent</i> , <i>Pentonjee Bomanjee</i> ,	
<i>Sulimany</i> ,	lost bowsprit, & much cut up fore and aft.
<i>Helen</i> ,	lost bowsprit and all topmasts, hull much injured.
<i>Bulah</i> ,	bowprit and main topmast lost.
U. S. Brig <i>America</i> ,	lost bowsprit and mainmast, hull much cut up.
An English Ship, <i>City of Palaces</i> , <i>Aras</i> ,	lately arrived name unknown, lost all but mizen-mast, damaged aft. hull much injured.
H. M. S. <i>Wellesley</i> ,	hull injured, by ships running foul of her.
<i>Mermoid</i> ,	lost bowsprit and mizen-mast.

Many other ships besides have lost spars. The *James Leung* with a valuable cargo estimated at 70 a 30,000 & drove out of the Bay and is totally lost; crew picked up by the steamer *Queen*.

The Schooner *Rose* from the East coast, with 150,000 & of treasure has been totally lost.

H. M. S. *Starling*, the *Prince George* and *Forfarshire* missing.

In the *Typha*, where a good many ships had taken shelter, a good deal of damage has also been done:

The *John Barry*, *Agnes*, *John Tomkinson*, and *Beisy* and *Sarah* have been totally dismantled.

The *Calcutta* and several other vessels lost some of their masts and spars, and two or three schooners are lost.

The *Young Hebe* tender, which had left Macao about noon on Tuesday for Hongkong, put away her masts, and succeeded in returning to Macao on Thursday under jureymasts, with Mr. Morrison and several other passengers.

The Cutter *Louisa* with H. M. Plenipotentiaries, Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Elliot, left Macao in company with the *Young Hebe*, and up to last night, nothing having been heard of her at Hongkong as late as yesterday morning eight o'clock, fears were entertained of the loss of the vessel and her passengers. Last night, however, we are happy to say, both the Commodore and Captain Elliot, the Commodore's Secretary and servant arrived here in a Chinese boat. The Cutter *Louisa* had been wrecked on an island southwest of this, of which the name could not be ascertained. We learn that the vessel had during the gale been driven to the southward, and almost miraculously escaped many dangers, when at last the got on shore; passengers and crew saving themselves, with exception of her master, Capt. Owen, and a sailor, who were drowned. The Chinese on seeing the disaster, flocked to the island in great numbers to plunder the wreck, and by promising a large sum of money to some of them, the two Plenipotentiaries prevailed on them to take them to Macao, and two lorchas have been sent off to bring over the crew. We are heartily glad that these two officers have thus fortunately escaped the great dangers that threatened them, upon which we sincerely congratulate them.

H. M. S. *Medeia* was on her way to Hongkong, gale commenced; she rode it out in the roads without sustaining any injury; the *Lampro* Family and Port. Corvette *Magnanime* likewise rode it out in the roads without injury.

On shore at Hongkong the gale has been most disastrous: the Chief Magistrate's and Mr. Johnston's houses, and almost the whole of the Chinatown have been blown down, and the temporary buildings erected there by individuals, have shared the same fate.

Two junks from Chinchew were wrecked near where the *Louisa* was lost and the beach was covered with the dead bodies of the crews.

It is some consolation to believe that the typhoon has not extended far to the southward; the *Good Success* arrived from Bombay and Singapore yesterday, not having encountered any bad weather, we are told.

We had much pleasure last week, in stating, on the occasion of Mrs. Noble's departure for England, the large amount subscribed by her countrymen, to compensate in some manner for the losses she sustained and the cruel and barbarous treatment she was exposed to after having been taken prisoner by the Chinese. The sympathy this lady so justly met with among all ranks of her countrymen, we earnestly hope will likewise be extended to another, not less deserving of support and assistance, of which we are informed she stands much in need. We mean the widow of Capt. Stead of the *Pentonjee Bomanjee* Transport, so barbarously and treacherously murdered by the Chinese near Chinkas. This lamented officer, who lost his life by the enemy whilst in his country's service, has left a widow and three children in England, who were solely dependent upon him for support, and his death has left them in a destitute condition. Although we doubt not that Government will do something for them, yet such relief may possibly be tardy, and we hope that in this pointing out this case, some one of our humane and beneficent neighbours will circulate a subscription list for the benefit of Mrs. Stead and her children, and the call for sympathy with their affliction will, we doubt not, be liberally responded to.

Since writing the above we have been favored with a letter from Lieutenant Crawford, Transport Agent, giving the particulars of the capture and murder of Capt. Stead, of which such full particulars have not hitherto been published. The dastardly Chinese seem in this instance to have followed out the orders given them in a proclamation by YUKEN (Canton Press 19th June) and there can be no doubt that it was by order of government that Capt.

Stead was killed. We hope ere long to see his death avenged as it ought to be, and that it may serve as a warning to the Chinese, should at any other time foreigners arrive on their shores, that they, fearing the consequences, may be induced to treat them well and that they may be made to know that their treachery will not escape punishment.

Our readers will be amused on reading the Proclamation of the Governor of Kwangtung regarding the triumphant return march of the victorious celestial army. Humbug is the grand resource of the Chinese, and truth, wherever possible, is studiously avoided in their public documents. To call an army victorious which by a, to them shameful, armistice has been permitted to retire from the field, and which, although outnumbering the enemy by at least 15 to one has never once dared to meet him, is a rhodomontade, of which only Chinese can be guilty. But such lies, they cannot be called exaggerations, seem to be with them 'old customs', of which we had another proof, when after the affair at the barrier near Macao, and the total rout of their soldiers, and Mandarines, they stuck up a board at Casa Branca a village half an hour's walk from the scene of action containing in large letters the words of "COMPLAINT VICTORY, although every one who saw the board must have known the true state of the case, and must have known the board to contain a most barefaced lie!

At the recommendation of a friend, that the book was much wanted, while but few copies had come out here, we have re-published at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

THE LAW RELATING TO MERCHANT SEAMEN.—arranged chiefly for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, with a copious Index, by EDWARD WILLIAM SYMONS, Chief Clerk of the Thames Police Court.

The printing of this useful volume is now completed; it is in the bookbinder's hands, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. Price one Dollar.

TACTICS AND BRAVERY OF THE CHINESE.

Whilst reviewing the late events, we are enabled to form a tolerably good estimate of the military skill of this peculiar people.

The preparations of the Bogus forts commenced in September 1834. The defences were then considered inadequate for preventing barbarian vessels from entering the port, and the admiral therefore issued an edict, which was made a standing order, directing the garrison of Shakok and Tykok, to give immediate notice on the approach of a man of war, that he might send out boats in order to burn her before entering the Bocca Tigris. But not satisfied with a mere edict, grand preparations were made at Canton to render the walls impregnable, and for this purpose the aid of stonemasons was called in, who did indeed their best, to fit immense blocks of granite neatly together, and to present an impenetrable front to a cannon ball. Lin however thought even these fortifications too weak, and he therefore added essentially to their strength until it was considered a matter of impossibility to penetrate beyond Takok. That splendid chain drawn across the river, those rafts that upheld the same, with sundry other devices, in his opinion completely blocked up the river. Some foreigners had moreover suggested to Kwan, on his assuming the command, to fire red hot shot upon the daring barbarians. He caught the bright idea immediately, and on a certain day, a ball was heaved and put into a large piece of cannon, which had doubly been charged. Several officers were looking on, to behold the experiment, when to their great astonishment with one sudden explosion, gun and gunners disappeared, and were never more heard of. This was rather too much of the magical art, and Kwan did not desire a repetition of the same scene. Thus he vowed, prompted by sheer compassion, never to fire upon the barbarians with ignited balls, which would indeed have finished them at once. But when the crisis drew near, he bethought himself of other means for the destruction of the enemy and for this purpose had chainshot cast. On discharging this missile he was to dismant the ships, and when they afterwards were perfectly helpless, to take them with his boats. So certain was he of success, that he had a picture painted, representing a vessel, the spars of which had been carried away by this terrible engine, and the boats from the forts were hastening to take possession of the unfortunate craft. In all future

operations the whole fury of the celestial navy was spent against the masts, which unanimously were doomed to destruction. The naval heroes therefore fired high; if they could only hit the topmast and display their terror in the air, the gracious pleasure of the Great Emperor was realized. Lin, like de Wit, statesman and sailor at the same time, proposed in full council, to send the Chinese mariners on board the ships and saw off the masts at once, which he, judging from the agility of his men, considered a very easy thing. All the officers present gave thereto their full assent; but by some means or the other, the experiment was never tried, although suggested in April 1839; so that the world remains still in doubt, not about the practicability of sawing off a mast, which has been done again and again, but whether the nimble Celestials could have performed the feat, and whether John Bull could have possessed patience enough to remain a quiet spectator of their heroism.

We have read of Napoleon's review of the Boulogne flotilla, destined for the invasion of England, and of the mishaps that took unfortunately place and marred the bright day; but few of our readers perhaps are aware, that Lin enjoyed on one fair May-day in 1839, a similar scene of a naval engagement, which ended far more propitious. To shew the world how inaccessible even the small Shokok fort was, he put a few soldiers in the same, just sufficient to man a few guns, and a sergeant or corporal, to sit down with immovable gravity in the central house, to promulgate the orders. On a given signal the Imperial marines dressed in red that were to represent the enemy, hastened from the numerous junks lying in the offing, and began a simultaneous attack upon the said fort. Of course they did not carry any guns in the bows of their sampans, but merely kept up a matchlock fire, which directed upon stone walls, from a great distance, was naturally very harmless, and would have done no mischief, even if their pieces had been charged with bullets. But when a single gun was fired from the fort, the redcoats fled in utmost consternation and made signs of distress. They were finally obliged to retreat, and all further attempt to renew the combat was given up, for the cannon operated most fearfully upon their nerves, and entirely unblinded their courage. Thus it was plainly demonstrated by this sham fight, that the fort would only be attacked with boats and small arms and not otherwise; that the storming party must row up right to the cannon's mouth without taking a circuitous road, and there find death and destruction, and that the fort would never be taken, for no landing could be effected, on account of the murderous fire that might be kept up from the embrasures. With such satisfactory results, the brave Lin lay down to rest, the evening having approached, when the fight was at an end, anticipating the utter future defeat of the barbarians, if they dared to attempt the forts. He lived moreover to see his splendid visions realized in the most extraordinary manner.

The fortifications of the inner part of the river were on a par, but the rafts more numerous and the thickness of the walls less, for little was apprehended on account of their safety. Sir Douglas's splendid ship, the sure and certain defence of the river, was posted in mortal defiance at the narrowest part of the Bar, but flew into the air; the rafts were cut, the stakes piled up, and behold the crafty Barbarians creeping in like rats! The whole stake of future safety was thought to lie at the Bogus forts, thither multitudes hastened, and covered the whole brow of the hills. Here again elsewhere, it was thought, that numbers would gain the day, and that it was as easy to kill the Barbarians, as to turn the finger in the palm of the hand; but those bright prospects were soon darkened.

Yet, notwithstanding the fatal issue of the conflict, the Chinese deserve great credit for the manner in which they barred up the river. They did not calculate adverse chances, and forgot, that brave men might overcome all difficulties.—Their sandbag batteries were skillfully constructed, and though generally the artillery was wretchedly served, there are a few instances of real skill in pointing the death carrying engine.

Of the army little has been seen and little can be judged.—It does not appear an arduous task to collect a large body of men, and if you had 6 millions of dollars at your disposal, you might enlist to-morrow one million of men, with the same ease, as one might a regiment of volunteers in England. The only difficulty seems to be, how to keep the soldiers together. Considering the large levies made by Lin and Keshen, which taken all and together can be no less than 20,000 men from first to last, what has become of this mighty host? True, as long as the militia and soldiers are well paid, they will stick together, but due to two months of starvation, convert them either into robbers, or disband the regiments.

Moreover, a single defeat is sure to disperse a whole army, and many months are required to collect new recruits when there is no cash on hand. But they may be levied at any time, and a general may get here as stout and healthy men, able to bear the greatest fatigues, as in any part of the world.

The manoeuvring of the army is also peculiar. Instead of combining masses, the skill of Chinese generals is to disperse the troops on the largest given space in small detachments. Even in the regular order of battle, of which we have not yet seen a single instance, they divide the soldiers into tens, fifties and hundreds, that fight in squares independently of each other. If we were not prepared to see in this country everything the reverse from what it is elsewhere, we should be astonished at this singular arrangement, but this is the land of wonders and eccentricities.

But we view the Chinese warriors with the eye of an European, and find therefore much to blame. Yet during the last attack on Canton it was sufficiently proved, that they could stand long behind stone walls and fire away with great valor, and that they would keep the field all the time that the enemy's balls could not hit them; but as soon as these began to pay their visits, Foke was sure to clear out. They likewise stood their ground well, until a charge was made, when even the largest numbers left the field and abandoned the forts before a handful of men.

Taking all and all together, the defences of Canton exceeded those of every other part of the Empire, and no where can any such determined resistance or such extensive preparations be expected. We even include in this general remark the capital, where a more numerous host may be met with, but which is likely to be dispersed with the greatest ease. Canton has enjoyed the intercourse of foreigners, and improved in every respect accordingly, and the assailants will find on other parts of the coast less skill and boldness, than they have been accustomed to witness in this quarter.

Few instances of bravery have occurred that ought to be recorded, and the heroes that shewed them deserve greater credit, because they were brought up amongst cowards and saw all their comrades flying around them. At Ta kok amidst the thickest hail of shot from 32 pounders, a man ascended the wall and waved a flag in defiance of the Barbarians. When the Kwei choo camp was being stormed, a soldier fought single handed at a little bridge, and would not surrender, when two bayonets had pierced him. Another after all had left the camp, remained there alone to defend the station assigned to him, choosing rather to die bravely on his post, than to fly with all the others.

The means for inspiring courage used by the combatants are very singular. They will drink Sam choo as much as they can swallow, so as to remain still able to stand, on their legs, or smoke opium to excess. In most tents of the Kwei choo camp, the pipes for inhaling this deleterious drug were scattered about. To this the officers, in order to strike terror, add decapitation. If a poor wretch shews symptoms of fear, his hands are tied, he is made to kneel down, and the head is severed from the shoulders. But scarcely is cowardice punished in this signal manner, when all become guilty of the same doom, by running away with indecorous haste. How feeble are the means, and how unavailing their application!

MEMORIAL.

Extracted from the Peking Gazette of the 8th and 9th days of the 3rd Intercalary moon (28th and 29th April 1841.)

The slave YU KEEN,* an Imperially appointed High Commissioner, and Lieutenant Governor of the province of Keangsoo, kneeling presents this memorial, on which he prays that a SACRED GLANCE may be cast.

Your slave has just received a communication from the great military council to the following effect.

‘We have received an Imperial Edict stating that “the Footootung (or Tartar Lieut. General) HAE LING has memorialized us, praying, that, “the whole of the ports and harbours along the sea-coast be secretly and suddenly closed + so that

* On the disgrace of ELEPOO, YUKEEN was specially appointed to succeed him, to remedy by his harshness the too lenient measures of his predecessor. He now resides at Chinhsa, and the whole of the Chusan Islands are under his authority.

† This was actually done by the Emperor KANGHEE about 160 years ago, when he not only shut all the ports but also compelled the inhabitants to retire 60 miles inland, to avoid communicating with the pirate (or patriot chief) Koxinga. The Tartar HAE LING is, however, like many of his countrymen profoundly ignorant; China in TAOU KWANG's time, is not like China in KANGHEE's time, and the British Empire in the 19th century is a somewhat more formidable enemy than the partisan Koxinga of two centuries prior.

“neither a single individual nor a single ship be permitted to go out or in; by which means the grain and rice of the central land shall not be so fortuitously conveyed to the outer seas for the support of the foreigners, and by which means we shall be able at once to pounce upon all the native traitors and thus get good information as to the position and intentions of the foreigners &c. &c. &c.” The said MEMORIAL refers to Tinghsa, which has just been recovered; command therefore, that the High Commissioner presiding in that quarter examine carefully into the actual circumstances of the case; and let him with his who's heart and soul ponder and deliberate if the proposal may be put in force or not, and duly report the same in course to us; and at the same time let the original proposition of HAE LING be fairly copied out and sent on for his careful inspection &c. &c. &c. RESPECT THIS!”

Your slave, in respectful compliance, has made due examination and found that along the whole line of sea coast salt is produced (naturally) in large quantities; the people have no constant means of employment (on shore), and their disposition is to follow a sea life. Those who possess some little capital, trade to the North and South of the Empire; they bring foreign goods and produce into general consumption, and thus give employment and support to multitudes of the poorer classes; those who possess no capital make their vessels their homes while the wide ocean is their estate; these sink and rise amid the tempestuous billows, and when their fishing is successful they exchange their commodities for an humble measure of rice and common food! Thus, if we number those who live directly by the sea in the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chokeang alone, they cannot be under several tens of thousands of individuals; while those who reap benefit from the commerce carried on thro' them, are absolutely innumerable! In reference to the two provinces of Canton and Hoken, their saline productions are still greater, and their commerce is still more extensive; and as the people who are employed in it are more numerous, so in proportion is their power of working evil! Were we at once to shut all the ports as has been proposed—granting that those who have capital might invest it in some other form and engage in another line of business (as some in anticipation have already been petitioning me about)—yet those who possess no capital, being thus suddenly deprived of their means of support, must fall into the stream of evil and become robbers and pirates! ‡

Moreover, on looking back to what took place last year after Tinghsa was lost, the fishermen, because that their means of livelihood were cut off, cherished in their hearts a strong thirst of revenge. The Tungche of Shépo, SHOO KUNG SHOW, Chief Magistrate of Tinghsa was at that time Chief Magistrate of Kienhsen. (a minor district of Ningpofo) and at a single wave of his hand several hundreds of these fishing vessels flocked to him, all burning with desire to reconquer the place; but as the regulations of the army would not allow it, they were compelled, in a short time, one and all of them to disperse!—this however shews that they (the fishermen) had no share in supplying the foreigners with necessities. §

After the 8th moon of last year, the foreigners made a practice of getting into their ship's boats and sailing along the whole line of coast of the Eastern part of the provinces of Chekeang, trying to purchase bullocks and looking for fresh water. Now, altho' our poor people might desire to make a profit by them, yet they did not dare to hold any intercourse with them; but afterwards, seeing the mandarins bestow cattle, and sheep, and eatables (this alludes to E le poo's presents to the Admiral), they publicly

‡ All this coasting trade is very valuable. A few foreign vessels of war stationed between Chusan and Keeto point (which they call in their statistical works the throat of the whole coast) would soon make fearful havoc among their coasters.

§ YUKEEN is here perfectly correct. Altho' Chusan had always been celebrated as a fishing-station, yet we were nearly three months there before we could get a bit of fresh fish for love or money. Afterwards it became plentiful enough in our market, and tho' the High Commissioner is our sworn enemy, it is but fair to confess that he states the reason of the change very correctly. The Chusan people are not a whit less greedy after our money than the Canton people, but they are infinitely more afraid of their own laws.

¶ Tinghsa, where there is no law, there is no transgression.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 44.]

Macao, Saturday, 31st July, 1841.

[No. 304.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Monday, the 2nd of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 46 Victoria Avenue, for account of whom it may concern, the

HULL, RIGGING, SAILS, SPARS, CHAINS,
ANCHORS, ARMAMENT, & STORES,

Of the
BRIG JANE

Of 235 Tons register. The Hull lies off the Bazaar, and can be viewed at any time.

The armament, Sails, Spars, &c., can be seen at 46 Victoria Avenue. For further information apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE

Hongkong 24th July, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 3rd of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., for account of whom it may concern, on board the

SHIP AMERICA.

Her

HULL, RIGGING, SAILS, SPARS CHAINS,
ANCHORS, STORES, &c.

For further information apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE

Hongkong 24th July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. RODNEY FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the unclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGEY.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—THOMAS DICKENS Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this day.

The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSON Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THOMAS DICKENS Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOGG Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSON BROTHERS & Co.

FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were distributed in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,
China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fast sailing new Barque CITY OF PALACES, Capt. SHERIFF will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.



THE Barque JOHN BARRY, Capt. ROBSON 325 Tons Burthen; apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 9th July, 1841.

FOR MADRAS.



THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES DUMERQUE, 206 tons, W. CRAWFORD commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. L. Barque AGNES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE KITTY, Capt. WILLIS, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.



THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOK SALE.



THE British Barque BENGAL PACKET, 286 Tons, new measurement, well found in stores, has undergone a thorough repair and been new coppered at Calcutta within the last six months. Apply to

CAPT. J. M. STEWARD.

Macao, 30th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received by Albin; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY is bottled and hogheads:

PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Gie Innes King & Co.; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

LANDING from Ship AMERICA at the Godowns of the Undersigned; 46 Victoria Avenue.

SHERRY WINE in hhds, quarter casks and cases.

CLARET in cases of 1 dozen each.

CHAMPAGNE, in dozen baskets, anchor brand.

Bass' and Allsop's BEER, in 6 dozen cases.

New York and Baltimore, superior FLOUR.

BEER and PORK, Navy and Pilot BRAND.

VINEGAR, TOBACCO, CANVAS, and RAVENSDUCE.

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1841.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Victoria Avenue, in the Pacific Ocean, consisting of TURKEY RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KANBAYAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORETTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES, LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS of various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFEES and CIGARS; also in Godown, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals.

Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE on board Brig Jane lying off Government quay

Meat and Prime BEEF and PORK in barrels, [MILLS, Superior FLOUR in barrels and half barrels, New York American, Navy and Pilot BREAD, CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, and CLARET wines, Bass' and Allsop's BEER, Black, white and green PAINT, Imperial GREEN in Tins, SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, Manila CHOCOLATE and COFFEES, do. and COIR ROPE, do. CIGARS 4th Superior, Apply to captain FOWLING on board, or to C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Victoria Avenue.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co.'s Patent Short No. 6 & 10 in bags of 25 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT. Apply to

J. MACKILL SMITH.

Macao, 18th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex "Mormaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, FLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SHOES, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts. Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American BEER and Pork in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 30 feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED ex "GREYHOUND." PERFUMERY—Essence of Roses, Esprit de Maréchale, Reseda, and Jasmin, Bouquet; Ethereal Lavender; Naples Soap, Real old Brown, and Johnstones patent white Windsor ditto; Balsam of Roses; Rose Rasteria and Marrow Pomatums; Swandown Puff; Bears Grease; Macassar and Princes Russis oils; Cold cream; Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper, wove and laid; Foolscap, 4th. do.; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; handsomely embossed foolscap and quarto Blotters; Visiting and large Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Desks, with lock and Key, and cover; Wallets; Penknives; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private," "Approved" &c.; Office Tape; Spring Tape Measures; Red and Black Ink; Copying do.

OILMAN'S STORES—Pickles, Sauters, Mustard, Pate au Diable, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Ox-Tongues; Hams; Bacon; Berkeley and Pine apple Cheeses, &c. &c.; very superior Cuddy Biscuit in tins.

WINES and LIQUORS of every description, and unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 23rd June, 1841.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by

JOHN SMITH.

3rd July, 1841.

Considering, then, that affairs have now assumed a position which demand the adoption of a very firm and decided line of proceeding, and having in view the extent to which Bombay is affected by the intermission of the trade, as well as the more general effects of that intermission—the members of the Chamber of Commerce request me to bring the China question to your particular attention. (They have some hope that Instructions have already been issued for the adoption of such firm, vigorous, and decided measures as will tend to place the valuable trade with China on the high and honorable footing it ought to occupy—and they would earnestly solicit that your Association will use their most active exertions to gain a public assurance to this effect from the British ministry—an assurance which can

not fail to be universally satisfactory. But should no such instructions have been issued they would impress upon you the expediency of urging Government to take such a step without delay.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) T. R. RICHMOND.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

CHINA.—It was perfectly clear to everybody, that when Admiral Elliot was compelled, by ill health, to resign the command to Sir Gordon Bremer, matters were in that state that something must take place, and that the next accounts would bring us news of the destruction of the forts at the mouth of the Canton river, and perhaps the bombardment of Canton itself, or the submission of the Chinese authorities to any terms which we might have chosen to dictate, in order to avert that calamity.

Now, the news we have received, confirm that anticipation as far, at least as regards the destruction of the Botta Tigis forts—but "how lame and impotent a conclusion." Fearful of exasperating the Celestial Emperor, from whom the fact of the capture of the principal fort could not be concealed, the Plenipotentiary, in the fulness of his wisdom, receives the respectable elderly gentleman, who was sent with a flag of truce, and suspending further hostilities commences a negotiation with the wily "Keshen," which ends in our accepting the utterly and disgracefully inadequate reparation proffered.

But as it is, what security have we that the Emperor will ratify even these terms? If the Plenipotentiary has abstained from striking such a blow as might reach his Celestial Majesty's ears, and contented himself with administering such gentle chastisement on the local authorities as they might be able to keep from his knowledge, or colour up the circumstances in such a way, as to make it appear to him that the result of the action with our ships was in His Celestial Majesty's favour, and that we were compelled to retire, he has lost an opportunity of inflicting a lesson on that vainglorious and insufferably conceited Government, for doing which an opportunity may never again occur.

So far from aiding the local authorities in their concealment of the truth, the only true policy of the British Superintendent was to strike terror into the Court itself, and prove to it what would be the consequence of its presuming to withhold the ample satisfaction which we ought to have demanded.

No elderly gentleman should have been allowed to approach our ships until the principal fort had been levelled with the ground, and every junk available by our armed boats and rockets, had been "sunk, burned, and destroyed." Then would have been the time to let Keshen know that unless he instantly complied with such terms as we might think proper to dictate, Canton itself would have been laid in ashes.

These terms should have been the immediate payment of six millions of dollars, as the ransom of the city, as a preliminary to the imposition of such further conditions as we should be prepared to demand in satisfaction of the expenses of our armament and of the losses of our merchants; not three days should have been allowed to pass without the fulfilment of that preliminary payment, which the inhabitants, to save their city from destruction, would have contrived to raise; and in the interim a treaty, couched in the most stringent terms should have been drawn up, including, of course, such territorial concessions as had been agreed upon, and the ratification of the Emperor required in a certain time, in failure of which, hostilities would again commence, and Canton be given up to plunder.

Supposing we had been compelled to adopt this last extreme course, we should have promoted our interests infinitely more than by conciliation. If the Court had still held out, our next step was, on the return of the favorable season, to proceed to the north-west and alarm it for its own safety, by cutting off the communication between the capital and the southern provinces in the manner which was conceived perfectly practicable.

Desperate as such measures may sound, and calculated as they might be to exasperate the Emperor, we do not believe that by any other means we could make such an impression as would afford us security for the future; and rely upon it, if the Chinese have succeeded in inducing Captain Elliot to send away our force, their insolence in a short time will become greater than ever, and a second expedition—we hope differently commanded—must be sent against them.

We however think that even now matters are not patched up; nor should we be at all surprised if the next overland mail were to bring us news of further hostilities, in which Sir Gordon Bremer has found himself compelled to engage.

We presume that somebody in the House of Commons will move for a copy of Admiral Elliot's instructions, under which that distinguished officer and the Superintendent have been acting; we should think, when they do see the light they will be exceedingly entertaining documents (unless cooked up for home consumption); depend upon it, it will be seen that no statesmanlike view of the question with all its difficulties, has been

taken; but under vague generalities, and a plea of the impossibility of giving specific instructions for the various cases which may arise, the Commanders of the expedition will be told that war must be left to their own discretion to act for the good of the service according to circumstances, &c. &c. &c.

It one dare joke upon such important matters, we might say that, as the newspapers have stated that in future the humiliating word *Pia* is no longer to be used in our petitions to the Celestial Empire (concession on the part of the Chinese extorted at the mouth of our cannon), it may well be observed that the success of Lord Palmerston's grand expedition is precisely worth a *Pia*—and no more. John Bull.

From the Bombay Courier, 19th June.

We have been favoured with the following copy of a letter dated London 12th April 1841, addressed by various mercantile firms to Viscount Palmerston, also with the copy of the minutes of the conference which took place on the 31st of the same month between his Lordship and a deputation from the East India and China Association in relation to Captain Elliot's negotiations with the Chinese authorities at Canton.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON &c., &c., &c.

Foreign Office.

MY LORD,—At the present moment so eventful to all interested in the trade with China, we the undersigned British Merchants cannot refrain from intimating to your Lordship the serious apprehension and alarm with which we should view the ratification on the part of this Country of the treaty entered into by H. M. Plenipotentiary in China, by which so far as we can learn from the public papers, and private sources, all the objects of the recent expedition had been unnecessarily sacrificed and all protection for the future abandoned.

Our anxiety at the present posture of affairs is so urgent and the magnitude of the interest so great, that we most earnestly beg your Lordship to grant an interview to a deputation from the Trade, either in London or in the country at the earliest moment consistent with your Lordship's convenience in order that we may learn whether your Lordship is in possession of any information which may allay the apprehension we so naturally feel.

We have the honor &c. &c.

(Sd.) Palmera McKillop	(Sd.) Lyall Brothers & Co.
" Dent, & Co.	" Ewart McNaughten & Co.
" Magniac Smith & Co.	" Co.
" Gledstanes Kerr & Co.	" Fletcher Alexander & Co.
" H. H. Lindsay.	" Co.
" Small Colquhoun and Co.	" Grindlay Christie and Mathews.
" Rawson Norton & Co.	" Alex. Geo. Milne & Co.
" Richards Little & Co.	" A. Rogers.
" Cockerell and Co.	" Briggs, Thurburn, Acraman and Co.
" Hunter Gough & Co.	" J. H. Heathcote.
" Scott Bell and Co.	" John Thacker.
" Gardiner Urquhart and Co.	" Walkinshaw and Co.
" Dallas and Cole.	" Hy de Lannox and Co.
" Hy. Thomson.	" Hulbert Layton & Co.
" Crawford Colvin and Co.	" Francis Chambers.
" Gregson and Co.	" Cowie and Co.
" Barclay Brothers and Co.	" L. J. Daniell.
" Daniell Dickinson and Co.	" A. S. Daniell.
" Finlay Hodson and Co.	" G. Langley.
	" Timothy Smith.
	" Thos. Margin.
	" Alex. Chryatie.
	" W. Drayton.

London, 12th March, 1841.

CHINA AFFAIRS.

MINUTE OF CONFERENCE
21st April 1841.

The deputation from the East India and China Association and other Merchants consisting of,
Mr. Wm. Crawford M. P.
Mr. Horeley Palmer.
Mr. Jardine.
Mr. Jamieson and
Mr. Milligan.

waited upon Lord Palmerston by appointment at the Foreign office.

The Deputation stated that they waited upon his Lordship on behalf of themselves and the Mercantile Community in general connected with China, in the hope that his Lordship's advice from H. M. Plenipotentiary would enable him to relieve in some measure the intense anxiety universally felt as to the probable issue of the negotiation which had been entered into at the date of the last advice.

That the public were at present without any authentic knowledge of Captain Elliot's proceedings, further than that communicated by him in his public notice of the 20th January.

Lord Palmerston informed the Deputation to the effect that his advice were not of that conclusive character that would enable him to make any useful communication of their contents.

It was then stated to His Lordship that his reply was such as they feared they should have to receive. Under

these circumstances it seemed incumbent on the Deputation frankly and disinterestedly to state to his Lordship that the British public interested in the trade with China, not only those resident in China, but also those deeply concerned viz., the Merchants of Calcutta, Bombay and London entertained had one opinion of Captain Elliot's proceedings; that he had entirely lost their confidence, having shown himself in their judgment quite unequal to the high and responsible duties with which he is charged.

The deputation under these circumstances look with deep interest to the measures which Government might now take. They conceived this frank declaration was of more importance at the present moment, in consequence of its being understood that Admiral Sir Wm. Parker was about to take his departure via Suez to assume the naval command in India, and the probability is that he may reach China in less than thirty days and it is too much to be feared that no satisfactory adjustment with the Chinese authorities will have been arrived at by that time, the deputation are most anxious that any value which his Lordship may please to set on the unanimous opinion of the mercantile Community should now have its due weight in the further instructions his Lordship may think it necessary to send out. The deputation urged upon his Lordship's notice that not one of the objects of the expedition appeared likely to be obtained by the terms which formed the basis of the Preliminary Negotiation entered into by Captain Elliot.

A great deal of information respecting the details of the Trade at Canton was afforded to Lord Palmerston by Mr. Jardine tending to show the difficulties which would probably oppose to Captain Elliot in the accomplishment of what would seem to be his expectation of transferring the seat of the British trade with China from Canton to Hongkong.

The conference terminated by the expression of Lord Palmerston's thanks for the communication which had been made to him, and before the deputation took their leave, his Lordship was reminded that there was a Petition in London addressed to both Houses of Parliament from the merchants of Bombay (of which he had been furnished with a Copy) and which having been transmitted to the care of the East India and China Association, it would now be their duty to get presented at an early day when the subject generally of our present relations with China, would be open to a wide field for discussion.

Bombay Times, 9th June.

We have not space to day to enter into any detail of the house proceedings with regard to the late posture of affairs in China, consequent on the receipt in England of the celebrated Kowloon Treaty. The ministerial organs were at first loud in praise of this treaty; but it was viewed in its proper light by every man of common sense in the country. The following letter from the East India and China Association of Liverpool to Viscount Palmerston, is forcibly expressed, and shows that the parties signing it—namely all the houses in Liverpool engaged in the trade with China—were in earnest.

"My Lord—The undersigned merchants of Liverpool, engaged in the trade to India and China, venture to address your Lordship on the subject of the preliminary treaty entered into between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Commissioners, under feelings of disappointment and alarm. In the treaty we cannot recognize the fulfilment of any one of the great objects avowedly sought to be obtained by Her Majesty's Government in the mission of the formidable armament which proceeded to the coast of China during the last year: nor can we trace in its provisions any thing calculated to afford a prospect of redress for past loss and suffering, or to allay apprehension in entering upon new dealings with the Chinese. We refrain from alluding to intelligence, however worthy of credit, which has reached us from private sources in China, and abstain from speculating upon the nature of the details that are claimed to remain to be negotiated; but we find, in the contents of the circular itself, issued by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, ample reason for approaching your Lordship with urgent entreaties that Her Majesty's Government will not ratify a treaty, the avowed and prominent conditions of which are calculated to downgrade the British character in the eyes of other nations, and which contains neither that reparation for the past, nor that security for the future, which the country was led to expect, had a right to demand, and was in a situation to enforce."

SINGAPORE.

(From the Sing. Free Press, July 9.)

In our last number we gave the accounts that had then reached this place of the recent tragedy on board

of the barque *La Felice* and by the Penang papers that have been received. during the week, we have the full particulars of the whole dismal transaction, as they came out in evidence before a Coroner's Jury, and subsequently on the trial of Capt. BARRA, the Commander of the vessel, under the finding at the Inquest for Manslaughter. The account of the trial we have republished above from the *Penang Gazette*; comprising the principal particulars of the disturbance on board of the vessel, and which we recommend to the attention of our readers. For our own part we do not think we ever before heard of an instance in which the punishment of the guilty appeared so inadequate to the enormity of the offence. Ten unfortunate men perish under the inhuman severity with which they are treated by Captain BARRA—eight more are only saved from a similar fate [and it is still doubtful whether they will all survive] by submitting to the loss of their limbs—and the man whose barbarity was the cause of this sacrifice of human life and extent of human suffering, escapes with a pecuniary fine which is not larger than has often been awarded at Law as damages for an assault!—That so light a punishment was awarded appears to have been owing to the recommendation to mercy of the Jury before whom the criminal was arraigned; and the ground for this recommendation is stated to be, that in their opinion, "he had no conception of the dangerous consequences resulting from such tight ligatures" as those with which the unhappy sufferers were bound.—Why, if Captain BARRA had contemplated and foreseen the fatal consequences which resulted, he would have been, in the eye of the Law, the perpetrator of a DELIBERATE MURDER, and must have been arraigned as such. But, because it is not shown that the prisoner acted in that spirit of *express malice* which much have brought down upon his head the verdict of *guilty* had he been tried for murder, does that form a proper ground of recommendation to the mercy of the Court, when the indictment is only for *Manslaughter*?—The whole conduct of the prisoner, besides, proved that he acted *without any regard to consequences*; and the difference is but small between the act of a man who has an eye to the possible or probable fatal consequences of his proceedings, and the act of one who does that which is necessarily attended with danger, and never thinks of the consequences at all—and it appears that, at the best, Captain BARRA's conduct falls within the latter category. We are not at all desirous to forget the mitigatory circumstances that exist in his favour, in judging of this man's conduct, and which are dwelt upon at length in the learned Recorder's sentence—but with all those circumstances in view, and with all deference to the better opportunity of judging possessed by the respectable Jury who tried him, we feel we could never have joined in recommending to the *Mercy* of the Court a man who had shown himself such an utter stranger to that feeling—who could not only look unmoved upon the horrid sufferings of his prisoners but heap cruelty upon cruelty—from whom the groans of mortal agony, the supplications for mercy, and protestations of innocence, could not extort the poor relief of one single instant, until the blackening and gangrened bodies of his victims told him too surely that the hour for human aid was past, and probably alarmed him more on his own account than theirs.—It ought never to be lost sight of either that the majority of these men were innocent—five only, besides the three desperadoes who made away with themselves by leaping overboard, being pointed out by the witnesses as guilty—and the remainder being, from any thing that appeared to the contrary, as innocent of any evil design upon the vessel as the most harmless lascar on board of her! Yet all were treated alike—that is, in the language of the Recorder himself, "like wild beasts"—and, in order that men in his situation may be made aware of the legal consequences of treating human beings, aye and innocent human beings too, with such savage and unrelenting barbarity and that the latter may conceive themselves to be under the due and full protection of the Law, the perpetrator of these unequalled enormities is mulcted in the sum of £50 Sterling! We are not advocates for severity in penal punishment—but there is none that Captain BARRA was likely to get, *without a recommendation from the Jury*, that we should have regretted, for example's sake, to have seen him made the subject of—the more particularly as it here happens that the lives of natives were in question, and a European the cause of their death.

It is far from our intention to pass a single reflection

upon the learned, amiable, and humane Judge who presided on this occasion, for making, as it appears to be, the recommendation of the Jury the rule for his guidance in passing sentence.—There is not one, we are sure, among all those present at the trial, in whose eyes the tale of Captain BARRA's enormities appeared more odious and revolting, although he may have deemed it his duty to act upon that recommendation.—But, although the learned Recorder has complimented a respectable European Jury of merchants and ship-masters upon their peculiar qualification to sit in trial on an European commander of a vessel, it may, we think, still be doubted whether a feeling of *sympathy*, which they naturally enough entertain towards one of their own class and country in an unusual and unhappy situation is the best guarantee for *impartiality*—in other words, whether this recommendation would have been addressed to the Bench, had the prisoner, under the same circumstances, been a Malayan or a Chinese Nakhoda.

(From the Atlas.)

LONDON 5 P. M. TUESDAY 4TH MAY.—The great theme of public discussion at the present moment is the proposition of Lord John Russell to repeal the corn laws—a measure, the policy of which is so pregnant with incertitude, and so deeply allied with the welfare or ruin of our agricultural interests—a measure so seriously affecting the landed possessions of the rich, as well as the just and efficient maintenance of the poor, that the country at large has been thrown, as it were, into a feverish excitement which the immediate settlement of this gigantic project can alone allay. With so vital a scheme, then, in the balance, we repeat that the world at large, "from Indus to the Pole," awaits with thrilling anxiety the decision on this mighty measure; for the detail we refer to the following *résumé*—

As a supplement to our parliamentary news we may add, that in the House of Lords last night the Duke of Buckingham presented a multitude of petitions against any change in the corn laws, and virulently attacked Lord Melbourne for being so easily won over to this fearful agitation, which is to shake the country to its centre, and to leave everything in inextricable confusion. Lord Melbourne said he had opposed from time to time the discussion of the corn laws, as ill suited to the moment at which such motions had been proposed, but he had always expressed his conviction that the state of the country might so press on this question as to make its discussion politic and necessary. That time was now come when the danger of the discussion must be braved for the sake of the good results he expected from it. The Earl of Ripon said that if the Premier could not give a better reason for his change of opinion when the matter came to be discussed, he would forfeit all claim to be considered as the ministerial organ in that House. He asked whether the measure was one of protection or of taxation, for, if the former, every argument of the anti-corn law league was blown to air, and if the latter, then every poor man in the kingdom had a stronger motive than the richest to resent and oppose it. Lord Melbourne could not at present answer the question; and the Earl of Winchester having defied the government to attack the corn laws, the conversation dropped.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Handley thought it worth while to call to the bar the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for making him say that he approved the ministerial project; and Lord Sandon gave notice, for Friday, of a motion on the subject of sugar, in opposition to the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Inglis expressing a hope that the words of the resolution would forbid the introduction of sugar, the produce of slave labour, on any consideration.

We have, within a few moments of going to press, heard from the lips of a distinguished officer at the head of one of the military departments of the government, that it is quite possible the debate of Friday night may induce the resignation of the ministry.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR HUMANITY FROM TUNIS.

Abolition of Slavery in this Regency?
By a letter, dated Tunis, 1st May, 1841, we learn with the greatest satisfaction, that a slave having applied to the British Consul General, Sir Thomas Reade, for protection from the cruelties of his master, Sir Thomas immediately laid the case before the Bey, recommending to his Highness the policy and humanity of abolishing the Slave-trade in his dominions. *The Bey* at once consented—and gave liberty to all his own slaves, promising likewise to put a stop to their importation and exportation, and to persuade all his subjects to follow his example.—If the Bey of Tunis carries out his noble and philanthropic intention he will immortalize his name in the annals of African freedom and civilization—united with that of the British Consul General. *Malta Times* 10th May.

CALCUTTA.

SHARP PRACTICE.—The *Blackness* coming up the river as the *Queen Steamer* was towing down the *Beattack* pilot boat, lately purchased into Her Majesty's Service by Commodore Bremer, mistook the Commodore's flag ship for a Tug and either did not hoist her colours, or did not lower them as the pennant passed, acknowledging

its supremacy. We are told, but we confess it is difficult to credit the account, that the *Queen* fired two shotted guns at her, the first ball passing between the Captain and the Pilot, and carrying away the bulwarks, and the second going into the cabin. This is sharp practice, and we understand it is to be submitted for the consideration of the Government. They must be sad bunglers on board the *Queen*, for they cannot be so ignorant as not to know that the first gun should have been blank and the second a shot across the forgetful one's bows. The Government had better say it was 'an untoward event' and pay the damages.—*Eastern Star*, May 30.

CALCUTTA.

THE PHLEGETHON.—The smart little war Steamer *Phlegethon*, has just come out of dock, after having been examined. It is highly satisfactory to learn the hull, which is *entirely constructed of plate iron*, "has been found free from" strain or corro-sive, affording another instance of the great advantage iron has over wood in building Steamers. A vessel of the *Phlegethon's* tonnage, constructed of wood, would draw at least 10 feet water, whereas her load draft does not exceed 6 feet with twelve days coal on board. The armament of this vessel is two long guns on a circle, one aft, one forward. She will doubtless astonish the subjects of the Celestial Empire. We are sorry to learn, that the iron Steamer *Nemesis*, now in China, has shown great weakness in mid-ship, which is said to be attributed to a want of security longitudinally under the upper deck.

The new Steamer called the *Tenasserim* may be daily expected from Moulinam. The *Madagascar* is still under repair at Kidderpore, and is likely to be so for the next six weeks, as her boilers have proved very defective.

KISHEN'S ADDRESS TO THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

Kishen, upon his marrow bones,
Adores the mightiest of Thrones.
Kishen, who has the power to hang,
Draw, quarter, in the realms of Kwang,
Implores the sacred glance may light
On this despatch which now I write.
I, Kishen, was so great a fool
To pray your Majesty to cool,
And not, like second Fee Fo Fam,
These English that are hither come
Threaten to seize, alive or dead
And grind their bones to make you bread.
Fool that I was, advice to mention
Opposed to your sublime intension!
So then your angry edict came
Breathing, like dragon, fire and flame,
Commanding your poor wretched slave
To exterminate each English knave,
To cut them up, and break their bones,—
Regardless of their cries and groans,—
Upon their mangled limbs to trample
And make a terrible example.

So said the Edict; but, an't please ye,
To say it may be very easy,
But, by your heavenly phiz, like platter
To do it is another matter.
Indeed so vexed with toil and care
Is your poor slave, his daily fare
He loathes—although his daily fare it is
Composed of richest rarities—
Shark's fins he shuns—'gainst birds nest jelly
Belligerent is grown his belly,
Though that's puffed up with sheer vexation,
A very windy recreation.
We 'gainst these foreigners shew'd fight,
And swore t' annihilate them quite.
Alas! without our host we reckon'd—
They thrash'd us well in half a second,
Our guns we found such useless lumber
They merely did our walls encumber,
Their bore so small 't was vain to charge them,
And I'd no method to enlarge them.
Just now, I'm on a sharp look out,
And here and there I've many a scout,
To find a skilful engineer!
The want of whom is now quite clear,
And when I've found a cannon fonder,
I mean to cast a hundred pounder;
But then all this will take more time
Than English take to load and prime.
Again, I humbly beg to state,
In order to annihilate
These cursed barbarians, we require

* If Hector could quote Aristotle, why should not Kishen quote Falstaff?

(See SUPPLEMENT.)

Soldiers will firmly stand their fire—
And then return it, calm and coolly,
Not like a rabble wild, unruly,
But soldiers, fit for serious fight,
Don't grow, like mushrooms, in a night;
Nor in a day you'll make a sailor
As pair of trousers, shapes a tailor.
These English have, for centuries, given—
Most potent son of China's heaven—
Their best of study and of skill,
To find the easiest way to kill,
And they've arrived at such perfection,
In giving death a wide direction,
Both on the shore and on the ocean,
As you, celestial, have no notion;
So that our troops are fairly cowed
And some for pry, too, clamour loud.
Te-tuh's battalion grew so bold—
The fact himself to me he told—
They swore they'd run away without,
Two dollars each he dealt them out,
Te-tuh exhausted all his riches,
And then was forced to pawn his breeches,
To raise the dollars for these wots,
And went to battle sans culottes.
These things, and other mighty evils,
Occasioned by these English devils,
Ting, Tang, and I, and Ching, and Tarn,
And other wondrous clever men,
Have oft discuss'd, and we have found,
"Our troops will never stant their ground"
So we advise, upon our knees,
The heaven-born one will kindly please,
To lay aside his noise and thunder,
And very quietly—knock under.

THE IMPERIAL REPLY.

Kishen, that rascal, and that traitor—
The flowery land ne'er saw a greater—
Has taken English bribes, and given
His soul to the enemies of heaven.
So take him—button-less—disgrac'd,
Carve him, and half him at the waist;
And let Paon'sung be seized on, too,
And this is what to him ye'll do.
Such is the fate for such is fit—
Cut all his flesh off, bit by bit,
By small instalments, strip his ribs,
For he too's handled English dils—
Tear from his cap his brilliant button,
And from his bones strip off his mutton.
MORAL.
Such is the fate the slave must bear,
Who whispers truth in tyrant's ear
—Such truths at least as Tyrants fear.

(From the Canton Register, July 27.)

To the editor of the CANTON REGISTER.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand to you the following statement, for the information of your numerous readers.
On Thursday, the 23rd instant, at daylight, blowing strong from the S. to S.E., we passed a quantity of wreck, chairs, &c., at noon moderate with a heavy sea; observed a man on a piece of wreck close to the ship; shortened sail and instantly hove the ship to; lowered the quarter boat, and fortunately picked the poor fellow up in the last state of exhaustion; and from his account, he had been three days adrift on the piece of plank we took him off from; he is a native of Portugal, name— and he had been a seaman on board the schooner "Rose," from the east coast, bound to Macao, which vessel appears to have foundered during the dreadful typhoon of the 21st inst., when the unfortunate commander and crew met a watery grave.
At noon, the grand Ladrone bearing N. by E. dist. 25 miles, after securing the boat and making sail, observed a junk off the weather bow, with loss of mizen mast, making signals of distress; hauled up, and passed close to windward of her; she appeared to be a total wreck and sinking; the whole of her sails, bulworks, and rudder gone, and the sea making a continual breach over her; she had a numerous crew on board, who were making most earnest entreaties on their knees for assistance; hove the ship to, lowered both quarter boats, and fortunately succeeded in taking off the whole of the crew, 46 in number; the poor fellows, when safe on board, knew not how to express their thankfulness at the narrow escape they had from the awful death they were so near meeting; the junk was evidently settling down fast in the water, and no doubt in a few hours more would have sunk.
I feel thankful to providence that made me the humble means of saving so many human beings from a watery grave; at the same time I assure you I feel thankful for my escape from the late severe weather; for although we had, not a typhoon, being well to the southward, still we encountered a very heavy gale from the S.W., with a tremendous sea, which endangered the

ship in running before it, and forced me to lie to for nearly 18 hours under a close-reefed mainsail.

your most obedience,

W. FRASER,
commanding the ship *Good Success*.

Saturday, July 24th, 1841.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER, BART.

Extract from a private letter from a lieutenant colonel in the Bombay army, pe *Good Success*, from Bombay.
"Our May mail arrived June 3; I send you the enclosed packet; I have also added my copy of the London mail, and am happy to add a piece of news you will not find there, and which will I trust give you all, my many friends in China, great pleasure. The appointment of col. Sir Henry Pottinger, of our army, an old and valued friend, god-father of my Sarah, an envoy extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the court of China; a better man you could not have; he is an Irishman, and has been in the diplomatic line in foreign almost all his service. He was with me at the battle of Kirkee, when the Peishwah turned against us, and was then one of Mr. Elphinstone's attachés. His travels through Beloochistan many years ago, when he penetrated in disguise through that wild country, and was made a slave, and forced to cut wood and grass, pointed him out, when resident in *Cutch*, as the first man to form the treaty with Scinde. He was made a baronet for his services, and went home last year for the first time after 34 years in India. I saw a short note he wrote at Grindlay's office dated 4th May, in which he says he was sent for from Cheltenham by Sir John Hobhouse, and had just been appointed, and should probably be out in the next mail. I really congratulate you on this, for he is up to all the tricks and chicanery of the native courts, and rely on it will not allow himself to be humbugged. I wrote to ——— to ask him if he advised my keeping back these letters for the *Warren* *Sessoris*, which it is supposed will take Sir Henry on, the Larne being here for the admiral."—*Idid*

CANTON PRESS.
Macao, 31st July, 1841.

By the *Phlegathon* Iron Steamer from Calcutta 26th June and Singapore 16th July, we have received papers of the respective dates, and have made some extracts. All accounts agree in reporting Sir Henry Pottinger as about to proceed to China as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Peking, by the June mail. His Excellency is said to have received his official appointment on the 3rd of May, and the Steamer *Scimitar* would be ready at Bombay to take H. E. on to China. The valuable services Sir Henry has rendered his country in Scinde and other parts of India, and the reputation he enjoys for political talent, and steadfastness of purpose, make us hope that he will be able to unravel the Gordian knot tied by his predecessors, which will however be a task requiring all his abilities. Admiral Sir William Parker, his acceptance of the appointment to the India station being considered as certain.

We know not what to think of the Imperial Edict, a translation of which will be found in succeeding columns. Can the Emperor really think that by promising to the English that everything shall be allowed to go on as before, and by thus manifesting Celestial compassion, they will be induced to forego any of their demands, and quietly retire from his shores, before any one of the questions, with the nature of which he must be well acquainted, have been settled. We can hardly believe the Peking Government so blind, but should think that some other plan for the deception of the red braided barbarians has been concocted at Peking. Whether this be again to baffle the English by delays and deceitful negotiations and promises, we know not, but have every reason to suspect it; but we all know at present what is the value of the apparent friendliness of Chinese Mandarins, who only fawn and flatter, the more securely to destroy. Of this the proclamation of Yukeon to the people and consequent murder of Capt. Stead of the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* are sufficient proofs. It will be seen that Lin and Tang have been disgraced, and banished to Ele, not however as slaves, but at a distance by meritorious acts to recover the confidence of their master. Whether this banishment be but another act of the force by which it is intended to deceive the English, by punishing the two great officers supposed to be most obnoxious to them, is well worth considering; it may well be, that these acts are, in the approaching negotiations, to be shewn forth to the English as proof of the ignorance of the Imperial government until a recent period, of the

justice of the complaints made against them, although very possibly the punishment itself exists only in the tizette. On the other hand it is said, but requires confirmation, that Keshen has again been taken into favor; he was accused of being too friendly to the English, and even of having been bribed by them, and to this accusation he owed his disgrace and confiscation of immense property. His reinstatement in Imperial favor, may be a part of the same plan. But we hope that the system of negotiation is now at an end; that the demands England has to make will be laid before the Imperial Court in plain and un-equivocal language; that the only answer accepted of will be a plain yes and immediate compliance in acts that failing this, active hostilities will at once be begun, and not laid aside until every demand made by England shall have been complied with.

The *Phlegathon*, we learn upon very good authority, has brought despatches from Lord Palmerston for Capt. Elliot, disapproving of the course of policy, pursued by the Plenipotentiary, acquainting him with the appointment of Sir Henry Pottinger as his successor, and ordering him to return to England, where the Secretary for foreign affairs hopes to find other employment for Capt. Elliot. We may therefore expect the departure of Capt. Elliot to take place soon after the arrival of Sir Henry Pottinger.

In connection with the edict promising eternal peace, we may mention that linguists have lately been sent down here to Capt. Elliot, to require his influence in prevailing on British merchants to return to Canton; the Chinese say that the answer of that officer has been that he could no longer listen to anything the Chinese had to say, there being another high British officer about to arrive. Capt. Elliot left this in the *Nemesis* yesterday for Hongkong; it is said on his way to Canton to cash the \$200,000 still owing by the Chinese, and which is said they were prepared to refuse payment of, when they heard of the Plenipotentiaries being lost in the late Typhoon.

On Monday last the 26th instant we experienced another Typhoon, which whilst it lasted, was quite as violent as the disastrous one of the 21st, although happily its short duration did not give it time to be so very destructive. We have little to add to the long list of misfortunes we then gave, except that H. M. Brig *Algerine* at Hongkong, and the *City of Derry* under Lantau were distressed. We mentioned the loss of the *James Esling* by the first Typhoon. The Captain and part of the crew saved themselves on Kow Chow Island, from which they were taken; as well as Mr. Jones, conductor of ordnance, and 9 men put in charge of a prize junk, by the Steamers *Queen* and *Nemesis*. We are sorry to have to report that Mrs. Fritchard and 9 of the crew of the *James Esling* were drowned. The *Prince George* is a complete wreck; the crew were taken on board the *Queen*.

The passage boat *Syph* with four passengers on board, Messrs Coolidge and Merwajee, and captains Mullens and Gerard, was wrecked on Lintin Island. The passengers and crew, the former of which had in charge a box containing \$4000, were very kindly and hospitably treated by the Chinese, being put into a house and all their property carefully protected by the elders of the village. The passengers, after having passed a good night in one of the best houses of the village, which had been given up to them by its owner, succeeded next morning in engaging one of the few boats the typhoon had left uninjured, for which after a good deal of bargaining, they paid the small price of \$90, to bring them to Macao! The boat and crew of the *Syph* are still on the island, and on their departure, we hope, for the sake of those they so liberally assisted, a handsome present will be made to the Chinese of the hospitable village at Lintin.

The two typhoons have so very considerably damaged and dismasted several of Her Majesty's ships and transports that, even if a move to the Northward were at present intended, it could not take place until after those damages are repaired, which will take some time from the scarcity of spars. A merchant of Macao had the good fortune to import some, which sold at enormous prices, but they have not supplied the demand, and a speedy shipment from Manila and Singapore of spars for upper and lower masts would

meat with ready and profitable sale. The temporary buildings at Hongkong were all destroyed by the Typhoon, and the deputy Governor, Magistrate, &c., &c., have been obliged to take refuge on board the ships. The many disasters in Hongkong-bay considerably qualify the good opinion hitherto entertained of the safety of that anchorage.

Trade is very dull at Canton, and the duty on Teas has again been raised, being now 10 T. per Picul—a great encouragement to smugglers.

We the undersigned claimants for property pillaged and destroyed in the Factories at Canton on the 23d instant, do acknowledge to have received from J. R. Morrison Esq. acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China the sums, opposite our names (being the amount of our respective claims) less freight etc. at 2 per Cent.

Joe. Coolidge, —For household furniture stores and other valuable property and papers, etc.....	\$ 33,710.44
H. G. J. Keynvan, —Furniture	344.50
Boyet, Bro & Co., —Furniture & stores ..	3,128.—
F. A. Rangel, —do.	480.—
J. Ryan, —merchandise and personal effects.....	400.—
Gid. Nye Jr., —Furniture and stores	374.—
V. N. P. Gutierrez, —Wearing Apparel.,	723 75
E. C. Bridgman, —Chapel furniture	553.—
W. A. Laurence, —Wearing Apparel	971.—
	\$ 41,243.69

We the undersigned claimants for property pillaged and destroyed in the Factories at Canton on the 23d instant, do acknowledge to have received from J. R. Morrison Esq. acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents of Trade, the sum opposite our names (being the amount of our respective claims) less freight etc. at 2 per Cent.

Hocher & Lane, —Household furniture stores, etc.....	\$ 13,466.85
Lindsay & Co., —Furniture, stores, and other property.....	3,532.—
Gibb, Livingston & Co., —Furniture and stores.....	1,784.33
Bell & Co., —Furniture, stores and merchandise.....	6,067.—
W. Henderson, —household furniture	971.25
W. & T. Gemmell & Co., —Furniture, and merchandise.....	140,428.92
J. Hilbert, —Merchandise.....	131.33
R. Strachan, —do.	1,834.—
Fox, Rayson & Co., —household furniture and stores.....	1,705.50
Dirom & Co., —do.	5,003.25
Macfarlar & Co., —household furniture and stores.....	584.—
James, Fischer & Co., —do.	1,500.—
Robt. Webster, —do. and merchandise.,	1,607.07
M. A. Meiod, —Merchandise.....	140.—
D. Jardine, —do.	1,000.—
W. S. Boyd, —Furniture, wearing apparel, etc.....	262.—
Jardine Matheson & Co., —household furniture and merchandise.....	68,430.88
Holliday Wile & Co., —do.	1,082.56
Thomas Perkins, —do. and merchandise.,	732.—
Joe. Henry, —Furniture & merchandise.,	2,340.75
Superintendents of Trade, furniture etc., of Office and hall.....	4,600.—
do. the private property of officers and servants.....	1,300.—
Public Clock, value recovered on behalf of subscribers.....	1,400.—
	\$ 248,793.34

The above is a list of the claims made by British and other foreigners for losses caused by the sack of the Factories, passed by H. M. Plenipotentiary, and paid by the Treasurer to the Superintendents. It is always a painful and ungrateful task for a journalist to comment on the acts of private individuals, but when these are prominently brought forward, and connected with public business, it is our duty fearlessly to expose them. In the hope that there was some misstatement in the case, although the matter had been commented on in the Register, we forbore to make any remarks last week, but the authentic list, of which the above is a copy, leaves

no doubt as to the fact, that Mr. Joe. Coolidge, partner of the firm of Messrs. Ang. Heard & Co. has really had his claim passed by H. M. Plenipotentiary for the very large sum of \$ 33,710.44 for "Furniture, Stores and other valuable property, and papers, etc." So the above circular says, but if what is generally reported be correct, there are several items in the account which make up this sum, which we are equally astonished that any one could have been bold enough to ask, and another, however much considerations of private friendship may weigh with him, to grant. The items then that appear to us so objectionable are

Household furniture.....\$ 10,000.
Inconvenience of imprisonment by the Chinese estimated at.....\$ 15,000.
Books and papers, a very large sum, the actual amount of which we have not been able to have correctly stated.

The remainder is for treasure lost to the value of \$5000.

The correctness of the last item we have no means to question or refute, except so far as it may be vitiated by the extravagance of the other claims. \$10,000 for furniture of an ill furnished house, for so most that have seen it, agree to represent it, is, we hesitate not to say, at the very least \$8000 too much and what name can we give to a profit obtained in such manner? \$ 15,000 for the inconvenience caused by Mr. Coolidge's imprisonment by the Chinese! Was not Mr. Coolidge himself knowingly and willingly the cause of all the ill-treatment he received? Was he not frequently warned not to remain in Canton later than Friday night? did not all his countrymen, with a single exception, leave? and was he not perfectly aware of the almost certainty of the attack on the British which took place that very night? If therefore he ran the risk willingly, he had little to complain of if he was made a prisoner to the Chinese; but if he thought himself entitled to compensation on that score, it was not through the British Plenipotentiary, but through his own Consul or through his own government that he should have sought for reparation. We doubt much, however; that the American Government or Consul would have thought Mr. Coolidge entitled to such claim, which as well as all the others made by foreigners and adjusted by Capt. Elliot ought at all events to have been presented to him, through their respective consuls.

LATEST NEWS.

A public document has just been received at Canton City from the Board of Appointments from which the following are extracts.

CAVEZ that SE LA ZOO (a Mongol Tartar) now in the train of the Imperially appointed Great Rebel quelling General YIN SHAN remain in Kwang tung and be appointed to a vacancy as Tao tai (or Intendant).

CAUSE that LIN, formerly Ficeray of the two Kwang provinces, and TANG formerly Ficeray of Fokien and Chekiang, be both sent to the frontiers to exert themselves (i. e. to recover lost honors by meritorious services).^a

And a public document from the Great Military Council just received—says.

Let the Yew too tung (or Tartar Lieutenant General of the right division) His Excellency YIN, fill the office of Tao tung at Tse ta he (in Taryu), and let his vacancy be filled by KO SHI HING AN.

The Great Rebel-quelling General YIN SHAN, on the second day of the moon (19th July) returned to the City (i. e. Canton) and took up his quarters at the Kung kwan (public Hotel) Lion's bridge (old City, bottom of Koon yim shan.)

It is important that the PUBLIC should not draw erroneous conclusions as to the disgrace and banishment of LIN and TANG. In the first place, it does not follow because that our sworn enemies are banished, the GREAT EMPEROR'S heart is a whit more inclined towards us than it was. These two mandarins are banished, simply, because they have come how or other got their LORD and MASTER into a scrape which he cannot clearly see his way out of. It is in vain that these poor wretches may plead, "sing! we followed your instructions to the very letter!" So much the worse for them! so much the worse for if his majesty went wrong, it was their duty as good and faithful servants to get him right! and now like good and faithful servants they must suffer in their own persons and without a murmur, the dire consequences of IMPERIAL ignorance! During the Five Dynasties when the traitorous minister TAN YUN CHUNG employed YEW KUNG to murder his master the Emperor,

Remarks on Yukken's edict. The writer from the contents of his paper seems to belong to Lin's party, a set of men who always fight with their pencils, but are never seen on the field of battle. They are the individuals that stir up war and bloodshed behind the curtain, and with fiendish joy can behold the destruction of life and property; as such they can never be too much abhorred. Heeling, a Tatar of the true breed, would advise to clam up the Yellow Sea, or to set the Yang tsé kung on fire, merely to prevent his own dear self from being put to the trouble of defending the country; his ideas are so bright, that he may rank with the most exalted projectors of the age.

The edict so often alluded to was not promulgated by Kangho, but by the regency during his minority, and created so much disturbance, that the execution was given up as a most hopeless task. Taking it in the literal sense, the longest maritime cities would have suffered by being utterly levelled to the ground, and all maritime China would have been laid waste. Still the proclamation remains on record, and the naval officers visit annually the islands and barren parts of the Coast, not to drive away the inhabitants but to squeeze money out of them for conniving in their remaining on forbidden ground.

Yu keen's remarks are in some respect true. Supposing the English had not been satisfied with being left without any provisions, and had directly gone and humbled the Mandarins at Ningpo to the dust, making it a condition of never to interfere with the people, and declaring that every infraction of this agreement would be visited upon their heads; would there ever have been a scarcity of fish, fresh meat, and vegetables? But by suffering the authorities just to go on as they liked, and never taking any effectual step to resist their encroachments, their indifference increased of course the arrogance of China's proud rulers. They even grew so daring as to send their emissaries to Tinghai, and threatened the shopkeepers with capital punishment, if they dared to sell a single thing; and though this was well known, yet no steps were taken to disturb the intriguing celestials.

On observing that no direct and effective measures for recovering the Comprador were taken, the few people, that had still any interest to procure for us supplies, left the city in hopeless despair, for there was no protection against their own Mandarins under the very guns of the British. This experi-

he afterwards put him to death for, it denying that he had given him such orders. YEW KUNG at the place of execution exclaimed, 汝實我以塞天下之

誘如鬼神何 "you are setting me as a victim to stop the evil tongues of the Empire, but how will this action appear before the gods and spirits!" LIN might with a little variation address this language to the High and Mighty Taoukwang! It is in fact only one of those awkward dilemmas to which Chinese mandarins are perpetually exposed—"grace per ter clem, a grace per nos a sr" as the Portuguese say.

In the second place, the distant reader must not suppose that LIN and TANG are subjected to the pains and penalties of banishment to the frontier in its severest sense. The extreme penalty is to sell or give the person of the offender to the Tartar soldiers as a slave, with houses and lands, goods and chattels are all confiscated. LIN and TANG however go there, stripped of all honors and titles it is true, but with the field of distinction still open before them, the only hardship being, that having once swayed vice-regal power, in their old age they have to begin again at the lowest step of the ladder, and the field of their meritorious exertions is limited (for the meantime) to the cold inhospitable regions of Taryu. When KESSEN was dispatched as Imperial commissioner to Canton in October last year, both LIN and TANG were ordered to remain at Canton "Aqou th" i. e. to exert themselves, without official dignity, in the way of giving good advice how the foreigners might be managed, how the place might be defended &c. &c. &c. So pleased was the GREAT EMPEROR with LIN's exertions, that about three months ago he partially restored him to his honors, and gave him a button of the 4th or 5th rank (equal to a prefect of a department) and sent him off to Ningpo as a person high in his confidence, to assist in putting all that part of the sea-coast in a proper state of defence. These two worthies, "Arcades ambo," are now sent to Taryu in like manner "Aqou th," and we should not at all be surprised to see LIN we long reinstated in all his full-blown honors. He has a great name for patriotism and parity of conduct as a mandarin, and he is looked up to as one of the best heads of the war-party. TANG was conversant on the other hand in the corruption in so notorious that he has few or no friends he is in the popular language of the day "a gone coon."

^a See Canton Press of last week.

most succeeding, the Ningpo magistrates improved in the art of kidnapping, and a clerk of the magistrate's office was seized, then some servants and other black men, and finally an officer of the army. We ask, if we had instead insisted upon the delivery of the comprador, and forced them to give up the man, whether there would have been a repetition of the same misdeeds. Had such been the case, Captain Stead would never have been slain, for even Yukien would have trembled at the consequences. But by indulging the Chinese officers in their deeds of violence, we have encouraged them to follow up their treachery.

There are several instances of attachment even among the thievish and lying Chusanites, but they are rare. We mention here a poor man, that fished up the two anchors lost by the Queen on the north side of the island, and brought them of his own accord to Tinghai. Another honestly led back a horse to the city, which had been entrusted to his care, and a messenger brought a bundle of valuables, put under his charge. An elderly gentleman sent in supplies, when all efforts failed to procure them, and continued to do so until they had become more abundant. But these as well as similar characters again and again said; you do not protect your own people, they are not safe, and how much the less we ourselves. Not the least doubt, on the other hand, can be entertained, that if the English had exercised due vigilance and adopted vigorous measures to repress the machinations of the Ningpo authorities, the same intercourse that exists now at Hongkong, would gradually have been formed at Chusan. Even had as matters were, nothing of importance took place on the opposite coast, of which immediate information was not transmitted; and how true these communications were, subsequent events have fully shown. So much we believe, that had we adopted an opposite line of policy, the results would also have been of a different character, and none of Yukien's remarks would have been found applicable to the state of the case. Let it be well known, that the people are willing to serve you, if you protect them, but distrustful and treacherous, if you allow their Mandarins to sway them.

Tang and Lin. The imperial decree contained in the Peking gazette, sending these two worthies to the Chinese Siberia, does not assign a cause for this strange proceeding, which indeed betokens great fickleness. They are sent to die to exert themselves; in what manner is not stated, and if there is any merit in serving a soldier faithfully, an office to which the two high dignitaries are now called, surely they will have ample opportunity for fulfilling the imperial pleasure. (see remarks above on this head.)

Tang has never borne a high character; for from the time of entering upon his administration in Canton, until the day he was associated with Lin, he was represented by all as a rapacious and mean functionary, whose daily actions fully justified this opinion. But though he was Lin's colleague, he suggested more peaceful measures, and observing, that his advice was not listened to, he continued a silent spectator of events, and when asked by the commissioner, gave no other answer, but yes or no. After his assumption of the viceregal dignity in Fokien, he behaved like a tyrant, and the acts of spoliation, which have been laid at his door, mark him as a most worthless and unprincipled character. He spent the last months in obscurity; and his health being debilitated, he will never perhaps return from his exile. No office is so precarious as that of Governor of Canton. He, of famous memory, went to die and was never more heard of. Loo may be said to have died broken hearted; if he had not left this world suddenly, he would certainly have been arraigned. There are very few instances of a single grandee escaping his doom, which seems to be as natural as the appointment itself. Both Lin and Keshen have had their trials, and have retired with great loss from the scene of action.

Lin had some good qualities, and he was indeed sincere at one time in his hostility against the drug. But being of a proud disposition, his subsequent career was marked by the most arbitrary and at the same time meanest actions. He was in fact the man who would occasion war and conflicts and throw a whole nation into misery, if he had the power of managing matters. When excited to wrath, he was ruthless in his conduct, and hardened in the commission of crime. His greatest misfortune was, that he met at the first outset with extreme success, which he as little anticipated as his own degradation. He therefore became overbearing, and began to believe, that he could do every thing, that suited

his whim. He was a slave of his passions, and acted on the spur of the moment. But the courage he at first showed, was merely assumed, for he was the worst of cowards, in the hour of trial. When the battle of the Bogue took place, he was a mere spectator, and in consequence of the ill success, almost frantic with rage, and the most pusillanimous of the whole set. But he had a few friends and his admirers, and his straightforward conduct was by many spoken of with praise. No charge of corruption has to our knowledge been brought against him, and this indeed saying very much of a Chinese mandarin.

During the critical circumstances of last year, he soon showed that he had been a mere braggadocio, for his measures were neither marked by vigor nor eminent for consistency. In fact he was a character soon to be put down if he met with resistance, but extremely haughty in the hour of victory. When the Bogue was attacked, he showed the basest cowardice, for though he was out of office, he might have gone thither as a volunteer, if he had a single grain of honor in his breast. It was he who had brought on all the misfortunes of the war, it was he who had ruined the Canton trade, it was he who instead of putting a stop to the opium traffic gave only more strength to the smuggling. And then after having done all the mischief, he forsakes his country in the hour of trial, and trembles at the mere approach of an enemy. This is indeed despicable in the extreme.

But notwithstanding this dastardly behaviour, he had his friends in power, who easily forgave everything, if they only could be enabled to carry on the war. What he would have done at Ning po, if the place had been attacked, we do not pretend to forest, but judging from the general tenor of his conduct, he would have been the first to cut and run. However he was not destined to see the approach of the enemy, and his abode will henceforth be with the Tartarans, where he may exercise humility.

We are perfectly in the dark as to the causes, that have operated this sudden change in H. M.'s councils. Only a few months ago all was war, and nothing but war, and now the Emperor folds out, that the English have merely been misled by traitorous natives, and therefore by sheer mistake engaged in the present struggle. This grand discovery ought to be recorded, it is certainly unique in its kind, and it is really a great pity, that it was not made a year ago. Talk henceforth about the firmness of the Peking court and its unchangeable policy, and we shall laugh you to scorn. The perseverance in hostile measures cannot be ascribed to the determination of the Great Emperor, but to our inertness. Scarcely is a provincial city at the extreme corner of the Empire invented, when the great monarch begins to tremble, imagines that the Barbarians are really in earnest, and proclaims peace of his own accord. Had any city nearer the capital been threatened, or Peking itself put in jeopardy, would Heaven's Son not have issued the blindest edicts, and made every concession to save himself? Here is a speaking proof. If however by this exhibition of compassion, the expedition can be delayed, until the monsoon charges, the purpose is fully answered, and Lin may again be received into favor, whenever it suits Taoukwang's convenience. To delay operations, to neutralize every effort, to let years after years pass, without allowing the Barbarians to effect any thing, this is the great end, for which the court will issue proclamation upon proclamation; it is a very cheap mode of proceeding, and answers its purpose perfectly.

We are not yet aware, that any change in the ministry has taken place. Report says, that the trial of Keshen is still going on, others affirm, that he has again been received into favor, but not yet resumed office. He is perhaps kept in reserve for an emergency, that may soon occur. If the Barbarians become unruly and do not remain content with the Imperial permission of trading freely and paying their debts of honor, he will all at once come forward and commence negotiations. It will then be seen, that he can spin them out for two years at least, and leave at the end the business just in the same state as it was at the commencement. He is perhaps the most dangerous man with whom an envoy can come in contact, a Talleyrand in his own way.

The Typhoon.—The damage done to the Chinese craft is immense. There were eight large junks coming up from Singapore, which either foundered or were wrecked. From every quarter the most dismal accounts daily arrive and there is general mourning amongst the suffering people.

The sound of preparation along the coast is all at once hushed. It was perhaps considered too expensive a job, and since the grand defenses of the generalissimo Yih chan proved of no avail, in arresting the march of the Barbarians, what hopes could be entertained respecting the comparatively feeble fortifications, that have been reared with immense expence. Every thing has its time, and as up to this moment 'Taou pan' extermination has been the watchword, we now expect to hear the sweet sound of 'Ping man,' peace! is a Chinese. The Barbarians could not be overcome with the sword, let them now die of peace. Perhaps a month after this, the warcry is again raised, and Lin appears at the head of a powerful army; but, news verities, it is all the same. This is indeed a wonderful world, you see one day a man entrusted with unlimited power, and governor of two Provinces, highly approved and favored by his master; and the next he becomes the lowest of the low, a poor Siberian exile. What a moral may we learn from such events, and if this is not yet sufficient, let us turn our attention to Keshen, who can teach us another lesson, equally entertaining and wholesome.

Times Denies et done forentes! PROCLAMATION.

YIM SHAN, Imperially appointed Great Rebel-quelling General &c. &c. &c.

YANG PANG, Imperially appointed to assist in quelling the Rebels, General of the troops in Hoonan province, bearing the Imperially bestowed title of "TAUZY NAUZY HOU" &c. &c. &c.

TAU SHAN, Imperially appointed to assist in quelling the Rebels, General of the Troops in the province of Szechuen &c. &c. &c.

KE KUNG, a Guardian of the Heir-apparent, a President of the Board of War, Viceroy of the two provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangse &c. &c.

SE LANG, a Vice-President of the Board of War, Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Kwangtung &c. &c. &c.—in respectful obedience to the IMPERIAL COMMANDS hereby conjointly issue this PROCLAMATION that all men may know and understand!

Behold! our Celestial Dynasty presides over the Universe, and supports and cherishes those without as well as those within (its' precincts)! The Benevolence of our GREAT EMPEROR is unfathomable! His Virtues are boundless! so for upwards of two hundred years have all the barren regions of the Earth been subjected to our sway! The inhabitants of these lands afar off consider not the distance of several tens of thousands of miles, but all under Heaven flock hither for the purposes of Trade; their ships reaching out in a long line of unbroken succession; and in progress of time certain regulations have been enacted for no other object than that those should go away full, who came hither empty; thereby manifesting the immensity of IMPERIAL compassion! this is what all merchants and common people of the CENTRAL LAND and foreign states have seen with their own eyes, and have heard with their own ears!

Thus, in the case of the English nation;—these found here an open market, and both parties traded in peace and quietness for a great length of time; but by reason of native traitors deceiving the English and inflaming mutual animosity, this unhappily brought about the horrors of war! Our GREAT EMPEROR graciously considering the condition of our people, and being grieved to think that so many merchants of foreign countries should be deprived of the means of livelihood, SPECIALLY commanded us to lead hither a chosen body of troops, and either to terrify by our arms, or to soothe by our kindness, according as the circumstances of the case might be. On the day that the said Commander-in-Chief led his audience of leave, bright and glorious were the words that proceeded from HEAVEN'S MOUTH! that we were not rashly to kill was the IMPERIAL command! and in relation to every being possessed of blood and breath, how ought we to act that we might re-echo the sentiments of our LORD! that reverentially looking up we might embody in our own persons the BENEVOLENCE of our ANCESTORS! for several days were we engaged in a mortal struggle at the provincial City! the cannon roared, the rockets flew on either side without intermission! the hearts of men were afraid, and the native robbers availing themselves of the opportunity, set fire to the houses of the common people! the inhabitants of the City came rushing

to us in crowds begging and imploring that we might desist from the combat! We the said Commander-in-Chief and Colleagues saw with our own eyes how the case stood, and we feared lest we might act contrary to the lovely life-giving-desire of the GREAT EMPEROR who continually looks down with compassion on the distresses of his children and people! therefore it was that trumpet-tongued, we the said High Officers in a body memorialized His Majesty, and have now with reverential awe received His IMPERIAL REPLY, graciously permitting Trade to be carried on with all foreign nations, and with the English among the rest* on the same footing as formerly, and in conformity with the old established regulations. Duo examination will at the same time be made regarding those of the common people who have had their houses burned or destroyed, and a manifestation of COMPASSION will also be made in their behalf!

Thus then, in looking up to the SUPREME EMPEROR we behold him plenteous in mercy, and Just and Good! he looks down and in all Compassion! he permits offenders to renovate themselves, and graciously pardons what is past and gone! He nourishes and cherishes the men from afar! he regards them as his own children and pours upon them an extra measure of his kindness! Ye merchants and common-people then of the Central Land and from countries afar off, living as you do under the same common canopy of Heaven, should all pour out your hearts and bear about in your persons feelings of the liveliest gratitude! And so much we now deem it right and proper to issue this clear PROCLAMATION, that all ye the merchants and common people may thoroughly know and understand.

After the issuing of this PROCLAMATION, let all and every of you attend to his duties and keep the Law! In carrying on your commercial intercourse with the foreigners of all nations, ye must tremblingly obey and adhere to the old fixed regulations! ye may not dare to smuggle any contraband commodities which will involve you in grievous pains and penalties!

And now the Imperial troops from the different provinces being sent successively with words of triumph to their homes, the strife of war ceases from this moment and for ever! the deceptions and mistakes of both parties are to be forgotten! all suspicion, all distrust is to be utterly banished from our minds! and that each may be able quietly to look after his own business, and that all may unitedly enjoy the blessings of peace, is the ardent wish of the Commander-in-Chief and his colleagues!

Taoou wang 21st year 5th moon and 28th day
Canton 16th July 1841.

Natio comeda est! IMPERIAL EDICT.

An IMPERIAL EDICT has been received to the following effect.

YU KEEN has handed up to us a MEMORIAL regarding the capture of certain of the English banditti, accompanied with a list of the Mandarins and common people who distinguished themselves on the occasion.

The English banditti in the course of last year having invaded the lesser districts of Tazekeang, Yuyang and other places on the coast of Chekeang, at that time our civil and military Mandarins dispatched a number of Wei yuen (special messengers) who took alive several of their party; and having hid a deep plan by which they inveigled one of their ships among the quicksands where she was wrecked,† the said rebels did not dare to come prying and

* When the Emperor was very angry with us and used to abuse us at no allowance before he found out that we were such good boys, he had a favorite phrase with which he used to twit us; it was that we were—

反覆無常

constantly shifting about, backwards and forwards, unsteady of purpose, or in plain English, that we did not know what we wanted. Any person who will compare this public Document with those which have appeared for the last six months, breathing nothing but war, massacre, bloody murder, kidnapping; and, ending in pieces, may well say to the poor Emperor in his own language—“*fan, fah, woo cheng!*”

“I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me the word!”

Translator.

* It was the chief magistrate of one of these districts who caused Mrs. Noble and her party to be loaded with chains and put in cages.

† The distant reader may be astonished to find that

spying any more about the coast of our central land! And we have further heard, that from the 6th moon of last year until now, the Mandarins and common people of these places, as well as the Wei yuen, and Shooloe (clerks or secretaries) have all assisted in keeping off the foreign robbers; it is right therefore that those who have thereby acquired a small degree of merit, as well as those who have strenuously exerted themselves should have a small measure of IMPERIAL goodness awarded them in proportion to their services, that we may thereby inspire them and stimulate (others to follow the good example.)

TANG YING TSANG the chief magistrate of Ning-po district, has hereby a peacock's feather bestowed upon him which he may wear.

HWANG KEEN assistant magistrate of Nookhowfoo in the province of Keang soo, now waiting to fill a chief magistrate's place, has hereby a peacock's feather bestowed upon him which he may wear; and let him be appointed to fill the first vacancy of chief magistrate that occurs in Keang soo.

SHOO KUNG SHOW acting magistrate of Tinghae has hereby a peacock's feather, and let him have rapid promotion passing thro' the regular grades.

YU KWAN chief magistrate of Chinhae, to be promoted to fill the office of a Tung che (or sub-prefect.)

KUNG FA YU formerly acting as the chief magistrate of Chinhae's assistant, now waiting to fill the office of a Choo poo (or confidential secretary) let him be advanced to the first vacancy.

WANG CHUNG YAO, formerly acting Chief Magistrate of Yu yauo district, now waiting to fill an assistant Magistrature, let him have a plain blue feather bestowed upon him, and let him be at once promoted to a Chief Magistrate's office without requiring to fill an assistantship.

SUN YING CHAO assistant to the Magistrate of Yu yauo, let him be promoted as a vacancy occurs.

CHAO TING CHAO head police officer of Sinkong parish in the district of Tinghae, let him have a plain blue feather bestowed upon him and let him be employed as a Magistrate's assistant.

WANG TING PANG, Sergeant of the Sinkong military station, let him have a plain blue feather and be advanced to a Lieutenantcy.

SUN-NING, assistant to the Magistrate of Keating district in the province of Keangsoo, let him have a plain blue feather and be promoted to the office of Tungpwan in Keangsoo.

SUN FUNG YAO, an officer serving on the Southern bank of the Yellow River, LEANG TSO CHUNG, waiting to fill a Chief Magistrature in Keangsoo, and KAN KING WEN, acting as Tungpwan in Keangsoo, let all these be advanced to the sub prefecture. WOO TING PAU, waiting to fill a Clerkship in the Court of the criminal judge of Keangsoo, and now acting as a Lewen (confidential clerk) in the Court of the Treasurer of the province, let him be employed immediately as a Chief Magistrate.

FUNG SEH YUNG, Chief Magistrate of Taiping district, WANG SHE TANG, Chief Magistrate of Tung yang district, and YIN TIE POO Chief Magistrate of Taishune district, let these three be advanced to the Che chow-shai, i. e. rulers of districts of the second magnitude.)

HEO GAE CHANG, now waiting to fill a Chief Magistrature, let him have the first vacancy.

SEAY TAO LEANG waiting to fill a clerkship to a prefecture in Keangsoo, let him have an appointment the moment a vacancy occurs.

CHIEH-SEE YUNG, a Choo poo of Changchow district in the province of Keangsoo, let him be promoted to the first vacancy.

Soo JOO FUN, waiting to fill the office of a Mandarin of the 9th rank secondary (very small in-

according to the Chinese version of matters, the unfortunate “Kite” was run upon a quicksand, by some of the natives, under pretence that they were piloting her into harbor. To us who have resided some years in China however, it is no matter of surprise. Had they reported to the Emperor that the Kite was wrecked by accident, then there would have been no promotion; but when they say, that they laid a plot by which they compassed the shipwreck, then plotters, actors, aiders and abettors, are all promoted as will be seen by the subjoined list. It is by reading carefully such documents as these that we see by what ragnery and deception the whole machinery of Government is kept going in this country. As regards the wreck of the Kite however, they want to make themselves appear greater villains than they really are.

† This was the person whom LAW the new Lieut. Governor of Chekeang sent over in disguise to Tinghae to spy what we were about. He lodged in the house of LE PAUO now a prisoner in our hands.

deed!!) let him immediately have a place and employment.

YEN CHING CHE assistant to the magistrate of the Ganhee district, let him be promoted as a vacancy occurs.

FUNG KEIN, waiting to fill a Clerkship in the Salt-department; SUN S TEAO, waiting to fill an assistant magistrature; SEAY YUNG KWANG do. do. do. and WANG HE PSH, waiting to fill a We juh law-ship (a very low office), let all these be employed and promoted first opportunity. KEW KING TUNG, a Keensang (or Bachelor of arts by purchase) of Tinghae district, and PAU HENG TSAI (one of the common people, let both of these have a button of the 6th rank (white stone) bestowed upon them.

HOO YU TWAN, and SUE KRAE, let both of these be promoted to the We juh law-ship, 9th rank secondary, and their names returned to the Board of Appointments, that they may be afterwards employed, in order to stimulate others to do likewise.

As for those other civil and military Mandarins and soldiers who exerted themselves in the defence of the coast, let the high officers consult regarding them, and report their names and wait till we see it convenient to make a display of IMPERIAL goodness in their case. let there be no false substituting of names or exaggeration of services! Cause also that what names are agreed upon to be reported to us be also handed over to the Board of appointments for their information. The list of names is returned herewith.—RESPECT THIS!

Supposed to be issued some time in the month of April.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED

23 (B.) *Victoria*, Smith. Penang and Singapore.
— *Blackly*, Downes, Liverpool.
28 “ *Bengal Packet*, Steward Sing. & Calcutta.
— “ *armed brig Lord Bentinck*, Henry do. do.
29 “ *Bussnah Merchant*, Ferrier, Sydney.
29 H. C. S. *Phlegethon*, —, Calcutta & Sing.
30 (Swet.) *Albion*, —, Singapore and China.
30 (B.) *Sagullen*, —, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS PER

Bussnah Merchant, Mrs. Elliot, and Mr. Elliot, Madras C. S.

SAILED

17 (Sp.) *Ensayo*, Sam Juan, Manila.
— (A.) *Ann Mackin*, Vassar, New York.

The steamer *Hoogly* was to leave Calcutta about the 2d of July.

PASSENGERS PER

Ensayo, Mr. Halcon, Capt. Ommaney.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay, *Loujee Family*, *Wild Irish Girl*,
For Calcutta, *Waterwitch*, *City of Polacca*;
For London, *City of Derry*

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Gemini*, *Ann Griffiths*, *John Gibby*, *Elephantia*, *Paromalia*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Crouader*, *Anna Jane Litherland*, *La Belle Alliance Foam*, *Emerald Isle*.

From Calcutta, — *Sovereign*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Falcon*, *Ernaad*.

From Bombay, — *Lady Grant*, *Caledonia*, *Bemarja*, *Hormanjee*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th May per *Good Success*. UNITED STATES, 11th April via England. CALCUTTA, 28th June & *Phlegethon*. BANGALAY, 12th June & *Good Success*. SINGAPORE, 18th July & *Phlegethon*. JAVA, 7th July, via Singapore. MANILA, 4th June.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.		AMERICAN.	
Thomas Lowrie, 450	Gramm,	Deat & Co.	
Candahar, 450	Keiz,	Macvicar & Co.	
Suan,	Mullens,		
Coromandel, 662	Ryan,	Fox Rawson & Co.	
Isaba, Watson, 444	Macedonald,	Wetmore & Co.	
Simon Taylor,	Brown,	Russell & Co.	
Alex. Baring,	Hale,		
Lema,	Davis,	Russell & Co.	
Morrison,	Benson,	Olyphant & Co.	

† This was the person who kidnapped capt. An struther and had his servant murdered.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 45.] Macao, Saturday, 7th August, 1841.

[No. 305.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT HONGKONG. ON MONDAY THE 10TH INSTANT.

will be sold by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
A large quantity of British Manufactures which have been saved from the wreck of the late Ship "JAMES LAING" viz.

Spanish STRIPES, superfine medium CLOTH, LONG-ELLS, WHITE and GREY LONGCLOTHS and COTTON YARN. All more or less damaged by salt water.

Further particulars may be learned from Mr Markwick at Hongkong.

Sale to Commence at 10 A. M.

TERMS—CASH.

Macao, 4th August, 1841.

NOTICE—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE—Mr. RODNEY FISHER, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIEL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the unclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGEYF.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STRAITS INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE—Theodore DICKENS Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this day. The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSSON Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THEODORE DICKENS Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE—CHARLES HODG Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS & Co.

FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,
I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were despatched in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suex on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,
China.

NOTICE—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.


Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.

 THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. J. Capt. HUTCHINSON, of about 300 Tons.

Apply to A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.


FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

 THE fast sailing new Barque CITY OF PALACES, Capt. SHERRIFF will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.


FOR MADRAS.

 THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES DUMERGUE, 206 tons, W. CHAWFORD Commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.


FOR LONDON.

 THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.


FOR CALCUTTA.

 THE British Barque HANNAH, will be dispatched for the above named port in eight or ten days. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th April 1841.

FOR SALE.

 THE British Barque BENGAL PACKET, 286 Tons, new measurement; well found in stores, has undergone a thorough repair and been new coppered at Calcutta within the last six months,—apply to

CAPT. J. M. STEWARD.

Macao, 10th July, 1841.

FOR SALE—The following wines just received by At-bien; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and hogheads.

PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of GLESTANES King & Co.; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLASPIC, 48 Queen's road, Hong-wan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY RED CLOTH, CHECKED and MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMBAYAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PALESHIRTS, LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila Hats of various patterns and qualities, Manila COPPER and CIGARS; also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals. Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived at: "Merrmaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allot's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lacar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUINNESSY FRACKS, LONG CLOTHS, FLAIDS

for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin Gloves, CORN ROSE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SQUARES, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERRMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE—American BEER and POKE in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex Ann Adair. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED ex "GREYHOUND."
PERFUMERY—Essence of Roses, Esprit de Mar-schalle, Rezeda, and Jasmin, Bouquet; Ethereal Lavender; Naples Soap, Real old Brown, and Johnstones patent white Windsor ditto; Balsam of Roses; Rosa Rezeda and Marrow Pomatums; Swandown Puff; Bears Grease; Macassar and Princess Russia oils; Cold cream: Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY—Letter Paper, wove and laid; Foolscap, do. do.; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber & handsewn embossed foolscap and quarto Blotters; Visiting and large Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Desks, with lock and Key, and cover; Wafers; Penknives; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private," "Assured" &c.; Office Tapes; Spring Tape Measures; Red and Black Ink, Copying do.

OILMAN'S STORES—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Pate au Diable, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Ox-Tongues; Hams; Bacon; Berkley and Pine apple Chutney, &c. &c.; very superior Cuddy Biscuit in tins.

WINES AND LIQUORS of every description, and unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

2nd July, 1841

NOTICE—Just received in the City of Palaces and Harlequins; and for sale on moderate terms:

Taylor's superior Sherry, in plate and quarts.
do. do. Port, [dozen cases]
Bass Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5
Pickled Herrings, in small kegs.
Bengal Sealing Wax.
Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

JNO. SMITH.

OF Stores, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale.

FOR SALE—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

PAYNE & Co.'s Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
Bengal Club Chutney,
Emecoe of Chilies,
Curry paste,
Curry powder,
Tapp's sauce, for meats, made Mchrs & fish
Milk punch,
Lime Juice,
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
Chilli vinegar, in plate
Plain vinegar, in quarts,
Beef Soup in 1/2 lb and 1 lb cisterns,
Veal Broth, do. do.
Mutton do. do. do.
Dried herbs,
Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each,
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
Do Spiced collared beef, in tin cisterns,
Do packed the hoglard &c. &c. &c.
HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Apply to

or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 Ys. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2

White Duck Light

Canvas for upper sails, 1

do. do. 7

Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,

White Duck.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co's Patent Shot Nos. 6 & 10 in bags of 25 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to **J. MACKRILL SMITH.**
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, ex Falcon
Hodgson's BEER in Wood
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$30 per Hhd.
do. do. STOUT \$25 do.
PORT WINE do. \$8 to 10 per dozen
SHERRY do. 6 to 14 do.
CLARET do. 8 do.
BUCCELLAS do. 8 do.
PALE BRANDY do. 8 do.
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$16 do.
Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 5s & 4s.
Macao, 1st April, 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Falkstone.
9 cases BRICK CHEESES contg. 8 dozen each.
20 do. CHEDDER do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 sides each.
8 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. Tinned HAMS.
100 Kgs BUTTER do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of
Gloucesters, Napperville, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.
Macao, 15th Feb. 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS,—also a
few pieces CAMELS apply to
HOOKE & LANE.

FOR SALE

by **HOOKE & LANE.**
just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHPINESALTED, HERRINGS,
YARMOUTH BUTTERS, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES
on moderate terms.

LOST.

A Trunk marked "Mr. Monk Guernsey" having
been lost at Macao, it is requested that should the
undersigned Navy Bill, therein contained be pre-
sented for payment, notice may be given to the under-
signed.

Date of bill June 1. 1841 for £25. 3. 3d in favor of
H. King, mate H. M. S. Wellesley.
Macao, 2d July 1841. **HOOKE & LANE.**

LOST.

**AN order for (4) four chests of BENGAL MERCHANT-
DIZE drawn on the 19th instant on the Syed Khan**
has been lost this morning; the public are therefore
cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties con-
cerned request that should the order be met with, its
sale or realization be prevented; and information given
at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

FOR SALE—At the Canton Press Office, after
Tuesday next "THE LAW REGARDING MERCHANT
SEAMEN; bound in cloth. Price one dollar.

NOTICE—PUBLISHED for Sale at the Canton Press
Office—"The lastling resentment of Miss Keon
Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact;
translated from the Original by SCOTT. In one volume,
on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

FOR SALE—As the Canton Press Office: A NARRATIVE OF THE SHIP-WECK OF THE KITE in a
letter from Mrs. Anne Noble to a friend; second
Edition price 50 cents.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three..... \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the latest English papers.

The Universe says—"The following passages of a letter
from Porto Bello, dated the 15th of February, 1841,
have been communicated to us—"You know that the
English possessed for about eighty years this country,
known by the name of the Mosquito Shore. They
abandoned it in 1777-78, but, as it seems, not without
regret. Now they are the masters and legitimate pos-
sessors of it. The king of the Mosquito Indians inhabit-
ed the ancient province of Honduras in ancient America;

he died lately, and has left a will, in which he declares
Queen Victoria his sole heir, and gives to her and her
successors all the rights which he possessed to the
sovereignty of this country. Thus the English are mas-
ters of 125 leagues of coast on the Caribbean Sea and
the Gulf of Honduras, and this important acquisition
has cost them nothing but the expense of the will. This
is a secure step to the acquisition of the Isle of Penance,
so greatly coveted by England, which will establish itself
there, by fair means or foul, sooner or later, but infallibly,
being wonderfully seconded by the state of anarchy
into which the provinces of South America formerly
belonging to Spain are plunged—a situation which fore-
bodes in less than a century a second conquest of Amer-
ica by England.

The Reverend Dr. Edgar of Belfast has thus addressed
Mr. J. S. Buckingham:—

"My Dear Sir—If it were a matter of friendship, or
even cold civility, I would be happy to have my name on
the list of your subscribers; but as I entertain the most
confirmed abhorrence of teetotalism, as insulting to God
and disgraceful to man; and as the public press attributes
to you teetotalism in its worst form; it grieves me much
to be compelled to say that I could not, with my present
views and feelings, give your work my countenance.—

Yours truly,
"JOHN EDGAR."

Father Mathew never reprobated drunkenness in
stronger language than Dr. Edgar here reprobates sobriety.
His reverence esteems "the most confirmed
abhorrence of it;" and proceeds to describe it "as in-
sulting to God and disgraceful to man." The honour
of God, therefore, and the dignity on man, consist,
in the Edgar system of theology, in the use of intoxicating
liquors. There is no difficulty in deciding of what spirit
this is holy man: its name is alcohol: and with him the
waters of life are can-de-vie.

May 3.—It is very generally believed that it has been
suggested to Lord Cardigan, that he must take that very
earliest opportunity of selling out.

On the 30th of April, Lord J. Russell gave notice that
on May 31, he should move for a committee of the
whole House, to take into consideration the trade in
corn. It was intimated to his lordship that day would
be a holiday, whereupon Lord J. Russell said that he
would make the motion on the first order day following.

The House having resolved itself into committee of
ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose
to make his financial statement for the ensuing year.
He calculated that the national expenditure would be—
Interest on the debt £20,424,000
Other charges on consolidated fund 2,400,000
Army 6,587,000
Navy 6,805,000
Ordnance 2,075,000
Miscellaneous 2,935,000
Extraordinary expenses for Canada 180,000
Expedition to China 400,000

Making a total of £50,731,226

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next entered on the
items of the revenue which he anticipated for the ensu-
ing year. The Customs, he expected, would produce
£22,000,000, the Excise £14,000,000, the Stamps £7,
139,000, and he thought he might rely upon it that the
total revenue would not fall short of £48,310,000, which
which would leave an apparent deficiency of £2,421,000,
but real deficiency of only £1,708,000, to be provided
for. Under these circumstances, it became necessary
to find some means to make up the revenue of the
country to £50,000,000, without imposing any additional
burdens on the people; and this he proposed to effect by
increased consumption, by raising the duty on colonial
timber to 20s., and reducing that on Baltic timber to
50s. a load, and leaving the duty on colonial sugar at
24s., and reducing that on foreign sugar to 36s. per cwt.,
from which arrangement he looked for an increase of
revenue to the amount of £1,300,000. This would leave
£460,000 to be provided, and this sum he had no doubt
would be amply provided if Lord J. Russell's intentions
as to the Corn Laws were adopted. If they were not
agreed to, it would of course become his duty to make
provision by direct taxation.

Mr. Goulburn complained of the policy pursued by
ministers for the last five years, which had been the
main cause of their present financial embarrassment.
He was unwilling to hazard any observations on the
statement of the right hon. gentleman until he had look-
ed into the documents and made inquiries as to the
ground of his anticipations.

Mr. Hume was glad to take the proposed reductions
as an instalment of that which the interests of the people
so imperatively required.

Mr. Gladstone said that as any delay in fully devel-
oping plans would be productive of much inconvenience
to the parties engaged in the sugar trade, he hoped an
early day would be fixed for discussing the subject, and
hearing the plan of the right hon. gent. fully.

Mr. Ward expressed his satisfaction at the announce-
ment that had been made of the intended reduction of
the duty on corn.

Lord F. R. G. complained of the government having
announced its intention to make an important alteration

in the corn laws five weeks before the measure could be
entertained.

Lord Sandon thought the notice given by the noble
lord would lead to exaggerated hopes on the one hand,
and unfounded apprehensions on the other, unless he
made some definitive statement to the house.

Lord John Russell had no hesitation in saying that
the measure he intended to introduce was one for a mo-
derate fixed duty on corn. He thought the carrying out
the general principles of a free-trade policy would be
productive of the greatest possible benefit to the coun-
try.

Sir R. Peel protested against the house and the coun-
try being left in ignorance of the amount of the fixed
duty for so long a period.

Lord J. Russell was not disposed to give the house
any further information at present.

Several members having spoken, the House adjour-
ned.

SPAIN.

The accounts received from Madrid during the past
month are not of very general importance. The Regency
question is the chief topic of discussion, and it appears
to be the general opinion that a very large majority of
the senators will vote in favour of the establishment of
a single Regency, in the person of the Duke of Victory.
The assembly is not believed to contain more than 20
or 25 "Trinitarians;" 49 had pledged themselves to
support the "Unitarian" principle and the Moderados,
19 in number, who intended to maintain the rights of
Queen Christina of the regency, had changed their minds,
and resolved on giving their suffrages to the Duke.

There was report that Cabrera has re-entered Spain.
The Chamber of Deputies resolved on the 13th April,
by a majority of 80 against 44, that the Government
should be invited to submit the Regency question forth-
with to the Cortes.

The Senate has adopted, by a majority of 52 to 12,
the report of the Committee of the House which pro-
nounced Queen Christina's abdication of the Regency to
be legal. In the course of the discussion, General Seoane,
to show that the act was voluntary, declared that he had
himself vainly entreated the queen to withhold her abdi-
cation until the meeting of the Cortes.

Some questions were put to minister, in the Chamber
of Deputies, as to the marriage of Queen Christina: they
say that they had no official information on the subject.

The budget had been presented. The expenses of the
country were estimated at 1,106,324,302 reals, and the
revenue at 885,128,553 reals, leaving a deficiency of 221,
197,731 reals (2,220,000 £). It was stated that Queen
Christina had not received any part of her pension; and
in consequence of the poverty of the treasury, Queen
Isabella, like all the other pensioners on the civil list,
had only received one-third of the pension settled on her.

The government has commenced open war against the
clergy. The Chapter of Toledo, having placed itself in
opposition with the Archbishop, the Minister of Justice
had thought proper to address a circular letter to all the
prelates of the kingdom, in which he deplores that the
chapters and parish priests did not use their pastoral seal
and influence in order to remove certain scruples and un-
certainties which had arisen in weak minds, since the inter-
ruption of ecclesiastical relations between Spain and the
Court of Rome.

"A Genesee Traveller," the well-informed corre-
spondent of the Times says: "With Mr. Tyler I have
had an intimate personal acquaintance for more than
twenty years. He is a gentleman of cultivated mind,
and of much experience as a statesman, having been long
in public life, under both the state and general govern-
ments. He is about fifty five years of age, with great
promptitude and energy of character, possessing firmness
and inflexibility of purpose, bordering on obstinacy. Mr.
Tyler is of the Virginian school of politicians. He is
opposed to a Bank of the United States, to a protective
tariff, &c. He holds to the doctrine of instruction. He
was instructed, while a senator of the United States, to
vote for Benton's expunging resolutions, but resigned his
seat rather than obey. My opinion, therefore discussed
is, that whatever bills Congress may pass, the principles
of which were discussed pending the presidential election,
Mr. Tyler will consider the people as having voted on
them, and instruct the President to sign them, which
instructions he will obey.

"I do not think that the unexpected change of the ex-
ecutive will cause any material variation in the policy of
the Government. It is true, as it respects a bank, and
perhaps some other measure, General Harrison would
have been an active supporter of them; while, I most
that can be hoped from Mr. Tyler is, that he would be
passive while the bill is pending before Congress, and
that it should receive his signature when presented to
him for the purpose. In regard to the foreign policy of
the Administration, which is in the highest degree pacific,
there will be no change."

Population of the United States.—The Journal of
Commerce gives the census returns from 10 States, as
follows: Maine, 501,796; New Hampshire, 206,461;
Vermont, 201,848; Massachusetts, 737,788; Connecti-

out, 310, 131; Rhode Island, 108,837; New York, 2,432,835; New Jersey, 373,272; Pennsylvania, 1,850,000; Delaware, 78,120; Maryland, 467,566; Ohio, 1,515,695; Michigan, 211,705; Indiana, 683,314; Illinois, 475,000; Missouri, 327,731; Mississippi, 394,000; Arkansas, 95,642; District of Columbia, 43,712; South Carolina, 594,439; Total, 11,767,911.

The increase of population in 19 States and the District since 1830, is 3,300,000. If the remaining States and Territories give an increase of a million, as they doubtless will, the population of the United States will, amount, in round numbers, to seventeen millions. According to present appearances, it is as likely to exceed this number, as to fall below it. In 1830, it was 12,866,920; in 1820, 9,638,131; in 1810, 7,239,814; in 1800, 5,305,945; in 1790, 3,929,827.

DR. PARKER, a missionary, lately arrived from China, has been addressing large audiences in New York, giving some account of his labors among the idolatrous and credulous people of the celestial empire, together with his views of the present revolutionizing spirit abroad, which indicates, he thinks, a new state of things entirely, and one favorable to the introduction of the Christian religion.—*Baptist Record*.

From the Friend of India, 24th June.

CHINA.—Our anxiety regarding the state of affairs in China has been relieved by the receipt of advices from Canton to the 3d of May.

We have now accurate information through the Imperial Edicts, of the impression produced on the mind of the Emperor, by the demolition of all the defences in the Canton river and the virtual occupation of the town. Instead of inclining him to pacific councils, our success has only served to kindle a fiercer flame in his breast. Keen, for not having accomplished impossibilities, is ordered to be seen asunder, and his innocent family, is to be exterminated, together with all his connections and dependants. The agent whom he employed in conducting negotiations, with Capt. Elliot is to be put to the most cruel death, and his habitation and the country for twenty miles round it, is to be laid waste. Elepno, who was sent to expel the English from Chusan, is to be deprived of his princely's feather, and degraded for eight years, because he failed to accomplish the object entrusted to him. The Emperor's brother, and another dignitary are ordered to march with fifty thousand men to Canton to exterminate the English. The Emperor orders that the words "make peace" shall not be so much as pronounced by a Chinese, and declares that as a dernier resort he will put himself at the head of his army, and march to India and England, and tear up the English root and branch.

There can be little doubt that all this gasconade is put forth to sustain the minds of his subjects, under the serious reverses which the imperial arms have received. The constant attempt which is so evident throughout these bulletins, to soften down the reports of defeat, and to attribute it to accident or treachery, or to any cause but the true one, is a clear index of their object. And it must be confessed that they are drawn up with consummate art. Every little circumstance, or coincidence which could be employed advantageously to weaken the character of our success, and to inspire confidence in the Chinese, has been eagerly seized on, and unblushingly distorted to serve the Emperor's purposes. Thus, the Bogue forts fell, because Keen refused to serve out powder enough. Canton was occupied because that Minister was bribed by the English, and played into their hands; and Chusan has been evacuated only because the English heard that the invincibles under the Emperor's brother were about to march against them.

It is easy however to see, that these edicts also disclose to us the firm resolution of the Emperor, never to make the smallest concession to us, so long as he can avoid it. Keen's report unfolds to his master the actual state of things in the empire in reference to this contest, and tells him the unwelcome truth, that his cannon cannot reach our ships, and that his soldiers will not fight. He gives the Emperor to understand, that there is no power in the empire capable of withstanding us. His admirable state paper, which, by policy unaccountable in so illiberal a government, the emperor has allowed to be made public, and disseminated through the country, will prove of much more service to the English, than it appears to have proved to the Imperial Cabinet. It teaches us that we have nothing to dread except from the imbecility of our own councils. It has taught the Emperor nothing. It has simply led him to charge the minister with treachery and order him to be seen asunder. It has not disposed him in the slightest degree to an accommodation. On the contrary, he declares that in this mortal struggle one of the parties must fall. From his remarks on the cession of Hong-Kong, it appears that he is fully aware of the inevitable result of allowing the English to acquire a footing in the empire. They will build a fort, and introduce troops, and the independence of China will be compromised. The Emperor is perfectly right in these conjectures. He is determined therefore to resist every demand which we make, till he has lost all power of resistance. We have therefore nothing for it but to return northwards,

and display our power at Peking. Of this the English at Canton seem to be so fully aware, that the papers talk confidently of the period when the expedition will depart for the Yellow Sea, and fix it at the time when the tea of the season shall have been shipped, and the reinforcements have arrived. But it is not certain that even the capture of Peking and the dashing of despatches from the Imperial Palace, will conclude this strange and eventful business. The Emperor and his Court may retire behind the Great Wall into his palace in Tartary, and thus baffle our efforts to obtain a treaty signed by the vermilion pencil. Never in the history of our conquests have we been more successful, and never has our success led to such unsatisfactory results.

Meanwhile the trade is opened at Canton; but the same fatally seems to attend every movement of this insusceptible enterprise. Though masters of the river, and holding Canton at our mercy, we are trading to greater disadvantage than when we were in that port by inference. The Chinese refuse to receive any of the large stock of British manufactures in exchange for the tea; nothing but ready money will satisfy them. The manufactured goods are, therefore, sacrificed to raise cash; and the cash goes to purchase tea at a far higher rate than has ever yet been given for it. The same exorbitant duties which were laid on in the last instance are now exacted; and we are thus filling the public exchequer to China with money, which, before the year is out, will be employed against us. The Chinese have the trade in their own hands, while we have the town, so to speak, in ours. The only result, therefore, of the Million Sterling which the English nation has expended on this undertaking, has been to give them the tea of the year at an exorbitant rate, and to entail an enormous loss on the sale of their manufactured goods. There must be some fatal imbecility at the root of the enterprise, when success and victory are so disastrous.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

SIR,—I beg to trouble you with two words in reference to my claim for compensation, which has been made the subject of so much remark.

First.—It was not my intention to spare the Chinese authorities the payment of a single farthing which I could rightly claim.

Secondly.—I had been told that a Committee would be appointed to pass upon every item that was sent in;—This, of course, relieved me of all embarrassment, and permitted me to state without hesitation, what amount I thought I ought to receive; for it rested with others to decide whether I should receive it or not.

I am sorry that a Committee was not appointed; Capt. Elliot subsequently felt that it would not be proper to sit in judgment on claims which he had no intention to sustain by force. He therefore merely presented, without in any way sanctioning, the claims of all persons not British subjects, and mine in common with the rest.

Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH COOLIDGE.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 7th Aug., 1841.

By the *Times* and *Consular* late accounts from Singapore have been received and we have been favored with the loan of a copy of the Singapore Free Press of 23d July, not having received our own. H. M. S. *Nimrod*, the *Regina*, and *Maulmein*, had arrived there, and taken the news of the attack on Canton, the ultimate result of which appears far from satisfactory to our Cotemporary there, no more than it did to ourselves. There are no news yet of the *Sassatris* from Bombay.

The H. C. Steamer *Nemesis* returned from Canton on Wednesday last with Capt. Elliot. Whether the object of this visit was any other than to obtain payment for the \$500,000 still due (and they have been paid) we have not heard with any degree of certainty, although it is said that Capt. Elliot had, whilst anchored off Canton, frequent interviews with a Mandarin on board of his Chop or flowerboat. The H. C. Steamer *Phlegathon*, accompanied Capt. Elliot on this expedition, and H. M. S. *Pyralis* gave him convoy as far as the Bogue. The *Phlegathon* for the first time, came opposite Macao on Thursday last; she left again for Hongkong yesterday.

No movement yet among the shipping at Hongkong; whether it is intended to go to the northward

this season, remains a profound secret. The health of the troops, we are sorry to learn, continues to be bad; those attacked by illness, being a long while before they recover strength after the fever has left them.

We have till now, omitted to notice the appearance of third Portuguese weekly paper, *O Pheral Mercator*, of which the third number is now before us. From the increasing number of these publications we suppose a greater demand for them to exist than heretofore, and wish our new Cotemporary every success. We meet with an interesting remark in the last number, which is, that for thirty years, the last typhoon afforded the second instance only of the wind going round from North to South by the Westward.

We have been kindly favored with a translation of a Memorial from Yih-shan to the Emperor, relating to the occurrences at Canton. It is chiefly remarkable, first—because Yih-shan therein informs the Emperor that he has ordered the black and white prisoners, taken by the people, to be immediately executed. We know not whether any of the British fell into the hands of the Chinese alive—a sergeant of the 66th Regiment was missing, and it was said that the head of a white man was exposed in the city. Should Yih-shan really have given orders for murdering his enemies in cold blood, we hope a day of retribution may come to teach these Mandarins the necessity of humanity; although as far as Yih-shan is concerned, from all we have heard of him during the last campaign, he is so arrant a coward that it is not likely he will ever expose himself to personal danger. Of six camp-followers that fell into the hands of the Chinese soldiery, four were delivered over alive to the British, their delivery being one of the articles of the truce agreed on; what became of the other two we have not learned. The second most remarkable point in Yih-shan's memorial is the proof it gives of his treachery, at a moment when the too credulous English spared the City of Canton, and the Tartar army therein cooped up, which were completely at their mercy, while the country people, thereto encouraged by the Mandarins, rose in arms and threatened to attack the English Camp. It was at the time represented by the Mandarins that the country people were in arms contrary to their express orders and wishes, and the Kwang-Chow-foe, after Sir Hugh Gough had threatened an attack on the City, went through the English lines to pacify the people, in which, apparently with some difficulty, he succeeded, and the villagers returned to their homes. Really, the Chinese are good actors, for had they not at the time so well kept the secret, the city of Canton must have fallen into the hands of the English, as a just punishment to the Chinese for the infringement of the but then concluded truce.

Yih-shan also mentions that preparations are now making to rebuild the fortifications, and to render them so strong that they may maintain them to eternity without any exertion on their part. Such expressions shew the utter ignorance of those renowned Tartars in matters of warfare, and how much they have degenerated from the valour of their ancestors. So long as they trust exclusively to their fortifications, for the safety of their country, and not the courage and discipline of their troops, so long will the country become the easy prey of every invader.

We are glad to learn that a considerable portion of the Cargo of the *James Loring*, wrecked during the Typhoon of the 31st, has been saved, and will be sold by auction at Hongkong, next Monday week.

A good many English ships have during the week gone to Whampoa; those now there proceed very slowly with their lading; business is represented as extremely dull at Canton, and the Proclamation published by Yih-shan (see last week's Press) containing the Emperor's gracious permission for the English to trade again, seems not to be considered as of much importance. Indeed all Imperial and local proclamations containing favorable promises to foreigners, are at a great discount, and generally looked upon as some new attempt at treachery. The present uncertain state of affairs, and the probability that hostilities will ere long be resumed on the part of the English, renders it an extremely hazardous measure for their merchants again to trust themselves within the power of the Chinese, by going to Canton, from which on the 3rd of May they so providentially escaped.

We publish above a letter from Mr. Coolidge, referring to his claims on the Chinese Government, in which we are told that it was not his intention to spare the Chinese authorities the payment of a single farthing of what he might rightly claim. This we fully believe, and that Mr. Coolidge's just claims are also included in the bill paid him through Capt. Elliot.

We do not see, exorbitant as we consider Mr. Coolidge's claims to be, that the account being audited by a Committee before being presented to the Hong merchants for payment, lessens in any degree the reproach he has incurred of having made up an unjust account. That a Committee was not appointed to examine the different accounts is an act of almost inexcusable negligence, nor do we think the excuse that Capt. Elliot did not intend to enforce the payment of claims, of foreigners not British, and that therefore the accounts were left unexamined, as at all pertinent. Everybody must know and feel that under the circumstances under which those accounts were handed in, the Hong merchants, in order to avoid trouble, and the reappearance of British troops at Canton, rather than object to any, paid them to have done with them, and to say that the payment was a voluntary act on their part, would be far from the truth.

As regards the items of Mr. Coolidge's account, we were in error as to some of them in last week's statement, and these we shall now correct, as far as we are able from memory, having seen the account. Mr. Coolidge himself, we understand, intends circulating his own statement among his acquaintance. The following are the sums as nearly as we can recollect, (in round numbers)

Office Furniture.....	\$ 1640
House Furniture	4570
Wardrobe.....	1800
Comprador's and servants effects....	1300
Books	400
Cow and dog.....	250
Some item not remembered by us	300
	10,360
Add 100 per Cent for inconvenience ..	10,360
Loss of office books	5000
Loss of private books	1000
Repairs of the Factory	3000
Cash taken from the treasury about	5100
	33,710.44

We shall at present refrain from further remark, except in correcting a statement we made last week—which was that M. Coolidge had claimed 15,000£ for inconvenience of imprisonment. This, we have been informed by the claimant, is not the case, the inconveniences which is charged at 10,360 £ being that of losing all the articles enumerated. The imprisonment, we imagine, will form the theme for a separate claim to be made through the U. S. government.

In copying out last week the statement of the British claims we inadvertently omitted one. To amend our error we now publish a correct list.

Hooker & Lane,—Household furniture stores, etc.....	\$ 13,446.55
Lindsay & Co.,—Furniture, stores, and other property.....	3,535.—
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,—Furniture and stores.....	1,789.33
Bell & Co.,—Furniture, stores, and merchandise.....	6,087.—
W. Henderson, by Bell & Co.,—household furniture	971.25
W. & T. Gemmell & Co.,—Furniture, and merchandise.....	140,493.92
J. Hulbert,—Merchandise	137.33
R. Strachan,—do.....	1,636.—
Fox, Rawson & Co.,—household furniture and stores	1,705.50
Dent & Co.,—Merchandise	9,578.65
Drom & Co.,—do.....	5,005.22
Macvicar & Co.,—household furniture and stores	524.—
James, Fletcher & Co.,—do.....	1,500.—
Robt. Webster,—do, and merchandise	1,607.07
M. A. Macleod,—Merchandise.....	160.—
D. Jardine,—do.....	1,000.—
W. S. Boyd,—Furniture, wearing apparel, etc.....	325.—
Jardine Matheson & Co.,—household furniture and merchandise.....	24,450.83
Holliday Wain & Co.,—do.....	1,072.36

Thomas Larkins,—do, & merchandize ..	735.—
Jos. Henry,—Furniture & merchandize,,	2,340.75
Superintendents of Trade, furniture etc., of Office and hall	5,600.—
Do the private property of officers and servants	1,200.—
Public Clock, value recovered on behalf of subscribers	1,400.—
	\$ 268,372.01

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

There are few kingdoms that present such a compact form as the Celestial realm. When the Great Mogul assumed the sway in India, and with a powerful arm upheld their government, they ruled over various nations, speaking different languages, and being in their mode of thinking perfect strangers to the conquerors. On the one hand the bigotry of the rulers, and the deep rooted prejudices on the other, gave constantly rise to hostilities and deadly hatred. The tenure of the government of these invaders was therefore very precarious, and their hold upon the loyalty of their subjects ephemeral. What a different aspect however presents China! From one part of the huge Empire to the other, the identical religion prevails, the signs used in writing are the same, and the shades in the relative character of the inhabitants of the provinces are very slight. The administration is with all its glaring defects in unison with the habits and ideas of the people; they have never seen any thing superior, and therefore have no wishes beyond the existing state of things; and they moreover know their duties better than their rights.

When the Turks invaded Europe and with savage brutality laid the first provinces of antiquity waste, the strength of their irresistible armies was recruited by foreign slaves, that from their youth had been brought up in the doctrines of Islamism. And with these levies they conquered and founded a state, that has continued its existence to this very moment. Though the Christians whom they governed were far more numerous than their own people, still they kept them in dire subjection, and wrung from them by violence and cunning extortions, money sufficient to carry on their system of universal monarchy. What fleets has Turkey equipped, what armies has she sent forward, what victories obtained over civilized and brave people; The exterminating wars in Bosnia, Servia and Hungary bear testimony to the rapid progress of their triumphs, under circumstances that would have arrested every other nation, and even now keep the iron soldiers of Russia at bay in the Caucasian regions.

Compare China with that country, and you will soon perceive, that it could bring ten times the number of native warriors in to the field, men that in every respect, except animal courage, would be superior to the Turks. A Chinese battalion can easily be disciplined, because the men that compose it, are early accustomed to obey commands and to observe order. Who can undergo so many handships without grumbling, who so cleverly throw up entrenchments and stop the course of rivers, construct batteries, and make defences? But with all these physical advantages, the moral influence of a Chinese army dwindles down to nothing.

As for a fleet, China possesses the materiel and carpenters to construct a squadron, on the largest scale imaginable. If they, for instance, would set to work in some of the northern ports of Manchouria where virgin forests of oak cover the soil for many hundred miles, or beat themselves in felling timber in Kwangse and Yunnan Provinces, sending it down in floats to Canton, a most magnificent navy could be built. The Pascha of Egypt with all his resources and cunning, can neither command as much labour and industry, as a single sovereign of this solitary Province of Canton would have at his disposal, nor could he organize in such a short time the means of defence. Yet he keeps up an immense fleet, too large for his little country, and maintains a standing army sufficient for conquering all China.

If we compare the Celestial Empire with many countries in Europe, it will appear to very great advantage Russia has a territory of 1,614,436 square miles, China 1,297,999; thus almost equal in extent, the former however has only 49, the latter its much contested 860 millions. In these calculations we have not included the tributary countries of either state, but in this respect also, the Celestial Empire greatly outnumbers its neighbour. There is in China neither serf nor slave of the soil, all

trades and occupations are free, and the industry of the great mass of the people is not shackled. No diversity of interest influences the great bulk of the Chinese nation, the Celestials are one great whole. There is no Poland to be a thorn in the side of the Great Emperor, no Caucasian mountains to decimate his army, no Mahomedan Tartar to bear lasting hatred to their master. How much larger are the productions, and consequently, the ability of the nation to contribute towards the exigencies of the state. Yet with this real superiority, China is feeble like a child when compared with the gigantic icebear in political power.

Again, France has 213,838 square miles; Hoo kwang and Keang nan, which are subdivided into four provinces, 237,731; but mark the difference of population—France 32 millions. Keang nan above 72. Hoo kwang 46, as if in mockery of our boasted civilisation and increase of the means of subsistence. But what fearful power has the former developed, and with what ease would it have crushed China under Napoleon's reign! The united force of all these four Provinces, would not have been sufficient to repel, last year, two small men of war from the waters of the Yang tse keang, a river that at and beyond Nanking is covered with a mercantile flotilla.

Whole Prussia is just as large as the single Province of Yun nan, but smaller than Hoo kwang and Sze chuen, and withstood under the great Frederic, the united power of Europe, whilst 2000 well disciplined troops would possibly overturn the government of the former province. The whole territory of Austria with all its sundry possessions, is just equal to the two just mentioned districts, yet it derives from them 53 millions annual revenue, whilst the Chinese monarch receives from neither any thing, and the territorial taxes of both amount to 812,000 taels only in silver and above 245,000 shih of rice; this is indeed a sad difference, the more so as the number of inhabitants is 26 millions, and in Austria 53. In this instance we have taken the least populated land of China to draw the parallel. Comparing the Empire with the more civilised part of the Central Kingdom, such as Chekeang and Fokeen, which have only an area of 92,000 square miles and 41 millions of inhabitants, it would appear to great disadvantage.

Spain is 13,000 square miles larger than Sze chuen, and has only above 13 millions of inhabitants, being in this respect inferior to the single province of Fokeen; yet it once ruled over both India, and kept Western Europe under its iron sway. Notwithstanding all this, the Fokeen merchant and sailor are far more enterprising and industrious, and the whole maritime population exceeds that of Spain by far.

Behold Great Britain, this land of treasure and trade, of national wealth and plodding industry, yet it is only little larger than Yunnan, and has by seven millions not as many inhabitants as Kwangtung. But from this little spot the present lovely Queen by same means or other collects nearly 50 millions sterling per annum.

Yet considering even the money derived from the country, the government here is only inferior to England in this respect. It obtains from the landtax 38 millions sterling, from the gabelle about 13, 2½ from duties—and from various other imports 3½ more, by no means a trifling revenue.

Ranking therefore in populousness as the first of all states, and in monetary concerns as the second, its station in political consideration is below par, in fact, its martial power is so insignificant as to create scarcely the slightest alarm in the smallest state. Nowhere in the world is the contrast between the colossal magnitude of the realm, and the impotence of its war-establishment so great. All the other large Empires, that have successively comprised a great portion of the globe in their dominions, have more or less held the sway over the smaller kingdoms. But China has a coast of nearly 1800 miles in length, and cannot create a navy that would beat off a moderate frigate. It contains numerous harbours, possesses an extensive maritime trade, is conspicuous for its inland communication, and has extended its commercial influence over the whole South Eastern Asia; yet its men of war never venture beyond the confines of their coast. Even the pigmy neighbour, Cochinchina fits out tolerable vessels that visit the Southern regions of Asia, but a Chinese admiral, even including the doughty Kwan, knows less about navigation than the topaze of a country ship.

When we reflect, that the army estimates amount to nearly 1,700,000, which is a larger number of troops than any state is known to have ever enter-

gained, we are indeed surprised at the powerlessness of this enormous mass. We grant, that by far the greater part of this nominal host exists only on paper, but still we maintain, that China could raise and support as many myriads, and even lead them into the field.—But supposing that 100,000 of these heroes were placed against 2000 well disciplined troops of the west, would they be able to rout them? We do not believe it, for, if drawn up in order of battle according to Chinese fashion, the different corps would be isolated and overcome in detail. Such a large contingent would carry the germs of destruction, in its own organisation and discipline and order would soon be lost, by the general eagerness after plunder, and the little restraint of the officers exercised over the soldiery.

The Celestial Empire however possesses all the resources for becoming the first of kingdoms, and direful must be the influence of a system, that blights all the fairest prospects and cripples innate vigour by reducing a colossus to the helplessness of a babe. A government that can so entirely prostrate the strength of teeming multitudes, must be had in the extreme, whatever may be the fair side of its institutions. The baneful influence must be irresistible and wherever it settles, it does infect the body politic with consumption.

In vain does the warning voice of the most celebrated writers in China reverberate, not to engage in a hopeless struggle with 360 millions. What are they but a mere mass quite as innocuous as an anthill and beehive, as long as you leave them undisturbed. The government can never avail itself of their aid to produce a reaction in its own favor, for it would thereby compromise its very existence. If a strict neutrality with the nation is scrupulously observed, notwithstanding the great disadvantages and injuries to which such a course exposes the belligerents, the opponents, whom the enemy encounters in this country, will be thus very small. A few ten thousands of enaciated soldiers, little better than a dastardly rabble, a host of cunning Mandarines and police runners, and carloads of edicts, fierce and destructive like the Roman bulls in the 19th century. Behold the whole force, including stone walls and an endless number of iron cannon, that obstructs your way. If you single out solely the government as the object of your hostility, the victory is easy, and your path will not be sprinkled with much blood. An unwavering determination of going the whole extent in suppressing the power of the rulers, and in making them only to pay the forfeit, will speedily lead to an adjustment of affairs.—But involve the people in similar calamities, irritate them beyond forbearance, make them your mortal enemies, and the cause is hopeless, you will be stung to madness by overwhelming numbers, and left to deplore the fatal day when you first commenced to war upon the innocent.

So long as the Court of Peking retains its present system of policy, it can never offer effectual resistance, and it is so much wedded to its practice, that it would prefer utter ruin, to unreasonable change. There is no wish for improvement, the forts are built on the same model, the cannon cast in the same fashion, the soldiers accoutred in the same manner as they have been many centuries ago. No care is taken to implant into the military a sense of honor, or to inspire them at the hour of battle with undaunted courage. They are the same with the grovelling husbandmen, and know no other interest, but the regular receipt of their pay. They understand nothing about tactics, in our sense of the word nor are they in the least degree versed in the art of presenting an impenetrable front to an attacking enemy.

The undeviating policy respecting this country should be to isolate the Government completely, and to make it the sole champion of its rights. In regard to the people, every endeavour ought to be put into requisition to open new channels for the employment of their industry, and to direct their attention to their true interests. Let it be once

Our much esteemed Correspondent here takes a view of the case, with which we cannot agree. We doubt the practicability of warring upon the Government only; a portion, and the chiefest, of the disasters of warfare must naturally fall upon the people, who will thus, by their own sufferings, have to pay the penalty of having permitted an inefficient government to rule them. It is altogether impossible, in a war between nations, to make these distinctions; however much it may be regretted, it is generally the innocent portion of a people that defrays the expense, and disasters of a war.

for all understood, that the latter have not the slightest concern in the present quarrel, let it be shown to them, that they would most materially be the gainers, if a free intercourse be established, let them be convinced that their own interests are the same with ours, and we shall find them not merely not our enemies, but our most powerful auxiliaries. But such a course cannot be pursued so long as the mandarins are permitted to retain their influence over them; if they are not thrown back and reduced to the proper level, they will constantly breed mischief and trouble. There can be no medium, the least hesitation in humbling them to the dust is fraught with terrible danger and will lead to bloodshed and misery.

Much as these views may vary with preconceived opinions, we are confident that they will be verified by future facts. We may choose between having to deal with a terrible enemy or with a paltry Government; between total defeat, or certain victory,

between the myriads of Han, or the skeleton corps of the Braves. The matter can not be too deeply weighed, and the policy too consistent. One great question between China and the world is now at issue, viz free and extended intercourse with the whole Celestial Empire; but this can never be solved by making the people with whom it is to be carried on our deadly foes. Good policy, humanity, and above all the gospel urge and command leniency towards the most numerous part of the human race.

The Conclusion of Peace.—We have been finally regaled with a declaration of the gracious will of the Great Emperor, that he grants peace to the rebellious barbarians, and buries the past in oblivion. The permission to trade seems to be the only thing granted, and this indeed is done with a vengeance, by the previous arrangement, making it obligatory to refund the expenses of the war. No trifling sum will be required to rebuild and enlarge the fortifications, and the prospects of the future Canton charges are indeed splendid. However, let the barbarian merchants buckle on their shield of patience, and pay about 5 taels extra on every chest of tea from this day forward, and there is some chance, that the war may turn out a profitable concern after all.

We are therefore now in statu quo of 1839, for the objectionable bond will no doubt again be brought forward, and furnish an inexhaustible subject of strife. Indeed, if the Great Emperor is allowed to make war and conclude peace, on his own terms, whenever it pleases him, the present kindness may soon again be turned to wrath, and the decree of extermination be issued.

It is, however, worthy of remark, that nothing could affect Heaven's Son, but the loss of money, and the policy henceforward to be pursued, should be to touch his pocket. If he is to reimburse all the expenses of the present war, and informed, that the longer its continuation, the heavier the bill, and is made to understand, that this threat will be carried into effect, there is every probability that Reason's glory will very quickly grant every condition, and under a penalty of 20 millions of dollars keep in future the peace with scrupulous good faith. Try the experiment, and you will find that it will answer exactly. The loss of battles, the effusion of blood, and the possession of ten islands are nothing compared to the loss of some millions of taels from the Imperial treasury.

Parturient montes, — Nasitur ridiculus mus!
LOCAL NEWS.

We have heard lately a good deal about the disgrace and banishment of LIN and TANG; and some people, it is said, attach a great deal of importance to the fact. How far these men are really disgraced, we shall see by the following extracts from the CANTON COURT CIRCULAR, a Daily paper, issued by Authority. The Chinese have a saying—

錦上添花者天下多矣
雪中送炭者能有幾人

"Of those who scatter flowers upon brocade (i. e. those who "who" encumber a man with their assistance "when "he does not require it) there are too many in this "world! But of those who carry live coals to another "in the midst of snow (i. e. those who play the part of "friends in need) how few their number!" Certainly "we cannot expect to find many of the latter class among "the greedy, unprincipled, and time-serving Mandarins "of China; and the conclusion we draw from the follow-

ing extracts, is, that LIN and TANG have not in reality drawn down upon themselves the IMPERIAL displeasure, otherwise the Provincial High Officers would never have dreamt of showing TANG the attentions they did on his departure for "the cold Country."

6th moon, 4th day, (i. e. Wednesday 21st July, 1841.) This morning His Excellency KE KUNG the Viceroy left his palace and went to visit His Excellency TANG, formerly Viceroy of the provinces of Fokien and Che keang—before setting off on his journey. In succession His Excellency went to visit Ma, Acting Tathu or General of the Chinese Provincial Landforces,—after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

This morning His Excellency X LEANG the Lieutenant Governor left his palace and went to visit His Excellency TANG, formerly Viceroy &c. &c. &c., before setting off on his journey;—after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business. LK, waiting to fill a sub-prefecture, and HAN district Magistrate of Poo-wing, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany His Excellency TANG part of the way on his journey.

CHANG sub-prefect of Tsean-shan (after Keng-min foo, or Mandaria of Cans-branca &c. &c.) petitioned for leave of absence to accompany His Excellency TANG, part of the way &c. &c.

8th moon, 5th day, (i. e. Thursday 22d July.) This morning His Excellency KE KUNG the Viceroy left his palace, and went to visit His Excellency TANG, formerly Viceroy &c. &c. &c. after which he returned to his palace where he transacted public business.

LK, waiting to fill a sub-prefecture; CHIN, a sub-inspector of Granaries in Kwang tung; LKW, waiting to fill a sub-inspector ship; and HAN, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated to their Excellencies that they were about to leave with His Excellency TANG, to accompany him part of the way.

CHANG, sub-prefect of Tsean-shan, and Woo, district magistrate of Hwang-shan, stated, that they had been officially appointed to see His Excellency TANG off.

YAO, the non-acting sub-prefect of Yung ning stated officially, that the Yun nan division of the exterminating army had that day left on their return to their own Province.

8th moon 5th day (i. e. Friday 23d July.) TIN, Controller of the prefecture, petitioned for leave of absence to accompany His Excellency TANG part of the way &c. &c. &c.

6th moon 7th day (i. e. Saturday 24th July.) HAN, district magistrate of Poo ning, stated officially that he had returned from accompanying His Excellency TANG &c. &c. &c.

HAN SHAN KEUN, a non-acting district magistrate's assistant, and SOO LA CHA, waiting to fill a district magistrate's assistant ship, stated officially, that the Tsean leang (or Lieutenant Colonel) PAOU, had that day started with his regiment of "Shway yung" (i. e. water-heroes) on their return to the Province of Fokien. (N. B. These are the divers &c. &c. that LIN brought here, at great expense, specially to burn our ships.)

6th moon 8th day (i. e. Sunday 25th July.) FANG YUN TA, waiting to fill a district magistrate ship, stated officially, that the Sue chuen division of the exterminating army had that day set off on their return to their own province.

主土有難當救何用執小信而遲疑

"When the territory of our Sovereign is in difficulty we ought immediately to deliver it! What would be the use of adhering blindly to a little bit of GOOD FAITH, thereby involving double and delays!" CHINESE STATESMAN'S MAXIM.

Præsentibus, præsentibus — principibus obvia!

MEMORIAL.

The IMPERIALTY-filled Great Rebel quelling general YINSHAN, and his Colleagues LUNG WAN and YANG PANG most respectfully present this MEMORIAL before the THRONE of the GREAT EMPEROR, detailing how that the ships of the English foreigners have left the provincial river; how that they (the English) have given up back the forts; how that, our Militia and Volunteers have slaughtered a great many native traitors and foreign robbers who were raising disturbance; and how that we have restored tranquillity to the provincial City, — on all of which, looking upwards, we pray that a SACRED GLANCE may be cast.

Your Slaves, after having sent off their MEMORIAL to YOUR MAJESTY, on the 13th day of the 4th moon (i. e. Friday 4th June) detailing the temporary expedients they had had recourse to in the exigencies of the case for the placing of affairs on a perfectly secure basis,—at one and the same time took the greatest precautions for the defence of the City and the tranquillization of the inhabitants, and commanded that the English ships should forth-

with get up their anchors and depart. The said foreigners immediately got more than ten sail of their ships under weigh and left the river, when a commander of their, WARREN, petitioned us saying, that "the real truth of the matter was, the foreign merchants of every nation were very hard pushed for money, and worrying him for payment of their debts, and therefore it was that he and they (Capt. Warren and the English) had no resource but to beg that they might be cleared off;—that they had no intention whatever to offend or commit any act of aggression upon the HEAVENLY DYNASTY;—and forasmuch he implored us, the Great General and Colleagues and all the High Mandarins of the province, that we would supplicate the GREAT EMPEROR to show them mercy, and pardon their offence!"

Your slaves find, that the foreign ships having on this occasion bolted into the river by violence, was all caused by the native traitors showing them the way; which in fine led to the rude people of the islands and the foreign robbers availing themselves of the state of things to work evil; they robbed and plundered the villages so that we could not but take strenuous measures to extirpate them root and branch. But the traces of these native traitors are exceedingly secret, and cunningly concealed; there are some who put on the clothes of foreigners, there are others who dress like (our) soldiers and militia; their ramifications extend everywhere, so that we must send detachments to skirr the whole country to catch them! If we send our regular troops after them in so many directions, it is to be feared that they might not discriminate clearly before slaying and thus calamity would be entailed on the peaceably disposed people, which might lead to some very shocking catastrophe! It therefore appeared to us the best plan that the country people of the different villages should form themselves into Armed Associations for mutual defence. The headman (of one of these Armed Associations) LEANG TAN YING and others, divided themselves into several bodies, and going in different directions, they succeeded in capturing upwards of two hundred native traitors and foreign robbers, black and white; among which last were two chief persons. Your slaves thereupon sent orders to the Militia, Gentry and others, that as they took them, so should they REMIND them of Nankoo! In reference to one of these chief persons, the said Gentry and others reported to us by petition, that "he was in reality a BRUNNEN, and that they (the English) were willing to pay a hundred dollars to ransom the body, which they (the said Gentry and others) had stowed away in a secluded house,"—but whether this really be the case or not, we shall first investigate clearly and afterwards duly memorialize YOUR MAJESTY thereunto.

At the present moment, the foreign ships having all successively left the Tai wong keou (or Macao passage) and Leap tack district (i.e. neighbourhood of Howqua's folly) we have already sent troops to occupy and defend the different forts, and we have thrown open the gates of the City that the people might continue their business and the inhabitants enjoy peace and quietness as they used to do. But

• His Capt. Warren may recollection of such a conversation?

† YIN SHAN and his Colleagues here confirm, that they sent orders to have their prisoners MURDERED in cold blood!! Their barbarity is still greater when one considers, that they could not possibly have given these cruel orders till after they had bonied the white flag, and when they and all the people of Canton were only breathing the breath of life thro' British clemency! Nay more, we have here a most damning proof that they were in league with the armed villagers all the time, though they swore to us that the villagers were acting entirely independently, and against their orders! We confess that we are already sick of the details of Chinese perfidy and enmity; when in the blood of our murdered countrymen to be avenged! We lament the "Honorable Officers" of the Celestial Dynasty; we fondly hope yet to see the Imperial Commissioner YU KERN hanged in chains for the murder of poor Capt. Stodd, and if the above charge can only be proved against YIN SHAN, EMPEROR'S NEPHEW tho' he be, we trust that he will swing on the same gibbet!

‡ If the Reader will refer to the CANTON PRESS of 19th June 1841, he will see the following sentence in THE PEOPLE'S MANIFESTO, viz—"we had cut off BERNER'S (footnote) at Nankoo, &c. &c.," on re-comparing it with the present MEMORIAL under translation, it ought to read, we cut off BERNER'S (brood) at Nankoo &c. &c. &c. a pretty considerable difference for our worthy Commodore! (who by the bye, was about 2000 miles distant, at the time, from the scene of action.)

of those who removed into the country there are still many who cherish feelings of suspicion and look about them distrustfully; your slaves have already issued PROCLAMATIONS inviting them to return to their homes; and at the same time we have examined clearly into the claims of those who have had their houses destroyed by fire, and we consider it right that a manifestation of COMPASSION should be made in their behalf, and we hope also to find some employment for those poor people who are left without house or home.

As for those forts and guns which have been lost and destroyed in the province of Kwang tung, we must rebuild the ones and cast a fresh the others, greatly adding to their numbers, and moreover the guns must be cast on an improved principle to meet the change of the times; we must take away where there is a surplus to make up where there is a deficiency, and in short, so shape our plans and so employ our ways and means as to obtain the great desideratum, viz, that our defences may be so strong, that without any exertion on our part we may be able to maintain them to all eternity. It is not enough that we re-build our forts along the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of the City; we must also pay attention to every pass and point of importance, and use either stones and sand-bags, or wooden rafts as may appear best fitted,—at the same time, pushing on the work with all speed and diligence.

At this present moment in Sam-yun-lee and other villages in the district of Pwan-yu, great many native thieves and robbers have availed themselves of the unhappy state of things to kidnap and plunder; it will be necessary therefore to send thither an armed force to suppress them, and along with the troops have PROCLAMATIONS stuck up to confirm and comfort the hearts of the people.

Your slave YIN SHAN has led with him a thousand soldiers and stationed them at Shek moon, Kiu shan, and other places in that quarter. In all these matters he has consulted with his Colleague LUNG WAN, and we have together made an inspection of all the rafts of wood we have in reserve, previously to sending them down to block up the mouth of the river. And at a place called Yen tang, distant fifteen lee (5 miles) from the City of Canton we have stationed two thousand soldiers, under the command of the Tung ping (or Brigadier) KE SHUNG, that he may thereby guard the approaches on the eastern side. YOUR MAJESTY'S minister YANG FANG resides temporarily at the Provincial City, and is in constant communication with your ministers KE KUNG the Viceroy, and E LEANG the Lieutenant Governor, also CHOO KIN HING, a Colonel of the IMPERIAL GUARDS, devising how every officer and soldier may be best employed in the most secure and secret measures of defence. YOUR MAJESTY'S minister the new Admiral WOO (poor KWAN's successor) will immediately proceed to his new appointment, and take with him a number of "water braves" from Fokien. He first goes to the Bocca Tigris to receive back the forts, and we are only waiting till the foreign ships shall have proceeded to the outer ocean, when your slaves will in person repair thither, and have a thorough inspection of the place, which we shall numerously garrison, and take all possible precautions to increase our mound and ditches and sink stakes to strengthen our defences. We are only waiting quietly for the withdrawal of the foreign ships of war when we shall again wait upon YOUR MAJESTY with a supplementary report.

What relates to the foreign ships having already retired from before the City, and to the armed associations having slaughtered native traitors and foreign robbers, we now most respectfully submit to the IMPERIAL eye, in the foregoing memorial, which is forwarded by express.

N. B. It has no date, but it must have been written sometime between Capt. WARREN'S interview with the IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS, which took place on Sunday, 6th June, and LUNG WAN'S death which took place on the 23rd of June.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

IN CHINA.	
Bearing the broad Pendant of H. E. Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer.	
Blenheim 74—	Capt. Thomas Maitland,
Blonde 46—	" P. Bourdier;
Druid 44—	" H. Smith;
Alligator 35—	(actg.) S. Frichard

Herald 26—	J. Nias,
Hyacinth 18—	Commander W. Watten,
Moderate 14—	H. Eyres
Cruiser 16—	Giffard,
Pylades 18—	T. V. Anson,
Columbine 16—	T. J. Clarke,
Sulphur 6—	E. Belcher,
Algerine 10—	Lieut. T. S. Mosson,
Starling 6—	H. Killett,
Hebe sch. 4—	(Mate)
Rattlesnake, —	Troop Ship, Capt. Brodie,
H C S. Atalanta	Armed Steamer, Capt. Roger.
Nemesis —do—	Capt. Hall,
Queen —do—	Capt. Warden,
Phlegethon —do—	Macleverly.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED	
July	
31. (D.)	Middelburg, Roodenberg, Batavia.
August	
3.	Hamb. Gustav Adolph, Jensen, Manila.
4. (S.)	Consuelo, Lara, Calcutta & Singapore.
4.	(B.) Time, Pybus, ditto ditto.
4.	Coromandel tript. Lobban, Cal. & Sing.

PASSENGERS PER	
Bussorah Merchant,	from Sydney, omitted last week: Mr. and Mrs. L. Campbell and family.
Middelburg,	Mr. P. Bick, Chief of the Dutch Factory in Japan, Messrs. Pierrot, Wolf, Oelrichs, Bicker, Lucas, Lutzens, all in the service of the Dutch Government.

SAILED	
August	
7. (B.)	Kitty, Willie, Singapore and Calcutta.
Waterwitch,	for Singapore & Calcutta to be despatched this evening.

The Dutch Ship Middelburg, Capt. Roodenberg, from Batavia; bound for Nangasaki in Japan, left Batavia on the 10th July; but when near the Formosa Channel on the 23d July, encountered a Typhoon, lost her sails, and sprung a leak, in consequence of which she put into Macao roads, where she arrived on the 31st July, to repair damages.

By the Time from Singapore 23d July, we learn the arrival there of H. M. S. Nimrod on the 19th (sailed again for Calcutta on the 21st) of the Regatta, and the Maulmein the 20th.

UNDER DESPATCH.	
For Bombay,	Wild Irish Girl;
For Calcutta,	Waterwitch, City of Palaces;
For London,	City of Derry

VESSELS EXPECTED	
From England,—	Gemini, Ann Griffiths, John Gibby, Elephanta, Paramatta, Mary Ann Webb, Grenadier, Anne Jane, Lutterland, La Belle Alliance, Fern, Emerald Isle
From Calcutta,—	Sworn, Nidosa, Sea Queen, Falcon, Brnad.
From Bombay,—	Lady Grant, Calcutta, Bonnyfje, Hormazje.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th May per Good Success. UNITED STATES, 11th April via England CALUTTA, 28th June & Time. BOMBAY, 18th June & Good Success. SINGAPORE, 23d July & Time. JAVA, 12th July per Middelburg MANILA.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.	
BRITISH.	
Thomas Lowrie, 450	Graham, Dent & Co.
Candahar, 650	Keir, Macvicar & Co.
Susan, —	Mullens,
Coromandel, 603	Ryan, Fox Rawson & Co.
Iaba, Watson, 434	Macdonald, Wetmore & Co.
Simon Taylor, —	Brown, Russell & Co.
Alex. Baring, —	Hale, " Co.
Beulah, —	James, W. & T. Gemmill & Blakely,
Carl Halcarran, —	Downes, Gibb, Livingstone & Co.
Good Success, —	Baker, Jardine M. & Co.
Sagallen, —	Fraser, " "
Charlotte, —	Brown, Turner & Co.
	Liebischwager, Jardine M. & Co.
AMERICAN.	
Lema, —	Davis, Russell & Co.
Morrison, —	Benson, Olyphant & Co.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 46.] Macao, Saturday, 14th August, 1841.

[No. 306.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Monday 18th Instant

JNO. SMITH

Begs to intimate, that he will sell

By Public Auction

On his premises
(on account of whom it may concern)
the hull of the

BRIG "GOVERNOR FINDLAY"

and

One Chain, Cable, and Anchor

(new in the Inner harbour)

Conditions of the Sale.—Terms, Cash—the Brig will be at the risk of the Purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.
Macao 13th August 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT HONGKONG, ON MONDAY THE 18TH INSTANT,
will be sold by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

A large quantity of British Manufactures which have been saved from the wreck of the late Ship "JAMES LAING" viz.

Spanish STRIPES, superfine medium CLOTH, LONG-ELLS, WHITE and GRAY LONGCLOTHS and COTTON YARN. All more or less damaged by salt water.

Further particulars may be learned from Mr Markwick at Hongkong.

Sale to Commence at 10 A. M.

TERMS—CASH.

Macao, 4th August, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.—On an early day (of which due notice will be given) JOHN SMITH will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of the underwriters, the wreck of that fine, coppered (eight months since), and copper fastened ship the "JOHN BARRY," now at anchor in the Tyne, with all her remaining spars, Rigging, Boats, Chain cables, Anchors, &c. &c. Further particulars will be published hereafter.
Macao, 13th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FRERON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay,
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, B. E. Force.

NOTICE.

BOTTOMRY, wanted in all August. A sum of 12,000 to 15,000 £ secured by bottomry bond on the Dutch Ship MINDELBURG of 338 Tons, and now six years old. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—PICKED UP by the Barque CITY OF PALACAS, in Hongkong Bay, one Chain Cable and anchor also a piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. RONNEY FISHER, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIEL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the unclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGEY.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE or BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 23rd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—THOROUGH DICKENS Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this day.

The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSSON Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THOROUGH DICKENS Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOOD Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS & Co.

FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were distributed in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,
China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight; and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY

PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. J. Capt.
BUTCHISON, of about 360 Tons.

Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fast sailing new Barque CITY OF PALACAS, Capt. SHERIFF will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

FOR MADRAS.



THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES DUMERGUE, 205 tons, W. CHAW-FORD commander, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SALE.



THE British Barque BENGAL PACKET, 285 Tons, new measurement; well found in stores, has undergone a thorough repair and been new coppered at Calcutta within the last six months,—apply to

CAPT. J. M. STEWARD.

Macao, 30th July, 1841.

FOR SALE just received by "Bengal Packet." Bengal TABLE CLOTHS, 7 by 7 to 28 by 7 TABLE NAPKINS and IMITATION HUCKABACK TOWELS. Apply to

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 3rd August, 1841.

ROUGH SPARS.—The undersigned has for sale on commission PUMPER SPARS: 55 by 21 inches, two of 32 by 14, one 44 by 13, and one 48 by 10.

ALSO.

TEAK TIMBERS, 12 to 20 feet long, 4 to 6 inches thick, and 18 inches broad.

One ANCHOR, 12 Cwt, and one CHAIN, 14 inch, 63 Cwt.

JNO. SMITH.

Macao, 3rd August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived as: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FARMER BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lacquer RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, FLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIN ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SECARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godown of

A. A. DE NELLO.

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.—American BEER and FISH in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed as Am McKim. Apply to

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Macao, 1st May, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED as "GREYHOUND." PERFUMERY.—Essence of Roses, Esprit de Marichalle, Benzoin, and Jasmin, Bouquet; Etheral Lavender; Nipier Soap, Real old Brown, and Johanna's patent white Windsor ditto; Balsam of Rangoon; Rose Razeda and Marrow Pomatoes; Swallowdown Puff; Beams Grease; Macassar and Princes Rasda oils; Cold cream; Milk of Roses, &c. Superior Eau de Cologne, and an assortment of Perfumery always on hand.

STATIONARY.—Letter Paper, wove and laid; Postcap, do. do.; Blotting Paper; Quills; Perry's India rubber spring Pens, Turner's steel Pens; India Rubber; handsomely embossed foolscap and quarto Blotters; Visiting and large Cards; Playing Cards; Portable Dials, with lock and key, and cover; Wafers; Penknives; Letter Holders, in sets of "Private," "Answered," &c.; Office Tapes; Spring Tape Measures; Red and Black Ink, Copying do.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Pale or Diabie, Herring and Anchovy Paste; Ox-Tongues; Hams; Bacon; Berkley and Pine apple Cakes, &c. &c. very superior Cuddy Biscuit in tins.

WINES AND LIQUORS of every description, and unexceptionable quality always on hand for sale. Apply to **JOHN SMITH.**
Macao, 25th June, 1841.

FURS & L.—The following wines just received of **Albion;** Duff Gordon & Co. **SHERRY** in butts and bottles.

PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the houses of **Gleditsies King & Co.;** **LINDSAY & Co.**

ON SALE by **C. V. GILLESPIE,** 48 Queen's road, Hongwan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of **TURKEY RED CLOTHS, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMBAIS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, FELKINES, LACK VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS** of various patterns and qualities, **Manilla COFFER and CIGARS;** also in Godowne, **SMITHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES** and other stores by recent arrivals. **Hongkong, July 1841.**

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by **JNO. SMITH.**

2nd July, 1841

NOTICE.—Just received in the City of **Palaces and Harlequin,** and for sale on moderate terms: **Taylor's superior Sherry,** in pints and quarts. do. do. Port, dozen cases.

Best Beer, well up and bottled in new bottles, in 5 Pickled Herrings, in small kegs. Bengal Sealing Wax. Bengal and English Soap.

Apply to **JNO. SMITH.**
Macao, 5th June, 1841.

Stores, &c., of every description, always on hand for sale.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE & Co. Calcutta;** and expressly sent by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

PAYNE & Co.'s. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases, Bengal Club Chutnee, Essence of Chillies, Curry paste, Curry powder, Tapp's sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish Milk punch, Lime juice, Lemon syrup, for Lemonade, Chilli vinegar, in pints, Plain vinegar, in quarts, Beef Soup in 4 lb and 1 lb canisters, Veal Broth, do. do. Mutton do. do. do. Dried herbs, Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each, Do Pork Brawn, in kegs, Do Spiced collared beef, in tin canisters, packed tin hoglard &c. &c. &c.

HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Apply to or the **Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.**
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to **INNES, FLETCHER & Co.**

CANVAS.—24 1s. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6 27 White Duck Light Canvas for upper sails, 1 27 do. do. do. 7 Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, White Duck, White Drill.

FOR SALE.
WALKER & Co.'s Patent Shot Nos. 6 & 10 in bags of 25 lbs each, also a few bags of **Dust Shot.**

Apply to **J. MACKRILL SMITH.**
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.
T THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

Calcutta BEER in bottle 4s per dozen, ex **Falcon** **Hodgson's BEER** in Wood **Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE** 30 per Hhd.

do. do. **STOUT** 28 do. do. **PORT WINE** 8 to 10 per dozen **SHERRY** 6 to 14 do. do. **CLARET** 9 do. do. **BUCCILLAS** 8 do. do. **PALE BRANDY** 8 do. do. **CHAMPAGNE** one dozen cases 16 do. do. **Wassia CIGARS** in Boxes and half Boxes. 3s. & 4s.

Macao, 1st April, 1841 **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.
T THE Godowns of the undersigned the following

Stores in the original packages; just landed ex

9 cases **BRICK CHEESES** contg. 8 dozen each. 20 do. **CHEDDER** do. 8 cheeses each. 4 do. extra dried **BACON** do. 4 sides each. 8 do. **Spiced BACON** do. 15 to 17 rolls each. 2 do. **Tierces HAMS.**

100 Kegs **BUTTER** do. 28 lbs each. A large assortment of **SAUCES** consisting of **Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c.,** in quantities not less than one dozen.

Macao, 15th Feby. 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.
VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces **CANLERS;** apply to **HOOKER & LANE.**

FOR SALE
by **HOOKER & LANE.**
just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of **PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINESALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.**

Also **WINES, BEER and SPIRITS** of different descriptions, and all other **GROCERIES** and **SHIP-CHANDLERS STORES** on moderate terms.

LOST.

A Trunk marked "Mr. Monk Guernsey" having been lost at Macao, it is requested that should the undermentioned Navy Bill, therein contained be presented for payment, notice may be given to the undersigned.

Date of bill June 1. 1841 for £25. 3. 8½ in favor of **H. King, mate H. M. S. Wellesley.**
Macao, 2d July 1841. **HOOKER & LANE.**

LOST.

AN order for (4) four chests of **BENGAL MERCHANT-DIZE** drawn on the 19th Instant on the **Sydel Khan** has been lost this morning; the public are therefore cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties concerned request that should the order be met with, its sale or realization be prevented, and information given at the **CANTON PRESS OFFICE.**
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The lasting regretment of **Mrs. KEAOU LWAN WANG.** A Chinese Tale, translated by **SLOTH,** price one Dollar. **ESOP'S FABLES** in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by **SLOTH,** price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents

THE LAW relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN,** arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by **Edward William Symons,** price one dollar.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three .. \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Overland Mail.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.
(From the London Mail, 5th June.)

CHINA EXPEDITION—LIST OF PROMOTIONS

We have great pleasure in giving the following promotion of officers employed in the China expedition. To be **Captains**—**Edward Becher, Patrick John Blake, William Warren, Harry Byres.** To be **Commanders**—**George Goldsmith, Henry Kelett, Rundle Burgess Watson, John Hay (s.) John Elliot Bingham, James Paterson Bower.** To be **Lieutenants**—**John Daly, John Hancock, C. B. Jeffreys, Rowland Edward, Arthur Vyner, G. C. Fowler, W. G. Luard.** **Royal Marines**—**Capt. Samuel Burden Ellis** recommended for **Bravet rank of Major** in the Army.

Rear-Admiral **Sir William Parker, K. C. B.,** with his Flag-Lieut. and Secretary, proceeds overland to India by the present Mail.

Col. **Sir Henry Pottinger,** who has been appointed Envoy to China, with full power to supersede **Capt. Elliot** and settle all differences with the Celestial Empire, proceeds overland to India by the present conveyance. It is we believe a fact, that **Sir Henry's** instructions were not prepared at the period of his leaving by the **Great Liverpool,** but are forwarded after him via **Marseilles.**

In the House of Commons, on the 6th May, **Lord John Russell** stated, in reply to **Sir Robert Peel** and **Mr. Hume,** that the accounts which the Government had received from China spoke only of a preliminary arrangement, which had, however, not been accepted by the Emperor, which was disapproved of at home, and which moreover had not even been finally concluded between **Capt. Elliot** and the Chinese Plenipotentiary. Fresh instructions had in consequence been sent out, and it might be necessary that hostilities should be recommenced.

In the House of Peers, on the 7th May, **Lord Ellenborough** said, that he had presented a petition the other evening from the merchants of Bombay, on the subject of our relations with China. He understood that it had been intimated in another place that her Majesty's Ministers had come to the determination not to ratify any treaty with the Emperor of China based on the preliminary article agreed to by **Capt. Elliot.** He wished to know of her Majesty's Government whether that was the decision of the Governor-General of India, or the Government at Home? He wished to know whether it was the noble viscount's intention to recommend her Majesty not to ratify that treaty?

Viscount Melbourne said, it was certainly true that it was impossible for the Government to know what might have been the ultimate and definitive treaty based on the preliminary article to which the noble earl had alluded; but unquestionably there had been sent out instructions to the effect, that if a definitive treaty had been concluded on these preliminary articles; it would not be satisfactory to the Government, and that it was not his intention to advise her Majesty to ratify it. The decision was come to by the Government at home, and not by the Governor-General of India.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. **G. E. Elliot** arrived in the **Volage** 28, at Portsmouth on the 6th May, in a rather improved though still very delicate state of health.

A meeting of the shareholders of the **Assam Company**, held on the 7th May was most numerously attended; a report was read, which gave very general satisfaction.

Russia according to the **St. Petersburg Gazette** has issued orders prohibiting the transmission of opium across the frontier into China.

The East India Company have issued advertisements for tenders for the conveyance of 450 troops to Calcutta, to embark between the 10th and 30th June.

The Admiralty have decided on procuring with the design of building ships-of-the-line at Bombay, and **F. T. Larie, Esq.** has been appointed Superintendent for the duty in place of **Mr. Allen,** resigned from ill-health, and proceeds to India by the overland mail. This is one of the gentlemen educated in the school of Architecture, selected for this important duty by the Surveyor of the Navy, on account of his skill, intelligence, and capacity for the office. **F. Larie Esq.** was Assistant-builder, Chatham Dock-yard. **Mr. Buck, Inspector,** and **Mr. Weeks, draughtsman,** are to be his assistants. The former has a salary of 300l, and the latter one 240l. a year.

At a recent Tea sale, when the broker was about to put up the "Pouchong," ex **Seringapatam,** four or five of the breaks were protested against, on the ground that they were certainly dried leaves, but whether tea or not, was quite a different question. **Mr. Bland** stated, that this was the first time since the opening of Free Trade, that parcels containing doubtful admixture had been brought forward; and any dealer receiving such into stock would be liable to have it seized by the Customs. The orders being to sell, if possible, bidings were asked for but in vain, every break so denounced being universally avoided.

OVERLAND OMNIUM.

From the Bombay Times, (5th July)
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON May, 31 1841.

The summary for this month contains an unusual supply of interesting and important intelligence. The political horizon has in a few weeks assumed a menacing and formidable aspect, inasmuch as a strenuous effort has been made by the Tory party to overthrow the present Administration, on grounds which, by provoking discussion on some of the great opposite interests of the country, have worked the whole into a state of ferment and political excitement, unrecorded since the time of the Reform Bill.

After a monster debate prolonged through nine entire nights in the Common, a division took place in a Committee of ways and means on **Lord Sandon's** motion, opposing the ministerial proposition for the reduction of duty on foreign sugar, which was carried by a majority of 36 votes, the number being 317 to 281. The House then adjourned till the day but one after, and the eager expectants of place, under the conviction that Ministers could hold out no longer but would resign en masse, had ranced themselves with elated contentances. (as they thought) for the last last time on the opposition benches. How grievous was their disappointment to hear from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he would take an early opportunity to move the annual Sugar Duties! The contentances hitherto flushed, and betokening triumph, fell on a sudden to zero, and when **Lord John Russell** stated in answer to a question, that it was his intention to bring forward the subject of the Corn Laws on the 4th of June, the hopes of the Tories had for a while withered, and apparently fled for ever. It was soon however found that the only opportunity and forlorn hopes of driving Ministers from office had not been attempted! and after a convocation of the Tory members of **Sir Robert Peel's** on the 24th, the right hon baronet came down to the House and gave notice, that on Thursday next the 27th last he would propose a resolution to the following effect:—"that her Majesty's Ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Com-

mons, to be able to carry through the House the measures which they deem essential to the good of the country, and that their continuance in office under these circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the constitution. The House then went into committee on the renewal of sugar duties, the motion for which was seconded by Sir Robert Peel, and agreed to without a decision. Two nights have been spent in the debate on "want of confidence in Ministers," and hitherto it has been as dry and stupid an affair as possible. The House is adjourned till Wednesday the 2d of June, and it is doubtful if by this overland you will learn the result. Neither party are sure of victory, as many of those who voted against Ministers on the sugar duties, will not go so far as to deny them their confidence. Altogether it is expected that the Tories have for once outwitted themselves; for if they gain the present motion, Ministers will still keep their places, and appeal to the country, while if they lose, nothing but a gratuitous discomfiture will have been dealt them. It is therefore beyond a doubt, that immediately after the discussion of the Corn Law question, Parliament will be dissolved; some say on the 16th, but that is a mere surmise, as it may be much later. Every constituency in the kingdom is being busily canvassed, whilst public meetings and the organization of political bodies are the order of the day.

No tidings have reached us of the *President Steamer*, which has been given up as lost by the most sanguine; although there are reports now and then circulated by malicious wretches, to harrow still further the distressed feelings of those who had relatives on board. A great quantity of sea has been met with in the Atlantic, and it is feared, perhaps not without reason, that the *President* may have been lost upon it. A dreadful tale is told of the American ship *Wm. Brown*, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which struck upon the ice and became a wreck:—the crew and passengers took to the long and jolly boats, the rest sunk with the vessel; in the long boat were crammed 33 passengers, the mate, and 8 of the crew;—the boat being leaky, and the weather becoming boisterous, the mate and crew in order to lighten it, determined to throw overboard 17 of the passengers, which they effected;—the most frightful and revolting scene followed:—one hour after this horrid deed, a ship rescued the remaining persons, and the crew were brought by a French ship into Havre where they underwent a searching examination before the British and American Consuls, who have since justified the act under the stern plea of necessity;—the jolly boat has not been heard of. Another shipwreck much similar to that of the *Governor Pennar*, occurred off Liverpool: two vessels ran foul of each other during the night, and one of them sunk, carrying with her 6 of the crew, they got into one of the boats, and were picked up by some fishermen off the Isle of Man.

Lord John Russell in reply to a question from Mr. Hume, said it was true Capt. Elliot had been recalled from Canton, and that Sir Henry Pottinger and been appointed in his stead. Admiral Elliot has meanwhile arrived in the *Polce* from China, and Sir William Parker, who succeeds him, together with Sir H. Pottinger, are expected to go out by this (Irish) land, to join the fleet at the Hongkong. Lord James Beresford, who was on his passage home from India in the *Tigra*, committed suicide on the passage, in a supposed fit of insanity. Great excitement has been caused in Paris, by the elopement of the Princess Isabella of Spain with a Polish Count named Geroski. As soon as their flight became known, the *Telegraph* was set to work, and they were arrested and brought back to Paris. The lady is placed under proper restraint, although they both persist in the assertion, that they were married by a priest before they left Paris. This is the same rone, who made violent love to Madlle. Rachel, the great French tragedienne now here, and who met with the most peremptory dismissal. The Poles are said to be in consequence the rage at Paris, and every one with a shill to his name, is sure to win the favour of the ladies. Benartero has been selected sole Regent of Spain, and a Ministry has been formed. Queen Christina is sojourning in Paris, and has been warned against carrying on intrigues. The Christening of the little Count of Paris, son of the Duke of Orleans, was celebrated at Paris a few weeks ago, and went off with *celat* and much good feeling. The Earl of Waldegrave and Capt. Duff, are now undergoing their sentence of six months imprisonment in the Marshalsea prison; where, with the exception of restraint, they enjoy every comfort and amusement they wish for. Festoons of knackers and other trophies, wrung from off the doors and houses of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects, are said to decorate in profusion the latter gentleman's apartments. The magnificent collection of works of art and vertu, collected by the celebrated Horace Walpole, and now the property of Lord Waldegrave of Strawberry Hill, are to be sold in July: the collection is said to be worth £50,000. Mrs. Jenner, the unfortunate woman who was shot by her husband at Liverpool, has since expired:—a verdict of wilful murder was returned at the last Liverpool assizes, where his son will be the chief evidence against him. Lord Cardigan's case of Sunday forenoon, has, like his other peccadilloes, been hushed up. A Mr. Nantz moved an address in the Commons to her Majesty, to remove the Earl of Cardigan from the com-

mand of his regiment, which on a division was negatived by a majority of 35 against 28. An intimation having been afterwards made, that Lord Cardigan regretted the step he has taken has set the matter at rest. The Parliamentary return, which was moved for a short time since, of the number of instances in the British Army, of corporal punishment having been inflicted on Sunday, is comprised in the significant monosyllable "none." Commodore Napier has offered himself as a candidate at the next election for Marblehead, with every chance of success. The gallant Commodore, since his return home, has been feted and lionized in true English fashion. A requisition to Lord John Russell to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the city of London, has already received 3,000 signatures, from those who profess all kinds of parties. Four Tories are also named as being ready to be brought into the field on the same interests. General Robertson has succeeded to the seat in the E. I. Direction, vacant by the death of Mr. Edmonstone. A great inconvenience will shortly be done away with, in the system of the present postage between this country and India; parties then will be able to pay the postage both here and in India, and both on the transmission and receipt of letters. Among the deaths this month, there occurs that of the Princess Charlotte of Rohan Rochfort, the widow of the unfortunate Duke d'Anguien;—after her husband's execution at Vincennes, her father in law the Duke de Bourbon, who had been all along opposed to their marriage, offered to confirm it, and put her in possession of the immense wealth and estates of the house of Condé;—this the Princess with a noble high-mindedness declined, as since she had not been permitted to bear her husband's name during his life time, neither would she assume it, nor accept of his fortune after his death; her life was marked by the performance alike of every virtuous and charitable purpose. Lord Elington the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, is to be married shortly to the beautiful accomplished widow of the late Sir Marcus Somerville. A Bill is to be received the royal assent, for the construction of a Park on the eastern precincts of the Metropolis, to be called the Victoria Park. A splendid vessel named the *Argincourt*, has been launched from the dockyard of Messrs. Green and Co. intended for the India trade; she will sail on her first voyage to Calcutta during the summer. The Derby has been won by the favourite horse for the first time, since Bay Middleton's year; this was Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation rider by Connelly; Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh being second—twenty-nine horses started—the race was altogether a fair one, and the usual causes occurred both on the road and the course; the Oaks was won by Lord Westminster's Gubner, Mr. Dixon's Miss Stilton being second. The Parsee ship-builders who left this country for Bombay by the last Overland, have jointly published a work entitled "Journal of residence in Great Britain," in which they notice the chief objects, &c., that attracted their attention; they went to the Opera, and were surprised to see that so much interest was taken in the ballet, at a dance where they witnessed a great many astonishing feats and movements, but who received a sum ridiculously beyond what the performance entitled her to; how much better, it is remarked, that such a sum should be applied to the relief of the poor Spitalfield's weavers! With the exception of a very fair novel entitled, "The Love Match," by author of "Emily," there is nothing worth notice. The Bishop of Worcester, who has been for some time unwell, has since expired: the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Dr. Peppas, has been appointed to the vacant See, and the Rev. Dr. Short is made the new bishop, but is not however entitled to a seat in the House of Lords. There is nothing worth noticing in particular this year the exhibition in Pall Mall; the paintings however taken as a whole, well sustain their average merit. In the Theatrical world, Madlle Rachel, who has performed at the Queen's Theatre five times, has also performed so many wonders;—those who doubted the capacity and talent of the actress, had great fears of her appearance in French tragedy at an English theatre, proving a failure; they have been deceived, and never did a foreign actress meet such deserved enthusiasm from an English public as Madlle. Rachel; her genius is by all unquestioned, and she will carry back to France, the admiration and good wishes of those who have had the good fortune to behold her: the Opera still continues as palmy as ever, and in the ballet department, Fanny Cortis has again appeared to relieve the blank of want of a *premiere danseuse*, and to fascinate her admirers. The drawing room on the Queen's birth day was numerously attended.—Her Majesty appeared remarkably well and also Prince Albert. The Duchess of Kent sailed for Brussels on the 27th, in company with the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, on a visit to the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, & her other illustrious relatives; she will return to England in the course of two or three weeks. The season is altogether considered as a very dull one, probably owing in a great measure to the great political crisis now pending. The dissolution of Parliament will also operate to break up the season earlier than usual. The Spitalfield's ball which was to be a grand affair, and by command of the Queen, has been postponed, as it is said owing to other engagements interfering; but in reality, because there had not been a sufficient number of tickets disposed of to pay the expenses; it

is intended for the relief of the weavers, & to take place at the Opera-house, it will not be wonderful if it be eventually postponed *size die*. The festival of the Ems Montem takes place to-morrow;—the Court will attend, and it will be a very gay affair. At the watering places they are looking forward in the expectation of making a good harvest; in the mean time we shall hear nothing of the Corn Laws, and perhaps a little more of the manufacturing classes, who are unquestionably in a state of the most abject poverty and misery.

LONDON, June 5, 1841

LATEST NEWS—The Mail via Mars-dies having been detained until to day for the transmission of Government despatches, in reply to those which left Bombay on the 1st of April, and which reached here on the morning of the 31st inst will align of your being put in possession of much important matter. At 20 minutes before 3 this morning the division took place in the House of Commons on Sir Robert Peel's motion of "want of confidence in Ministers," when the number were—for the motion 312—against it 311—majority against Ministers 1. After the division Lord John Russell said, he would on Monday next explain the course which the Government would take, and also propose such miscellaneous estimates as it would occasion great inconvenience to the public service at that time to postpone. At the conclusion of his speech before the division, he intimated the determination of the Government to advise a dissolution, which will probably take place about the 16th inst, perhaps sooner. The noble lord's speech in vindication of the Government, was a masterpiece. None of the Tory papers, except the *Morning Herald*, speak in very high terms of the result of a division which has been productive of no good, but much loss of time and which has evidently not satisfied their expectations. The *Times* is indeed wholly silent on the matter, and devotes a column or two to severe strictures on juvenile members of the house leaving the debate two nights since, in order to attend the Ball at the Palace, and bewails mournfully this practice now a days, when at the time "plain country gentlemen, used to be returned by the great majority of constituencies, and Toryism was dominant, the festivities of the Palace did not interfere with the public business of the country." The news for this month may therefore be anticipated as consisting in the dissolution of the Parliament, and the preparations for a new election. Great excitement was occasioned in Liverpool the other day, by the arrival of a vessel, which reported having seen a large steamer crippled, and making slow progress. The impression that this might be the *President*, gained ground every moment; but it soon gave way to other conjectures, and it is to be feared, that those who are most particularly interested in her fate, have had their hopes again raised only to suffer a fresh and cruel disappointment. It has since been ascertained, that the supposed steamer was another vessel which has arrived in port.

By the latest accounts from Liverpool, the *Britannia Steamer* from Halifax, which became due on the 2nd inst was hourly looked for. The *London*, from the United States to Liverpool, fell in with a ship in a sinking state which had got on the ice, and took off the crew. Shortly afterward she herself ran upon an iceberg, and lost her fore mast &c. While in this predicament, she heard a crash as of a vessel running against the ice, but the weather was so thick she could see nothing of her. On the passage she fell in with a great quantity of wreck. The Earl of Fortescue has been dangerously ill at his seat in Devonshire, and is not yet recovered. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has applied for leave to the Queen to leave his post, for the purpose of attending his venerable parent. A telegraphic despatch, announcing the capture of the *Bogus Forts*, was made known on the evening of the 1st inst. Madlle. Rachel played the part of Camille in Corneille's tragedy of *Les Horaces*, for the first time since her illness, last night;—Her Majesty and the Queen Dowager were present, and the house crowded;—such was the force of the concluding scene, that on the fall of the curtain piercing screams were heard of a person in hysterics, which was afterwards ascertained to be Lady Arthur Lennox, to whose nerves the shock was too powerful; The house was also electrified—she plays on Monday for the last time. The salt collected the other day at Ems Montem, exceeds that of any former years, amounting to nearly £200,000. The settling for the Derby will be satisfactorily ended. Prince Nicholas Esterhazy is to be married to Lady Sarah Villiers, daughter of the Countess of Jersey. The match has excited the greatest curiosity and interest among the higher circles. We have New York news to the 12th May, but of an great importance. Mr. McLeod had been removed from Lockport to New York on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was on the 6th to be brought before the Supreme Court of that city; it was universally believed that he would then be discharged. The present Chamber of Peers on Saturday last sentenced Darwen to death, for an attempt on the life of the King, and sent his companions to trial before the ordinary courts. He was guillotined on the Monday following early in the morning, and it was not till later in the day that the event became generally known in Paris. The Spanish Ministry have been defeated in their first measure by a large majority, The Palomoth Mail has not yet

arrived. The treaty on the Eastern question is refused signature by Lord Palmerston, until official information shall have been received, of the Pacha having assented to the propositions contained in the Hatti Sheriff. So soon as this is received, it is expected a termination will be made of this hitherto interminable affair.

6 o'clock P. M.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day at the Foreign Office at 12 o'clock, and was attended by all the Ministers. The Council sat three hours. Both previous to, and after the Council. Lord Melbourne had audiences of the Queen. The Court, which was to have left Buckingham Palace on Monday next, will now probably remain longer in town.

The result of the debate has not caused any effect, either on the British or Foreign securities.

Consols for acc.....89 ex div.
Exchequer Bills.....7 to 11 premium
No news yet of the *Britannia*.

COMMERCIAL.

The tea has experienced greater fluctuation this month than for some time previously. The Express, which arrived on the 5th instant, only improved prices 1d per lb, Company's Congou advancing from 1s 5½d to 1s 6½d per lb, but a day or two afterwards the declarations of Ministers both in the House of Commons and Lords that the contemplated arrangements between Capt. Elliot and the Chinese were very unsatisfactory and would not be ratified, and that Capt. Elliot was to be superseded by Sir Henry Pottinger, caused a rapid advance between the 7th and 10th inst. Company's Congou was again the favorite description, and on the declarations alluded to becoming known, rose in one day to 1s 8½d, then to 1s 10½d, and on the 10th one sale was effected at 2s 4d per lb, again declining, however that day to 1s 9d per lb. From this point large sales of Free Trade being advertised it gradually receded to 1s 8d which was the closing price yesterday. The Free Trade Sales alluded to have been to the extent of 48,000 packages. The imports to London for the five months have been about 5,700,000 lbs. against 3,407,000 in 1840, and 8,832,000 in 1839. The deliveries for the same period are 14,500,000 against 9,984,000 in 1840 and 14,488,000 in 1839, of which quantities were exported 1,460,600 in 1841—525,000 in 1840, and 1,455,000 in 1839. The stock on hand in London is about 30 million pounds, against 36 in 1840, and 77½ in 1839, the following are the prices, Congou 1s 6½d to 1s 9d, per lb, Twankay is 8d Hyson 2s 1d to 3s, Gunpowder 3s 1d to 4s.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—There is an active demand for Cassia Ligna, chiefly for Exportation, 800 Chests having been taken off the Market for Shipment to America, caused an advance of three to four shillings per Cwt., and the Stock is now so materially reduced that it is difficult to execute orders. The imports this year have been 3,000 packages, against 1,100 for the corresponding period of 1840; and the Stock is 1,500, against 8,500. The quotations are 90s. @ 100s. per Cwt., against 75s. @ 90s. in 1840.

UNITED STATES.

President Tyler seems to preserve the confidence of the late President's party, and to be gaining the good opinion of all. He had received the diplomatic corps to compliment him on his accession to office; M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, was the spokesman, in the absence of Mr Fox, who was indisposed. In his reply, the President expressed an earnest desire to maintain the friendly relations now subsisting between the United States and the countries represented by his diplomatic visitors.

Congress was to assemble on the 31st May. Mr. M'Leod had been removed from the gaol of Lockport to New York. On the 6th, he was brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, citing the people to show why he should not be released. Chief Justice Nelson having announced that the court was ready to hear motions in criminal cases, Mr. Spencer, counsel for M'Leod, rose and moved the discharge of his client. The Attorney-general made a few remarks in opposition to the motion. The Chief Justice remarked, that the case was one of considerable importance, and it were better that it should be argued before a full bench. The hearing of the argument was then postponed till the 15th ult.

SPAIN.

S. Olozaga, whom the new Regent of Spain empowered to form a Ministry, has failed in the task, as S. Gonzalez did before him; and S. Amorador was allowed to try his luck. A Ministry has at length been formed, and S. Antolin Gonzalez has been appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic from Bayonne, with intelligence from Madrid to

the 23d. On that day the following list of the Ministry had been gazetted. Senor Gonzalez, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senor Sarra-y-Rull, Minister of Finance; Senor Infante, Minister of the Interior; Senor San Miguel, Minister of War; Senor Garcia Gamboa, Minister of Marine; Senor Alonzo, Minister of Justice.

BOMBAY.

It is understood that the Steam Frigate *Secostris* will leave this for China on Tuesday the 13th instant with Admiral Sir William Parker, and Sir Henry Pottinger, the newly appointed Plenipotentiary. Every thing appears to indicate that no more trifling will be permitted. An order has come out that no Ships of War are to leave the China Station, and should it be possible for the orders to arrive in time at the Cape, the *Melville* and *Samarang* will have to return to their old quarters; we observe from the Calcutta Papers that the *Samarang* has arrived at the Isle of France on her way home. Private letters mention that four more Queen's Regiments are under orders for India and ultimately for service in China, and that all the Company's Troops are to be withdrawn, it being determined that the whole affair shall be viewed as one in which the national honor of England has been insulted, and that Her Majesty's Forces shall alone be employed in vindicating the same. We further learn that the most ample powers have been entrusted to Sir Henry Pottinger, and that he is free to act as his judgment may dictate. *Bombay Courier* 10th July.

We have recently discovered that we committed an error in our last issue by stating that the *Curetjee Comajee* had been allowed to leave the port. This vessel is still detained and her case is at present under the consideration of Government. The *Ruparell* was allowed to sail in consequence of her having a pass from the Singapore Government, which implies the sanction of the Governor General. This, the local authorities here considered themselves bound to respect. The *Curetjee Comajee* has a pass from Captain Elliot which is of course of no avail, out of the China Seas.

The Members of the Bombay Government are, we are informed, divided in their opinions as to the course which should be pursued in regard to the *Curetjee Comajee*. One party strongly advocates the propriety of seizing her. This is undoubtedly the proper course and we trust that it will be ultimately adopted. Much credit is due to those who exert themselves to protect the legitimate rights of bona fide British owners, and we trust that they will not relax in their endeavours until a final stop is put to the practice of trafficking in national flags.

It would appear from the *Athenaeum* of the 19th that the only obstacle to the discharge of the cargo of the *Panallart* arises from the consignees, very foolishly contesting the demand made by the Collector of Customs for double duties. There is no doubt that this arrangement is exceedingly favourable to the owners and other interested parties, for both vessel and cargo might be confiscated. *Bombay Courier*, 29th June.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Since the first establishment of a newspaper in China, the public have never witnessed so disgusting an exposure, as the statement of Mr. Coolidge's claim for compensation from the Chinese; and his explanatory note on the subject. In whatever light we view the thing, it is equally offensive; and it is the duty of every one who received compensation, to expose this flagrant and solitary instance of abuse and injustice.

In the first place, be it remembered that Capt. Elliot's public notice stated clearly "Parties who have suffered losses", and added that "a declaration will be required to the exactitude of the statement." There was no mention of any Committee; on the contrary, the notice seemed distinctly to imply, if it did not exactly express, that there would be no further proof called for than the declaration of the claimant. A gentleman's declaration, word, bond, or oath are or ought to be one and the same. Taking these facts then for granted, we come to the items composing the claim; which, if not derived from Mr.

Coolidge himself, are yet uncontradicted by him.

Item. Office furniture \$1640. Mr. Coolidge's office was, I learn from a gentleman who was frequently there, fitted for two persons: say 2 desks, 2 stools, 2 lamps, 3 book presses with inkstand &c. &c. Let any carpenter in China be called on, and say whether he will not furnish the whole of these articles, of the very best quality, for \$640. If he can, there remain \$1000 to be accounted for.

Item. House furniture \$4570. It has already been publicly asserted and remains yet uncontradicted, that Mr. Coolidge's plate was saved; that on the day before the outbreak, he had not a chair to offer a friend. With these statements before us, and the additional fact that out of 31 claimants, there are only 6 whose total claims equal Mr. Coolidge's for house furniture alone, and that those 6 all include merchandise and stores, it certainly becomes a matter for curious speculation, to know by what process Mr. Coolidge contrived to get into a house of 3 or 4 rooms, furniture to the amount of \$4570. It may be perhaps he will condescend to explain.

Item. Wardrobe \$1800, no man can dispute this; any man may doubt it.

Item. Comprodor and servants effects \$1500. I venture to assert and I defy refutation, that in the largest house in Canton, where the greatest number of servants was kept, that their joint and total effects never were valued \$300 in times of profound peace; How is it then that when Mr. Coolidge's Comprodor and servants must have known danger was so near, they contrived to have such an unusual amount of "effects" in a place where least protection could be afforded. Perhaps he will again condescend to elucidate.

Item. Books \$400, we have in another part of the list "office books" and "private books"—*—Queens—*what books were these? Perhaps he will once more condescend.

Item. Cow and dog \$250. Every one in China knows that the price of an English Cow varies from \$100 @ \$150; Allow for the Cow \$150, leaves \$100 for the dog! M. Editor, it is said publicly that this dog did not cost Mr. Coolidge one farthing, but was given to him! This item is too shameless for comment. Let him explain it if he can.

The next item which you do not remember, let us call it Rowland's Kalydor, Atkinson's bear's grease and Smyth's lavender, \$300. I think that will be about the likely value of those articles "to match" the \$1800 wardrobe.

It is useless pursuing the analyses further, the same remarks might apply to the items that follow; to say nothing of \$2,000 for repairs of the factory: a sum founded, of course, on the builder's estimate already obtained: But when we find added to the first 7 items, 100 per Cent for inconvenience, we wonder how any one claiming to be a respectable merchant and gentleman, can allow such a statement to go forth to the world uncontradicted or undefended.

The explanation offered in Mr. Coolidge's note is, if possible worse than the claim itself. Under an impression (on what foundation we are not told) that a Committee would investigate the claims, he makes his: prepared, of course, to submit to reduction, or perhaps total rejection. Subsequently he finds, from Capt. Elliot's feeling, that there would be no Committee: that it would "not be proper to sit in judgment" on the claims; for, be it remembered, Capt. Elliot had notified that "a declaration would be required of the exactitude of the statement." How does Mr. Coolidge proceed on this? Does he reduce his claim which is now liable to no diminution by an inquisitive Committee? Does he ask only so much as he can honorably declare in his due? I leave the reply to Mr. Coolidge. Your Columns are open to him as they are to me. He must either refute or defend the charge, or be content to sit down under an imputation of having obtained money under an unjust pretence.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.


"Not to mention the loss of Mow's ear, and the infringement of Stanton's Liberty."
Mr. Editor.—The above passing remark from the "Times" prompts the inquiry. What has been done for the latter, whose liberty was infringed, during the late squaring up of old accounts? While
SEE SUPPLEMENT.

it is understood that the former has been allowed \$ 10,000, as compensation, in some measure, for his ear and other little losses, is not the other entitled to something as a compensation for being speared, knocked down, bound with chords, his life placed in jeopardy, and imprisoned four months? And that too without any crime on his part, except if doing good to the Chinese themselves be such? False imprisonment is an offence well punished by the decrees of justice, in any country, and while another gentleman for being imprisoned, perhaps in the same prison, since, for only a few hours, has been rewarded with upwards of \$ 10,000, how is it that Mr. S. only should be forgotten after having been imprisoned so long? And shall the very City in which he was imprisoned pass with impunity after such an offence, especially when it has to atone for every other offence, and more especially when it is successfully besieged by his own countrymen?

Having been kidnapped, taken from neutral ground, and suffered innocently, in consequence of his country's war with China, it can but be fondly hoped by his friends—though he is not here to put in a plea himself, and most likely would leave its management to his countrymen if he were, that the Chinese may yet be squeezed to the amount of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in his behalf before the thing is settled! No is the sincere desire of.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE

NOTICE.

 TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of whom it may concern, at 11 A. M. on Saturday the 21st inst. the Ship JOHN HARRY, 520 Tons Register. As she now lies in the Tyne. Particulars will be published here after. DENT & Co.

Macao, 13th August, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 14th Aug. 1841.

On Monday night last, the 9th inst. arrived from Bombay the H. C. Steamer *Sensotis*, and on the morning following landed at Macao. Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, Sir Henry Pottinger, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, attended by Major Malcolm, 3d light Dragoon, Secretary, to the Special Mission, Lieut. Tenant, R. N., Mr. Chismo, Secretary to the Admiral. Their Excellencies left England by the July Overland Mail, arrived in Bombay on the 7th July, and sailed thence for China on the 17th, having thus been, including a stay of 10 days in Bombay, only 37 days out from England; an unprecedented short passage, and what is more singular still, answers have been received by the *Sensotis* to letters from this dated 31st March—thus the whole time of a letter sent from here to England, and its answer being received here, was only the singularly short time of 4 months and 10 days, which before steam communication was reckoned to be a more than commonly good passage from this to England, or vice versa.

The immense facilities and saving of time now offered by Steam navigation, have in this instance very much favored us China, and it is to be hoped the early arrival of H. Mr. Plenipotentiary and of the gallant Admiral will be of the greatest advantage to the Expedition, Sir Henry, we understand, besides being Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary, comes out under the same powers which by act of Parliament were given Superintendents of Trade, and first conferred upon Lord Napier. The reputation earned by Sir Henry during a great many years of service in Scinde and Cutch, and the northwestern Provinces of India, of both political and military abilities, lead us to anticipate the happiest results from his present appointment, although it cannot be forgotten that on his arrival here he must have found matters in a more complicated state than he probably counted on. However, singleness of purpose, and activity will, we hope, soon restore matters to a satisfactory state. The Admiral Sir William Parker left for Hongkong the same day of his arrival to inspect the squadron there, and returned on Thursday, but left again yesterday for Hongkong. It is confidently expected that the fleet will move to the northward in a very few days, and it is to be hoped that an active life and particularly the hope of acquiring well merited laurels under the command of experienced officers, will soon restore to health the still infirm portion of the

troops and seamen. It is said that the instructions of Sir Henry Pottinger are of a most decided character, and we confidently look forward to seeing the Chinese government soon effectively punished and humbled for the treachery it has hitherto been permitted to commit with impunity.

The *Nemesis* steamer, with Major Malcolm, and Mr. Thom left for Canton yesterday, with despatches, for the local government.

By the *Sensotis* from Bombay, we have received English papers to the 3rd of June, and from Bombay to the 14th of July. We have made as many extracts as our paper, (of two sheets) will permit, and our readers will find in them most of the more important events noticed. News from China to the 31st of March had reached England, and as might have been expected, people, although astonished, at the resumption of hostilities so soon after the Chuenpee treaty of peace, were rather pleased with its non-ratification by the Emperor, than otherwise—particularly since the government had declared the provisions of that treaty so highly unsatisfactory, that it could not be ratified. The unwillingness of the Chinese, therefore, has saved the English government the disagreeable duty of disowning the acts of its own Plenipotentiary. It is, however, somewhat singular that the same treaty should have been disapproved of by both contending governments, and been the cause of the disgrace or recall of the two respective Plenipotentiaries. On the whole however Chinese affairs at home, although of the greatest importance, were not much attended to by the public—party contentions swallowing up every minor interest. On Sir Robert Peel's motion, that the present Ministry do not possess the confidence of the country, at a division his motion was carried by a majority of one 312 against 311. Ministers, unwilling to relinquish their places, intend appealing to the country, and a dissolution and new election of the Commons was speedily to take place. Of news of a more domestic character (for our community) we may mention that Mr. Jardine has been presented to the Queen, and Mr. H. H. Lindsay returned a member of Parliament on the Tory interest, for Sandwich.

The measures which Ministers proposed to introduce, an alteration of the timber, and reduction of duties on foreign sugar, and the abolition of the existing corn laws, substituting a moderate duty on the importation of foreign corn, had produced the greatest excitement in the country. The result of the next elections will shew, with what eyes the nation looks upon such very startling changes as those proposed.

Nothing was heard yet of the *President*, Steam-packet, and all hopes of her safety seemed to have been relinquished.

The Tea-market has fluctuated a good deal as will be seen from our extracts.

Although the Government received on the 3rd of June the despatches from China sent from here per *Queen*, the letters from the community did not reach Calcutta in time for the mail by the *Madagascar*. It will be remembered the *Queen* left this without any notice to merchants: her departure was only known to H. M. Plenipotentiary, and only one English house, it appears, was allowed the privilege of sending letters by her. Why such distinctions should be made, seems to be difficult to explain on any known principle of justice.

Sir Hugh Gough left Macao for Hongkong yesterday.

At a very late hour last night, and too late, seeing that our space this week is already occupied, for re-copying, we received the *Hongkong Gazette* (published in Macao) of 31st July, and one of 18th August. Why these papers make their appearance so long after their date we know not, but mention the fact, to exonerate ourselves from the charge of negligence. We shall as they contain many official Notices of interest, if possible copy them in second supplement, and content ourselves at present with mentioning that the *Gazette* of 31st July contains the appointment of Lieut. W. Pedder as harbour master and marine magistrate; Mr. Alexander Lena, Assistant to the harbour-master; Mr. Joseph Bird clerk of the works; and Mr. Samuel Fearon, interpreter and Clerk of the Court, has been duly sworn to perform the duties of Notary Public and Coroner.

The Hongkong Gazette of 18th August contains

the Queen's appointment of Sir Henry Pottinger as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Government of China, and of Chief Superintendent of Trade, and a 'Notification' from Sir Henry Pottinger, addressed to British subjects, full of interest, and of which we shall lay a copy before our readers in the supplement.

We are happy to be able to refer our readers to the list of promotions given at the head of our English news. We doubt not many occasions will arise soon in which officers will have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves. A vast change for the better has taken place within these last few days, and the utmost energy is observable in every department of the Public Service. It gives us sincere pleasure to add that the two high and distinguished officers who have recently arrived, appear in excellent health.

A letter from Hongkong, dated Yesterday, mentions that the whole of the China bazar there, had been destroyed by fire the preceding night.

We publish this day a number of translations from Chinese documents taken from the Peking Gazette, and which have been kindly furnished to us. Our readers will no doubt peruse them with interest: they are partly accounts of the success of Chinese arms at Amoy, over the *Blonde* and *Alligator*, and of the promotions that have taken place in consequence. We hope this Amoy gentry will in a few days again have an opportunity of facing an enemy, when we think they will find it difficult again to dupe the Imperial Government. Yihuan, it will be seen, and his colleagues have also been rewarded by the Emperor with marks of his favor. The purges the Emperor gives are empty; those Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Le Fleming Senhouse extorted from his Generals were somewhat more weighty.

The *Starling* and H. C. Steamer *Atalanta* and *Phlegthen* proceeded to Canton last week, to see some stakes removed, with which the Chinese, contrary to treaty, had obstructed the navigation of the river. The threats used by Capt. Kellett to use force in case of the Chinese refusing, prevailed on them, and the stakes and other obstructions were taken away by the Chinese themselves.

We publish in a preceding column a letter from "an Englishman" regarding Mr. Coolidge's claim. We think that since such an outcry is raised against the correctness of that gentleman's claim, the best thing he can do, is even now to submit it to an examining Committee, and to pay back to the Hong-merchants, whatever part of it may be expunged.

A friend much experienced in Chinese matters, and for whose judgment we have great respect, has given us the following five reasons, why he thinks an attack on Amoy ought to be the first exploit of the expedition.

1st. Since the destruction of the Bogue forts, Amoy has been made the arsenal of China. Large sums of money have been expended in casting brass guns and fortifying it, and it would hardly be politic for an invading army to leave the enemy's stronghold in full force behind them.

2d. By the Edicts appearing in to day's paper, it will be seen how inflated the Amoy Mandarins are with their victories over the *Blonde* and *Alligator*. Were we now to pass it over, it would still more inflate them, and induce them to think that we did not take it because we were afraid of them.

3d. By taking the place, we shall embroil the provincial government of Peking with the central government of Peking, and upon the principle of "divide et impera" we shall thus be a step nearer our object.

4th. The idea of the people liking us better because we spare them, is most fallacious. We spared the Chusan people—how many friends did we make there? How often did Capt. Elliot spare Canton?—and what love have the people of that city ever shewn to him?

5th. The grand, the fatal error of last campaign was passing the Bogue forts at the outset, and if we now pass Amoy, we entertain fears that this campaign will end quite as disastrously.

Nothing certain has yet transpired of the destination of the Expedition, except that it will leave Hong-

long in a day or two. We own that we should like to see it go without delay to the Yang tse kiang, pushing its smaller vessels and transports as far as the junction of that river with the canal, and thus depriving the capital of the supplies which on that canal are sent to it for the support of its immense population. That would probably be the most effective method of creating a salutary impression upon the Peking government, and if at the same time one or two Steamers were detached to the Peiho, the Emperor might possibly soon be found willing to make the required concessions. All this can however be done without neglecting Amoy, which we suppose might be reduced in a few days. That that place should feel the vigour of British arms is the more desirable, in order to undeceive the Emperor, who has by his lying mandarins been persuaded that they have already obtained a victory over the English ships. The destruction of the many military and naval stores the place is said to contain, is also of the last importance, not only to cripple the means of the government, but success of the British arms at Amoy would greatly spread the terror of the English name.

We do not think that it can be in contemplation to move a high as Pechele. The season is advanced, and there are difficulties of navigation in the gulf of Pechele which during a northerly wind would not allow ships of great draught of water to approach the land within many miles. There are other reasons against visiting the Peiho at present on which it is unnecessary to remark.

We have already last week stated, that an error of the pen alone caused the omission in our list of claimants of one name. Although the Canton Register of the 3d did not appear till the 10th, three days after we corrected our involuntary error. yet that journal expresses astonishment at so inconceivable an omission, supposing that it was intentional. The Editor says "We cannot it over very particularly: an error in figures might be forgiven, but to omit a whole line, is it not singular, and can any satisfactory explanation be offered to the public?"

Without accusing our contemporary of intentional suppressions, we may yet prove to him that omissions like ours may easily happen by accident, without even any great degree of negligence; but after preparing his list of claimants with remarks as above stated, that there should be two whole lines omitted by him, instead of one in ours, and this even after he had had the advantage of comparing his list with our own, is a most ridiculous comment to his indignation at our want of correctness. The sums omitted by our Contemporary in the list of British claimants are one of \$ 5,005 25 and another of \$ 1000. Besides he misstates the sum received by H. M. Superintendents for furniture etc destroyed, at ten times its real amount. Surely, the Register before it visits the small errors of others with such severe and unmerited censure, should at least take care to be free from similar and much greater error itself.

IMPORTANT TO THE LOVERS OF CLEAN LINEN!!!

The following humble petition has been sent to a Gentleman residing in this City by his washerman; and as its contents concern all the foreign community alike, it is here published for general information.

"I most respectfully begin my petition! Stupid fellow that I am! I feel grateful to your honor for lending me the lustre of your countenance, and giving me a preference to wash your honor's linen for several years! The customary charge I was in the habit of making for my labor in ordinary times, was five or six dollars per month, or at the rate of two dollars per hundred pieces. But I beg to state that the operative washermen now to be found in Macao are few indeed! during this year many of them have disappeared! there are those who have migrated to Hongkong, and there are those who have gone to the provincial City, and there are those who still remain in the country and won't come! forasmuch when we of our stupid craft now-a-days go to hire operatives we require to pay them very high wages! and the price of our materials is now exceedingly high! and if we want to hire a house or a shop where to exercise our handicraft, now-a-days the rent is also very high! In a word then, every thing connected with our stupid profession being now-a-days much higher than formerly, former prices will no longer reimburse us for our expenses and return us our blood-earned capital!

This then is intended to say, that I have specially drawn up this humble petition and addressed it to your honor the Taipan—praying that you will intercede in my behalf with Mr. ——— and Mr. ——— the great Taipans, and every gentleman and guest of your honorable household, that after this you and they will be pleased to calculate your washing bills at \$7 per month; or at two dollars and a half for every hundred pieces. According to this scale of charges, we shall have barely enough to pay for the materials we use, and get back the money we lay out without making one cash profit!

When this my humble petition meets your eye, I trust that you and all the honorable Taipans will not say me nay, and for the same I shall feel deeply obliged.

Most respectfully do I indite this, and take advantage of the opportunity to wish your honor may enjoy golden repose!

For the inspection of Mr. ——— Taipan and Seenshang; that when in his honorable presence his jade-stone eye may sparkle upon it.

6th moon, 20th day.
The master washerman of the Wan lee (i. e. Ten thousand-fold-profitable) establishment knocks head and offers up his petition.

CHINESE PORTS.

The great resources of this country for carrying on a very extensive foreign trade have never been doubted. A territory almost as large as European Russia, with a seacoast of nearly 1800 miles in extent, with many broad and navigable rivers and a population at once industrious and persevering, amounting to 360 millions, the commercial capabilities of China are immense. But they have never been yet fully developed, or been thrown into the proper channel. At the present moment the inland navigation exceeds the maritime more than ten times, and the foreign trade compared with the coasting traffic can scarcely stand in the proportion of 1 to 30. From times immemorial the navigation of the high Seas has been considered dangerous to the safety of the state, for the adventurers are able to withdraw themselves on the wide ocean, from the control of Government, and have in many instances very successfully hid defiance to their rulers. But still it has been going on increasing, and if any curious Captain will take the trouble to sail close in shore, on a fine day, he will soon discover an immense number of merchant craft, starting into life as if by magic: Foreign commerce is voted a national evil, which must be endured to avoid worse expedients. But the frail junks will never be able to thread their way round the Cape, and as long as they confine themselves to the Indian Archipelago, they will import few heretical opinions from the Malays.

From the earliest times until now, there have been constantly Chinese statesmen strongly advising the Sovereign to put an end to all maritime intercourse. These men had never seen the sea, or perhaps like Keshen beheld it in the perspective at the mouth of a river. But it is extremely fashionable for the true Tories of the Peking cabinet to decry every maritime prize and to throw every possible obstacle in the way of commerce. If the native mariner is however viewed with such distrust, what must be the foreign intruder? If it might be said, that the great advantages derived from commerce would sufficiently balance all the fears and suspicion entertained at their proceedings, it ought to be remembered, that China, as a state has never acknowledged this fact. The men in power are far from the seat of trade, they view the people engaged in this branch of industry who are highly benefited by an interchange of commodities, as a mere nothing, and their pride would never allow them to admit the value of foreign intercourse, even if they were convinced of its use as promotive of the common interest. Herein they continue to proclaim to the world, that the Great Emperor compassionates the people from afar by permitting them to enrich themselves by the productions of the Central Empire. In their opinion, these Barbarians get shiploads for a mere nothing, they give scarcely any thing in return for tea and rhubarb, nor is it ever hinted that they pay something worthy of consideration, for the Imperial compassion in the shape of duties. How false these notions soever, they naturally protrude themselves in all state papers upon this subject, and the natural inference drawn, is very evident. For if, say sundry memorialists, the commerce is so the state not worth a feather's down, why continue it, to our great in-

convenience and constant fears of being involved in lasting quarrels with the unruly Barbarians. This argument has been held forth again and again, until it has become trite and obsolete, but it will be again renewed, as soon as the British forces leave the Coast of China, and the Great Emperor can have his own way. And then the measure will be carried by an overwhelming majority, because a most weighty objection against shutting all the ports can now be brought forward, and also be well substantiated. We mean the heavy expenditure incurred for fortifying the coast, the disgrace of having the country invaded, the loss of Chusan and sundry other matters of which the trade is surely to become the scapegoat; all these considerations will strongly uphold the anticommercial system. We therefore for the future expect no amelioration, and rather entertain gloomy prospects, if China is permitted to issue it decrees without consulting any other power.

Still the idea of confining the whole trade to one port is innate, and we have very much contributed towards riveting this opinion by the establishment of Hongkong. Canton possesses great advantages as an emporium, which are scarcely outweighed by any other port of China. Its situation is favorable, its river magnificent, the population highly industrious and well acquainted with the ways of foreigners, and the resources are vast. Having for more than a century absorbed all the foreign commerce, it has naturally become the resort of capitalists from all the provinces of this extensive Empire, the best articles fit for the foreign markets have found their way to the city; and it would often be difficult to find anything equal on the very spot of their production, to what one may obtain at Canton without the least trouble. Long custom has led us to consider this far famed Commercial town as the only spot, where our trade can be carried on with advantage and security.

Notwithstanding, however, this view of matters, it will be easy to prove that the general interests of our commerce would greatly be enhanced, by the opening of other harbours, on the coasts of this mighty Empire. The reasons in favor of this measure are plain, and only very interested persons could possibly make serious objections to an extension of a very large trade that has hitherto concentrated in one spot. We expect naturally great losses on account of such a change and even formidable difficulties in the new ports themselves, but still these will be overcome by perseverance and management, and the happy results of a more extensive intercourse will be felt by both foreigners as well as natives through successive ages. This subject has repeatedly been brought forward, and claims now a great deal of the attention of the British commercial public. As the opening of new ports is a very great boon, it is well deserving of our serious consideration, and for this purpose we shall briefly advert to the principal cities which hold out the best prospects for an advantageous commerce.

Fuh chew, the capital of Fokien province, on the banks of the Min river, about 30 miles from its mouth, carries on a considerable coasting trade in timber, tobacco, oranges, and paper, which are staple articles and employ at least 600 junks belonging to the place, and exports salt into the interior. Its only communication by water with the northern part of the Province is the Min, it has no canals by which it might stand in connexion with the rivers of China, and its inland navigation is confined to Yen ping and Keen ning. Its junks ascend as high as Tein tai and the harbours of Lesoutung, but the principal commerce is with Ningpo and Chappo, from whence they fetch raw Cotton, Nankens and manufactured silks. It also sends vessels to Formosa, to import rice, in exchange of which it sends tea. This however is the only country to which the exportation of this article by sea, is permitted. The river Min is perhaps as difficult of access as the Chookiang, and vessels beyond 300 tons would be exposed to very great inconvenience in crowding the bar. None could ascend higher than half way up to the Mingan fort. But there is a commodious harbour close to the north east of the entrance, known and described by Horsburgh under the name of Tinghae. The distance from thence to the metropolis by land does not exceed 20 miles, and the largest ships might conveniently anchor in its waters to receive their Cargoes.

It is well known, that the black tea grow on the Woo hills in the district of Tsung an, which stands under the jurisdiction of Keening. A rivulet, the Kewko, that rushes down from those mountains, falls at Keenyang into the Min river. This

is a very rapid stream with a stony bottom, and boats from its utmost extremities reach within 2 or 3 days, the metropolis. As far as carriage and every other advantage is concerned, Fuhchew is the most eligible spot for the exportation of black tea, and as such the opening of its port to foreign enterprise, is worthy of the most strenuous endeavours. The cheapness of the articles itself, which would naturally arise, and the easy choice of the most appropriate kinds adopted to our market, speak of themselves in favor of realizing this object. The Chinese Government would by this change lose the transit duties, which the teas pay during their slow progress to Canton, but this might be made up, by a tax raised on the spot, so that the only valid objection might easily be obviated. As for the natives themselves, they would gladly be the gainers, and their exportation of this commodity would double within less than 10 years.

Amoy is scarcely any thing else but a depot. There are a few manufactures of cottons which it exports, paper and tobacco are likewise brought from the interior, and it also trades in dried fruits and sugar. But its principal strength consists in its carrying trade and the large amount of capital accumulated by its merchants. From times immemorial it has carried on a large maritime commerce, and sent forth its merchants to control the markets of the Chinese emporiums and those of the Indian Archipelago. Its principal inland resources, it obtains from the city Changchew, situated to the southwest of the harbour about 20 to 23 miles distance. This is a very flourishing place and exports umbrellas, coarse China ware and a variety of small articles, but besides this Amoy has no river navigation. The principal field of enterprise for the Amoy merchant is Formosa, the granary of Fokeen, with out which that province would very soon be exposed to dire starvation. Whilst he carries the rice and oil cakes and hemp of Taiwan to his home, he loads the sugar for the northern provinces, and carries the candy and camphor to the foreign market at Canton. A great part of the Indian commerce is in the hands of these adventurers, they freight the largest junks that leave China, but carry on their operations throughout all the maritime ports. There is not a single harbour where their firms are not the richest and most influential, and where their iron sway does not extend over every article of commerce. If Amoy become accessible to foreign merchants, a mutual connexion with the commercial interests of China would naturally arise, and this would be productive of ultimate good. The Amoy tea might also be bought at this market, which would furnish at the same time a very good outlet for our raw cotton.

Ningpo is too well known to require much description. Great prejudice has however risen against this place, because during the British occupation of Chusan, little commerce was carried on. The same remark might have been made with equal justice respecting Canton during the siege, and a new comer might sagaciously have observed, that no trade could exist there, for neither were there boats on the river, nor any shops open in the street. Two months after the evacuation of Chusan, about 300 to 400 junks were seen within one week wending their way to that harbour, and this was by no means yet the trading season. Ningpo has, from ancient times until now been a flourishing emporium, and this is by no means to be wondered at, for it is built in a central situation, and stands by means of canals in connexion with the Yangtze keang. Che keang is moreover the most populous part of China, its manufactures find purchasers throughout the vast Empire, and it produces several important articles such as cotton, raw silk, and several other smaller commodities for exportation. It would be well to ascertain previously how far the Tseen keang is navigable, in order to determine whether Hang chow, the metropolis, is as a port preferable to Ningpo.

Shang hao, on the Woo sung river in Keang soo, has naturally a larger commerce, than any of the above mentioned places, for it is the great outlet of central China, and whilst it exports the produce of the vast adjacent provinces, it supplies the wants of their dense population from abroad. It is however very remarkable; that its many junks never proceed towards the south, and principally limit their intercourse to Teen tain and the harbours of Leao tung. The former commerce is carried on in Fokeen bottoms, and almost entirely in the hands of strangers. Its commerce to Teen tain fetches nothing but silver in return, but several hundred junks enter annually the Peiho, principally with Keang soo manufactures.

The commerce with Leao tung in pulse and grain is very considerable. But the Woo sung is very difficult of access, the banks through which a vessel has to pass are immense, and for a considerable distance there is no other guide except the lead line. Subsequent surveys will show how far the Yangtze keang is navigable, and whether it is not more advantageous to have an emporium on its banks. In these regions we ought to seek an outlet for the woollens; the most extensive commerce, that ever was laid open to enterprise will certainly present itself on the waters of the majestic Yangtze keang. But the field is still unexplored, though more promising and important, than the Niger and all the streams of Africa.

Teen tain has gotten a bad name on account of the shallowness of the Peiho's bar, and the narrowness of the river. But it is the emporium of the capital, and, judging from the immense number of native craft that crowd in its port, the commerce is very large. Add to this, that it is the rendezvous of about 6000 grain junks, which assemble annually from all parts of the Empire, and each of which transacts its private business. There is however one drawback upon its commercial prosperity—it has to pay all the importations in specie, and scarcely to give any goods in return. With the exception of the salt, which it sends in immense quantities to the northern and western parts of China, it has no internal trade, nor does it possess junks of its own. Teen tain would no doubt prove a very good market for many of our commodities, and the neighbourhood of one of the largest cities of Asia would ensure a constant demand.

The above harbours, if opened, would give a new impulse to British enterprise and present new sources of national wealth. Whatever may be the concessions, which the Emperor will be forced to make, none can prove of such lasting benefit as an intercourse upon more liberal principles. To effect this great end, we ought to converge our efforts and leave nothing untried, in order to carry the point.

Yen Governor of Fokeen and Chékeang, a old man who belongs to the war party, has proceeded to Amoy in order to inspect the fortifications, and, if necessary, to die in the trenches in defence of his country.

Yihshan was heard to say, by whom we are not told, that he would pay 20 millions taels if he could prevent the expedition from proceeding to the north. The promise would be as secure as Keshen's treaty. Report says that this wily negotiator has been again honored with the fourth rank, and been subjected to a court of inquiry, at which one of his most intimate friends presided.

Ho, is a husbandman who cultivates a farm near the barrier. On reverting to the fight that took place last year near that spot, he made the following remarks, quite of his own accord. As long as the Chinese soldiers remained encamped in our neighbourhood, our property was not safe. They used to help themselves to the vegetables in the garden and pryed about in every corner. If I remonstrated, they answered me with threats, and had I employed force to expel them, they would have come with their comrades and repaid me with interest. Had I dared to complain to the mandarins, I would surely have been beaten for my impertinence. There remained therefore nothing for me, but to behold the spoiling of my little property without grumbling. My heart rejoiced when the English drove away the marauders, and not one was left to disturb me in my avocations. When these our enemies came to my farm, an officer stepped forward and made signs that all was safe, and nothing would be taken. He asked for a cup of water, and I gave it to him, and not a single article of my goods and chatties was touched by any of the soldiers. We trust that many natives may bear similar testimony and verify what has been often surmised, that a Chinese army is more cruel to the peaceful inhabitants, than the soldiers of the hostile camp.

IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 1st day of the 3th moon of the 21st year of Taoukwang (21st May 1841) the Board of War received the following IMPERIAL EDICT.

Our Empire raises troops and keeps up a standing army, in order that our soldiers may drill, disciplined and constantly practised in their military exercises; so that we may always be ready at a mo-

ment's warning to ward off any unlooked for evil. A Tseung tsh (or Viceroy) has responsibility laid upon him of governing and directing all those within his limits; he ought in times of peace frequently to review his soldiers and their officers, and pay the most rigid attention that they constantly go through their military exercises, thus giving them both courage and an insight into the Art of War; so that should there unexpectedly occur any evil from beyond our territories, our troops might find no difficulty in breaking the enemy's ranks and beating him back; upon which the said Viceroy, on duly reporting to us his victories, would immediately reap an abundant harvest of merit!

But during the 19th year of Taoukwang (1839) the Viceroy of Kwang tung and Kwang soo, Lu-mung-pin, and the Tesh (or General of Chinese troops) Lew yung kwo—because that in military matters—when they came into action, they were found quite inefficient—having in time of peace made no preparation whatever—were disgraced and banished to the frontiers of Tartary.

And the previous Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces Yung yung oung, altho' he filled that office during several years, seems to have passed his time in an endless routine of sloth and amusement! As for his wooden staffs and iron-chains, he thereby drained our treasury, and after all they were found utterly useless in the day of need;—when we think of it, we cannot express our most bitter indignation!

And still further, in the case of the late Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces Lin tseu shan,—we, in the first instance specially appointed him as an Imperial Commissioner to defend the frontiers (with irresponsible authority), and afterwards we nominated him to fill the office of Viceroy in that quarter. The Military affairs of these provinces were entirely under his control and direction, and seeing that the evil (of sloth and remissness) had spread so widely among the soldiery, he ought to have exerted himself to the utmost to rebuke and instruct them, and compel them more than ever to go thro' perpetual training; and in the other affairs of the foreigners he ought to have displayed Majesty, at the same time that he worked practically, that the complete subjugation of the foreigners to us might have been properly brought about. But the very reverse seems to be the case; for he has never yet proposed a measure that has succeeded, and has thereby completely frustrated the object of his important mission!

Tao ting ching has already been degraded and deprived of his office—owing that Lin tseu

* The Viceroy LE HUNG PIN tried to reduce the Miao tse, or barbarians who inhabit the mountains to the N. of Canton and to the S. of Hoosan province, and who had broken out into open rebellion. He was however an unsuccessful that towards the end of 1832 he was degraded and banished to Tartary. The Miao tse affair was afterwards settled by an Imperial commissioner who paid the mountaineers a large sum of money to keep quiet. LE HUNG PIN was succeeded in the vice royalty by LOO KWAN (Lord Napier's friend) who died about the middle of 1835, and who was succeeded by.

† TANG TING CHING, who remained Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces till the beginning of 1840 when he delivered the seals of office over to LIN, and went to fill the vice royalty of Fokeen and Che keang. Here he remained till about the end of 1840 when the Emperor deprived him of his office and ordered him to proceed to Canton, City as a simple individual, there to atone for his former misdeeds by fresh meritorious services. He lived in Canton from the beginning of this year till the middle of last month when he set out on his journey to the cold country.

‡ LIN TSEU SHAN was Viceroy of Ho kwang, and in this capacity exerted himself so successfully to put down the Opium Trade, that the Emperor, who was at that moment looking about him for an active trait worthy mandarin to send to Canton, immediately set his eyes upon LIN and gave him a preference. He was not only cut up the Opium Trade by the roots, but by a display of CELESTIAL MAJESTY to prevent the too presuming foreigners and reduce them to a state of bondage like that or worse than that which the Dutch enjoy (?) in Japan. To this end he was armed with the Emperor's own seal, which had only twice before been entrusted to the keeping of a subject since the present Dynasty ascended the Throne, now about 200 years. The success of his mission we all know. So pleased was the Emperor with his performance that he advanced him to the post of Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, the second Vice royalty in the Empire, but he never filled that office. In the beginning of 1840 he was made Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, thus superseding his friend and colleague TAO, and about the end of 1840

was he also deprived of his rank as a Minister of the 4th order, and cause that both be sent off to E lee in Tartary, under circumstances of the greatest severity, there to redeem their previous crimes by meritorious exertions. And as they pass thro' every town, let them be guarded and conducted (like felons) as a warning to all those who allow their military duties to fall into remissness! **RESPECT THIS!**

Parthis Mendacior! IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 21st year, 4th moon, and 23rd day of the reign of Tsoukwang (14th June 1841) the following Imperial Edict was received:

YIH SHAN and his Colleagues have memorialized us, concerning the burning of the foreigners' ships and the slaughter of the rebellious foreigners on the river opposite the provincial City, in which they have acted most worthy of our praise! The following is an extract:—

"The war-ships of the said rebellious foreigners were stationed at Tai wang kaou (Macao passage) on the west, and Ee sha mee (Napier's fort) on the east, where their masts thickly planted together, seemed to press upon the very city walls! We, the said General and Colleagues, on the 1st day of the 4th moon (i.e. the night of Friday 31st May) commanded our military mandarins to select one thousand seven hundred and odd of the most experienced "water-braves" (i.e. expert swimmers and divers from Fokien; to be placed under the command of the Too sze (Lieutenant Colonel) Hoo yung sai and others who were to lead them on in several divisions to attack and kill the rebels by means of fire-works (hand-grenades, stink-pots &c. &c.) stowed secretly away; those "water braves" were instructed to go on board fast-boats and lie in ambush in every direction. At the same time we commanded the Imperial troops to line the banks of the river, and be ready to seize the opportunity when the "water braves" attacked, to attack likewise. They said "water braves" and Imperial troops were thus divided into three columns, and instructed first to take the enemy in the rear, then to attack him both right and left. The rebels being now surrounded on all sides, we opened fire upon them at the same moment from every quarter; the "water braves" and their officers crouching down on the water approached quite close to the ships' sterns, while those within our fire-ships seized the fire-works with their hands and threw them on board! In a moment there were burned of the rebels on the Western side at Pak ngo tam (near Pates) one large ship of war, four smaller vessels of war, and several tens of sampans or ship's boats. At Ee sha mee on the Eastern side, their sampans were attacked and knocked to pieces, and it would be impossible to count the number of those who were drowned! The Tsung ping (or Brigadier) CHANG tsing yun and others laying in ambush at the Western fort (near Sha meen) or

he gave the seals over to "poor" KASHEN, who only held them about a couple of months, for early in March this year he was ordered to hand them over to the Lieutenant Governor E-LEANG and return to Peking. E-LEANG delivered the seals to KASHEN, the present Viceroy who arrived here in April last. LIN, upon KASHEN's arrival here was ordered to repair to Peking to answer his crimes to the EMPEROR in person, but just when about to start, a counter order came and he was commanded to remain and "exert himself" at Canton. So pleased was the EMPEROR with his exertions that he partially restored him to his honors in April last, making him a mandarin of the 4th rank, and sent him especially to Ningpo to put that part of the coast in a state of defence. By the above Edict we see him again deprived of his rank and sent on a trip to "the cold country!"

By the date of the above Edict, we must beware of connecting the disgrace of LIN and TANG with the late affair at Canton. The Imperial pleasure on that point was received by the Board of War at Peking the very day that hostilities recommenced at Canton, viz. the 21st of May. Moreover, the Edict does not refer to any very late disasters in that quarter. The thing that puzzles us most in this; in April the EMPEROR partially restores LIN to his honors, and in May degrades him again without anything fresh having occurred! We can only suppose that in the meantime YIH SHAN and his Colleagues have been undermining LIN and TANG by representing the military affairs of this province as having been for a long time utterly neglected? **TRANSLATOR.**

dered their troops to fire-off their guns, and all the rebels who ventured on shore were put to the sword. Next day the rebels came up in their ships to rescue and retrieve matters, but our mandarins and soldiers fired off their great guns whereby they sank a small vessel, and upon that the rebels commenced their retreat &c. &c. &c."

Since last winter these rebellious foreigners have been conducting themselves most madly and perversely until the flame of their evil example was getting indeed widely spread! Now however having got such exemplary punishment on this occasion, it is enough to gladden men's hearts and to rouse the native courage of the multitude! YIH SHAN and his colleagues must pay more attention than ever to the defence of the provincial City, they must not permit any of the ships of war of the rebellious foreigners to enter the important passes in the inner-river, and they must cause all the commanding-officers with their troops in rotation to maintain the strictest watch and guard! There may not be the smallest sloth or remissness in the matter! And as to the plans they may lay for attacking the rebels and putting them all to the sword on a future occasion, command that they immediately improve the opportunity to deliberate how this end may be obtained; and the moment their plan is perfect, let them report the same to us, that in requital of their extraordinary merit, we may bestow upon them the most magnificent rewards! YIH SHAN, LONG WAN, YANG FANG and KANG HO have proved by their gallant conduct that they understand how to lead on an army; cause that in the first place their names be handed over to the Board of Appointments that they be advanced to new honors on the most liberal scale! And let there now be taken from our private-stores, one tube for inserting a peacock's feather of white jade stone, one thumb-ring of speckled precious stone, one girdle clasp of precious stone, one set of large purses, with coral-beads plaited in yellow, and two smaller purses which shall be presented to YIH SHAN; and two thumb-rings of precious stone, two tubes or sockets of white jade-stone for inserting peacock's feathers, four pairs of large purses having coral-beads plaited with yellow, and four pairs of small purses which shall be presented to LONG WAN and YANG FANG. Let the said Great General and Colleagues examine clearly who those Civil and Military Officers were who exerted themselves most conspicuously in the struggle, and report the facts of the case to us that we may make a display of Imperial bounty in their behalf. As for those officers, soldiers, and "water-braves" who have been killed or wounded in action let a clear communication be made out respecting the same to the Board of War, that compensation be shown (to their relations) accordingly! **RESPECT THIS!**

The above only brings the details of "the Canton affair" down to the afternoon of Saturday 23d May, when it was most probably sent off.

Ubi lapsus!—quid feci?

IMPERIAL EDICT.

On the 25th day of the 4th moon (14th June) the following Imperial Edict was received.

E-LEANG having now arrived at Peking, cause that our blood-relations, prince JUI, prince CHWANG, prince HWU, the princes of the different principalities, the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Grand Council, and the presidents of the six boards consult together with the Tribunal of punishments and examine into the merits of his case. Let his confidential attendant CHANG HEE be handed over to the Tribunal of punishments and let a statement of his trial (or confession) be returned us for further examination!"

(We are quite ignorant of what E-LEANG has done to be thus handed over to the Tribunal of punishments! perhaps the presents the Admiral sent him in return for bullets and fresh provisions may be the cause of his disaster! Many of us will remember CHANG LAU JAY, a stout Mandarin who used to be frequently on board the Bloude at Chusan.)

CHINESE VERSION OF THE BLONDE'S AFFAIR AT AMOY.

(Extracted from the Peking Gazette of 7th moon, 14th day, i.e. 19th August 1840.)

An Imperial Edict to the following effect has just been received.

TANG TING CHING, Viceroy of Fokien and Chékang has handed up to us, a memorial, stating how that at

Heamun (or Amoy) they had beat off an English ship &c. &c. of which the following is an extract:—

"Upon this occasion (8th moon, 5th day, i.e. 3rd July 1840) an English ship of war sailed into the harbor of Amoy, under the pretence, as they said, that they wished for peace! At that time both Civil and Military Mandarins went forward to impede their landing, and gave them a hearty scolding; they did not permit them to come on shore. Whereupon these rebellious foreigners had the hardihood to charge their flag and fire off their guns; and a principal son of the ship, dressed in foreign clothes, by speaking the Flowery speech, came right before our fort and alternately made use of the most bland and the most abusive language. Just then CHIN SEEN FUN, acting as Major (or show pai) of the centre division of the Admiral's troops, let fly an arrow and hit him right in the hollow of the breast, when he fell dead! and our soldiers in succession firing off their matchlocks shot two of the foreigners who fell into the sea. CHIN SHING YURN acting as a Tsen-tseang (or Colonel) who was commanding on the occasion, seized a long spear, with which he ran a white foreigner thro' the body and killed him; and the people of our war ships afloat, and our mandarins and soldiers from the shore, firing off volley after volley of great guns and matchlocks, hit and wounded an immense number of the foreigners! &c. &c. &c."

By this it would appear that they have managed the business remarkably well! Let all our civil mandarins who have exerted themselves in the affair—such as TSAI WIN LUNG, Acting sub-prefect of Amoy, KOO KSAON CHING, acting sub-prefect of Amoy, HOO KWONG YUNG, acting magistrate of the Tung kang district, and KIN KWANG YAU, head of the cruising-station of Yung shek, —be recommended to the Board of Appointments, that they be promoted and rewarded on an extra-liberal footing. Let the Officer who commanded on the occasion, —CHIN SHING YURN, acting as a Tsen-tseang (or Colonel) of the Admiral's troops for the defence of Hai-tan, —be actually a Show-pei (or Major) of the right division, —be promoted to the rank of a Tsooze (or Lieutenant Colonel) and immediately employed as such having first changed his button for a higher grade. Let CHIN-SEEN-FUN, acting as Show-pei (or Major) of the centre division of the Admiral's troops, but actually a Tsen-tseang (or Captain) of the right division, be promoted to the rank of Tsooze (or Lieutenant-Colonel) and employed immediately as such, having first changed his button for a higher grade; —and let each of these Officers have a peacock's feather bestowed upon him as a mark of our favor. At the same time let the following Military mandarins who signalized themselves in attacking and beating off the enemy, viz. LIN KEEN YEW, Loo sze JIN, and HO YEW SHE, and HING KWAI, a wei-yuen (or special deputy) of the Hsueh-kwan (Hoppo or Collector of Customs) of the Fokien seas, be all promoted as vacancies occur, and have honorable employment in the meantime. And let a special communication be made to the Board of War, that those who were wounded, and the relations of those soldiers who fell in battle, have compassion shown them according to the established regulation. **RESPECT THIS!**

N. B. There was not a man on board the Blonde got a scratch, and the Chinese fired no guns after their first volley! In Admiral's KWAN's office a document was found, stating, that the gunpowder the Chinese had used on this occasion was excellent, and an Imperial Edict commanded that the same gunpowder, or powder made from the same proportions, should be used by the troops throughout the Empire!

CHINESE VERSION OF THE ALLEGATOR AND BRIGADIER'S AFFAIR AT AMOY.

(Extracted from the Peking Gazette of 8th moon, 27th day, i.e. 25th September, 1840.)

On the 12th day of the 8th moon (10th September) the following Imperial Edict was received.

TANG TING CHING, Viceroy of Fokien and Chékang, has handed up to us, a memorial, stating how that English ships of war came to Amoy raising disturbances, and how that our mandarins and soldiers with united effort attacked and beat them back. The following is an extract:—

"Two English ships have been at Amoy in the province of Fokien raising disturbances. On the 25th day of the 7th moon (23rd August) they hung out their red flags and coloring by Tsinkeen they rushed right up to the Admiral's reviewing ground. At that

Is it not somewhat amusing that the person who was so unceremoniously dismissed to the other world on this occasion, should just now be employed in translating the above most veracious account of his own decease?

In one of the copies we have, the expression is "hung yau," the Admiral's reviewing ground, as translated; but in another copy it is "Japoy men," or stakes sunk in the water.

From an allusion being made in the EMPEROR'S EDICT to a Yew keeh who was mortally wounded and died afterwards, and there being not a word about it in TANG's report, we conceive that TANG's report as given here must be much abridged and mutilated.

"instant the said Te-tih (or Admiral) CHEN KWEE PING, leading on his marine-cruisers, civilians, military officers &c. &c. opened his great guns and attacked them, and in rapid succession hit one of the ships on the stern, and knocked her sumpen or boat to pieces. Next day the said foreign ships again approached the fort which covers the Admiral's review ground, and commenced firing, whereupon the Footseng (or Brigadier) in command, LING TIN fired off all his great guns at one time and thus lulled the foreign ships twice, which caused them immediately to desist from fighting and to haul off. The said foreigners having lowered a sumpen from the ship's stern, the people in it were trying to overtake the large ship, when the Yew-keih (or Colonel) SEAY KWO PRAOU and others gave them chase and drove them into a small creek at the back of the Tsing keen island; they then fired off their guns and hit five foreigners who tumbled head-over-heels in their boat. Immediately after this they hauled off again; and now having got up their anchors and stood far out to sea, there is no trace of them &c. &c."

On this occasion having beat back the foreign-ships with the thunder of our cannon, and every mandarin engaged in the affair having exerted his strength (and, having done his duty), LET the said Admiral make a memorandum of those officers who have been eminently conspicuous for their good services in the affair and hand up their names to us, that we may make a manifestation of IMPERIAL GOODNESS in their behalf. We cannot permit however any false substitution or exaggeration! As regards the Yew-keih TIN KING YEW who was wounded just as he was going into action and has since died—his case is indeed very much to be pitied! Let a special communication be made to the Board of War that IMPERIAL COMPASSION be shown his relatives! And as for those of our IMPERIAL troops who fell in action, LET it be clearly ascertained who and what they were, and let OUR COMPASSION be shown to their relatives accordingly! RESPECT THIS!

MEMORANDUM OF PROMOTIONS IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ALLIGATOR AND BRAKMAN'S AFFAIR.

(Extracted from the Peking Gazette.)

On the 21st year, 3rd moon, and 9th day of Tsauk-wang (31st March 1841,) the following IMPERIAL EDICT has been received.

WOO WEN YUNG,* Lieutenant Governor of Poken has handed up to us, A MEMORIAL, regarding those mandarins who particularly distinguished themselves in attacking and beating back the English ships.

Last year the rebellious English foreigners went in their ships of war to Amoy in the province of Poken, and there raised disturbances; when our mandarins and military with united effort attacked them and beat them back. Under these circumstances it appears to us right and proper that we should make a proportionate manifestation of our GOODNESS, and FOR AS MUCH WE NOW decree the following.

LEW YAO CHUN, a Taoutse (or Intendant) of the circuits of Hing, Yuen, and Yung; LING TIN and YS CHANG CHUN both Brigadiers, LET these three be recommended to the Board of Appointments for promotion as they may appear.

SZE MUN waiting to fill a district Magistrate-ship. LET him after he has filled said office for a time, be promoted, passing thro' the regular grades, as vacancies occur.

SUN CHE FUNG, acting as Yew-keih in the rear-division of the Admiral's troops, LET him now be promoted to the rank of a Tsan teang, and LET him be presented with a peacock's feather.

SEAY KWO PRAOU, a Yew-keih in the left division of the Admiral's troops; CHANG JEU, a Too-sze of the Min-gau encampment; and Too SZE SIN, acting as a Show-pei in the front division of the Admiral's troops, LET these three be advanced in their respective grades as vacancies occur.

WOO KWO YUNG, acting Magistrate of Tung-gan district, and ci-devant Magistrate of Tih-gan district, LET him be advanced (i.e. to a sub-prefecture.)

The Chief Magistrate of Tung-gan district having petitioned for leave of absence on account of illness, LET him proceed to Sze-chuen and be there employed among his own kindred.

CHAI YUNG SHE, a Che-heen or Magistrate of a district, LET him be preferred to a vacancy as soon as he arrives at the provincial city. RESPECT THIS!

The *Atlanta Steamer*, it is said, is going to Bombay immediately, to be taken into dock. Captain Elliot and family we hear take their passage in her.

The following is Sir Henry Pottinger's Notification advertised in preceding columns. We

* When the late Viceroy TANG TING CHING was ordered to repair to Canton about the end of last year, there "to exert himself" to atone for his previous crimes, he handed the Seals of Office over to the Foo yuen or Lieutenant Governor WOO WEN YUNG.

are glad to perceive from it H. E.'s purpose to pursue a firm and decided line of Policy, and think it not unlikely that the infringement of the Chinese of any part of the late Canton treaty, may be immediately followed by a close Blockade. The Expedition will sail, we learn on Monday next. We have not heard yet what ships are likely to go, and what ships to remain here. Captain Nyas of H. M. S. *Herald* will be senior commanding officer in these waters.

NOTIFICATION.

In taking charge of the offices of Her Majesty's sole Plenipotentiary, Minister Extraordinary, and Chief Superintendent of British trade in China, Sir Henry Pottinger deems it requisite and proper to publicly notify, that he enters on his important functions, with the most anxious desire to consult the wishes, and to promote the prosperity and well-being, as well as to provide for and secure the safety, of all Her Majesty's Subjects, and other Foreigners (so far as the concerns of the latter can be affected by his proceedings), at this moment residing in any part of the Dominions of the Emperor of China; and that he will be ready and happy, at all times and under all circumstances, to give his best attention to any questions that may be submitted to him. At the same time, it becomes his first duty to distinctly intimate, for general and individual information, that it is his intention to devote his undivided energies & thoughts to the primary object of securing a speedy and satisfactory close of the War, and that he therefore can allow no consideration connected with mercantile pursuits, and other interests, to interfere with the strong measures which he may find it necessary to authorize and adopt, towards the Government and Subjects of China, with a view to compelling an honorable and lasting Peace.

Sir Henry Pottinger is conscious, that amongst the Persons to whom this Notification is addressed, there are few Individuals who are not as well qualified as himself, to form a correct estimate of the reliance to be placed on the agreements and promises of the Provincial Government, of Canton. He has intimated to that Government, that he is willing for the present to respect the existing Truce, but that the slightest infraction of its terms will lead to an instant renewal of active Hostilities in this Province; and it is accordingly to be borne in mind that such an event is not only highly probable, from the well understood perfidy and bad faith of the Provincial officers themselves, but also because they may be compelled, at any moment, by orders from the Imperial Cabinet, to set aside and disavow their own acts. With these views and sentiments, it only remains for Sir Henry Pottinger to warn Her Majesty's Subjects, and all other Foreigners, against putting themselves or their property in the power of the Chinese authorities, during the present anomalous and unsettled state of our relations with the Emperor; and to declare, that, if they do so, it must be understood to be at their own risk and peril.

Sir Henry Pottinger avails himself of this opportunity to announce, that the arrangements which have been made by his Predecessor, connected with the island of Hongkong, will remain in force until the pleasure of Her Majesty regarding that Island, and those arrangements, shall be received; and on this point, Sir Henry Pottinger further desires to call the attention of all concerned to the public Notice issued by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on the 10th of June last.

Dated at Macao on the 12th day of August, 1841.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION

IN CHINA.

At Hongkong.

H. M. S. *Blenheim* 72 — Bearing the flag of Her Admiral Sir W. Parker, &c. c. B. com. under in chief. Capt. Thomas Herbert.
Wellesley 72 — Bearing the broad Pendant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, c. B. &c. n. (Capt. Thomas MacLellan).
Blonde 42 — " T. Bourchier.
Druid 44 — " H. Smith.
Alligator, 28 — scgt. capt. S. P. Pritchard.

Hyacinth 12 — captain W. Warren.
Molente 12 — " H. Eyre.
Cruiser 18 — commander H. W. Giffard.
Columbine 14 — " T. J. Clarke.
H. C. *Nemesis* Armed Steamer Mr. W. Halliday.
Queen 10 — " W. Warden.
Sassafras 10 — " Commodore Ormsby & Co.
Young *Hebe* sch. C. H. V. Temple, a. n. Off the Range.
H. M. S. *Pylades* 18 — commander T. V. Anson. Off Canton.
Starling schooner commander H. Kellert.
H. C. *Atlanta* Armed steamer Lt. comdr. Berthoud.
Phlegathon 10 — " do. Met fevery. In the Type *Mars*.
H. M. S. *Herald* 26 — captain Joseph Nias.
Sulphur 8 — survg. vessel, capt. Belcher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July ARRIVED
— (B.) *Lionel*, Bareley, Singapore.
August
7, *Caledonia*, Born, Bombay and Singapore.
9, H. C. S. *Sassafras*, Ormsby, do.

PASSENGERS PER

Sassafras, Mr Henry Pottinger, H. M. Plenipotentiary, Rear Admiral Sir William Parker, Major Malcolm, Mr Wooman, Surgeon, Mr B. Chinn, naval Secretary, Lieut C. H. Tennant, Mr. Alex. Matheson.

SAILED

None

Arrived in England, John O'Grady, H. M. S. *Folage* and *Burrows*.

Passed Anjer from China: 8th July, *Adam*; James Ewing; 11 *Emma*; 13 *Isle*; 2 *Island Queen*; Francis Smith; Charles Forbes; Susan from Manila.

The *Ardsheer* arrived in Bombay on the 11 July.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay, *Wild Irish Girl*.
For Calcutta, *City of Palaces*, *Columbine*, to morrow.
For London, *City of Derry*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Genial*, Ann Griffiths, John Biddy, *Elephantia*, *Paramatta*, Mary Ann Webb, *Grenadier*, Anne Jane, *Lithland*, *La Belle Alliance*, *Form*, *Barnard* late.
From Calcutta, — *Severn*, *Medusa*, *Sea Queen*, *Falcon*, *Mariam*, *Mor*, *Hero*, *Rob Roy*, *Black Swan* & H. C. *Steamer Hoagy*, *Proserpine*, *Madagascar*, *Enterprise*.
From Bombay, — *Lady Grant*, *Bomanjee Hormanjee*, *Inra*, *Parkfield*, *Kinr*, *George IV*, *Ann*, *Luconia*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th June per H. C. *Sassafras*. UNITED STATES, 11th April via England. CALCUTTA, 28th June & time. BOMBAY, 15th July & H. C. *Sassafras*. SINGAPORE, 2nd August & H. C. *Sassafras*. JAVA, 22nd July via Singapore. — MANILA.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BARRIN

Thomas Lowrie, 450 Graham, Dent & Co.
Candahar, 680 Keir, Macvicar & Co.
Susan, — Mullens.
Coromandel, 602 Ryan, Fox Rawson & Co.
Isaba, Watson 434 Macdonald, Wetmore & Co.
Simon Taylor, — Brown, Russell & Co.
Alex Baring, — Hale, — Co.
Beulah, — James, W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bakely, — Downes, Gibb Livingston & Co.
Earl Balcarras, — Baker, Jardine M. & Co.
Good Success, — Fraser,
Sazalen, — Brown, Turner & Co.
Charlotte, — Liebhawger, Jardine M & Co.
Lema, — Davis, Russell & Co.
Morrison, — Benson, Olyphant & Co.

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 47.] Macao, Saturday, 21st August, 1841.

[No. 307.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 23RD INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH

Begs respectfully to announce, that
he will sell

By PUBLIC AUCTION,

(on account of whom it may concern)
The British Ship

"JOHN BARRY"

of 524 tons or thereabouts.

Coppered and throughout copper fastened.

As she now lies dismantled in the TYPA,

with

Sundry Stores.

Particulars are published in Hand Bills and may
be had at the Auctioneer's.The "John Barry" had extensive repairs at Whitby,
under the owner's inspection, in 1834; felled, doubled,
and coppered in London, in 1836; her doubling consists
of best American rock elm, put on with copper bolts
and trenails; last September, in Sourabaya; she likewise
had extensive repairs.The "JOHN BARRY," with very moderate expense,
would be fitted to answer the purpose of any person in
want of a large and fine store ship.

Macao 18th August, 1841.

The sale will take place on the premises of the
auctioneer at 11 o'clock A.M.The vessel may be inspected any time before
the day of sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Thursday, the 26th instant, JOHN SMITH will
put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest
bidders, on his premises, at 11 A.M. the Swedish ship
"CALCUTTA," coppered (in Stockholm, in last Septem-
ber,) and copper fastened, of 292 tons or thereabouts,
with all her remaining spars, large quantity of sails and
rigging, (latter more or less cut,) Anchors, Chains,
Boats, &c. &c. Particulars are published in handbills,
to be had at the Auctioneer, where an inventory may
also be seen of the stores, &c. on board the "CALCUTTA."
Macao, 18th August, 1841.NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire,
deceased.WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MAT-
THESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in
China, having been nominated Executors in the last will
and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased,
all persons having claims against the Estate of said de-
ceased are requested to make the same known, and all
persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make
immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co.
in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Govern-
ment Stores for the use of the Commissariat department
in China, are requested on their arrival to report them-
selves without delay to Mr. C. PEARSON, from whom
they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the
Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.

Bottomry wanted in all August. A sum of
12,000 to 15,000 £ secured by bottomry bond on
the Dutch Ship Middelburg of 938 Tons, and
now six years old. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picked up by the Barque CITY
OF PALACES, in Hongkong Bay, one Chain Cable
and anchor also a piece of chain; whoever can identify
the same may have them on paying a salvage of one
third their value.NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed
Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COM-
PANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. RODNEY FOWER has this day been
admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China
under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from
date hereof.In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the
unclosed transactions of the House within China be con-
ducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.
W. C. LEGEYF.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—THE undersigned having been appointed
Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE
OF BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for
Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the
Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—THEODORE DICKENS Esq., late Registrar
of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq.
are admitted partners in our firm from this day.
The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSON
Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841,
established in China a branch of our house under
the style and firm of FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.
whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our
own, we have this day admitted THEODORE DICKENS
Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT
THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE.—CHARLES HOGG Esq. late Solicitor to the
East India Company at Madras, is admitted a
partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China
from the 1st May 1841.FERGUSON BROTHERS & Co.
FERGUSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters
thru' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay
were distributed in London 5 days before the Govern-
ment Despatches and the general Mail of that date.I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the
Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset,
took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thru' my
agency only, than the Government Mail.I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of
the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments,

I remain your obliged friend
THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,

China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house
of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN
& Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed
Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the
latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive
and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt
through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of
half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee
weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Ru-
pees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of
letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters
sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Barque BENGAL PACKET, will
leave positively at the end of this
month. For freight apply to Mr. FRAM-
JEE JAMNATHJI, Charterer and for pas-
sage apply toJ. M. STEWARD,
or A. A. DE MELLO.FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY
PORT IN EUROPE.THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. J. Capt.
HOTCHISON, of about 300 Tons.

Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing new Barque CITY OF
PALACES, Capt. SHERIFF will meet
with quick despatch. For freight or pas-
sage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 26th June, 1841.

FOR MADRAS.

THE fast sailing Barque CHARLES
DUMERGUS, 305 tons, W. CRAW-
FORD commander, will have early de-
patch. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 25th June, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain
CUMMING, will have quick despatch,
the greater part of her freight being en-
gaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th June, 1841.

FOR SALE.

THE British Barque BENGAL PACKET,
286 Tons, new measurement; well
found in stores, has undergone a thorough
repair and been new coppered at Calcutta
within the last six months,—apply to
CAPT. J. M. STEWARD.

Macao, 30th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BILLS on Bengal, 60
days sight. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two
patent WINDLASSES by Tyzack & Co.

—BEER in hds and in cases.

FRUITS in bottles.

PICKLES in do.

BRANDY in cases.

Ditto in casks.

BROWN stout in bottle.

PORT wine in bottle.

SHERRY wine in do.

GIN in bottle.

BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived on "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allot's PALE
ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored
pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale
SHERRY, Table and Lascar RICE, Europe PAINTS,
PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANNES,
48 dozen GUERNSEY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, FLAIDS
for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COLE
ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SUGARS, and
a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Go-
downs of

Macao, 6th July, 1841.

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—American BEER and PORK in Barrels
American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36
feet and under, just landed ex Ann McKim. Apply to
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received of *Al-*
may; Duff Gordon & Co. **SHERRY** in butts and
bottleheads:

PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3
dozen each from the house of Gledanes King & Co.;
apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's road, Hon-
gkong Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade
to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of **TURKEY**
RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS,
KANNAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES,
STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES,
LACK VAILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS of
various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFEES and Ci-
cars; also in Godowns, SKEATING COFFEES, NAILS,
PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals.
Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for use
Table; made up by the celebrated firm of **PAYNE**
& Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the
use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
Bengal Club Chutnee,
Essence of Chillies,
Curry paste,
Curry powder,
Tapp's sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
Milk punch,
Lime juice,
Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
Chilli vinegar, in pint
Plain vinegar, in quart,
Beef Soup in 1 lb and 1 lb canisters,
Veal Broth, do. do.
Mutton do. do. do.
Dried herbs
Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of
3 dozen and 1 dozen each,
Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
Do Spiced collared beef, in tin canis-
ters, packed in hoglard &c. &c. &c.
HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Apply to
or the Brig Governor FINDLAY, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
new in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 a 6
37 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
37 " do. do. 1
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Drill,
White Drill.

FOR SALE.
WALKER & Co's Patent SHOT Nos. 6 @ 10 in bags
of 25 lbs each, also a few bags of **DUST SHOT.**
Apply to
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, or *Falcon*
Hodgson's BEER in Wood
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$30 per Hhd.
do. do. STOUT \$25 " do.
PORT WINE \$8 to 10 per dozen
SHERRY " 6 to 14 " do.
CLARET " 8 " do.
BOCELLAS " 8 " do.
PALM BRANDY " 8 " do.
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$10 " do.
Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 5s. & 4s.
Macao, 1st April, 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED the following
Stores in the original packages, just landed ex
Philadelphia.
9 cases **BRICK CHEESES** contg. 8 dozen each.
50 do. **CHEDDER** do. do. 8 cheeses each.
4 do. extra dried **BACON** do. 4 sides each.
1 do. **Spiced Bacon** do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. **Tierces HAMS.**
100 Kegs **BUTTER** do. 28 lbs each.
A large assortment of **SAUCES** consisting of Duke of
Gloucester, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT,
CONDIMENT, STEAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not
less than one dozen.
Macao, 15th Feb'y, 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE
by **HOOKER & LANE.**
just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of **PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP,**
SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHFINEALTED HERRINGS,
TARNOOTH BLOTTES, SALTED OX-TONGUES, HAMS,
CHEESES, COFFEES, WAXCANDLES and SOAP.
Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions,
and all other **GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES**
on moderate terms.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linsen; and a few
pieces of Flannel, for sale by
JNO. SMITH.

2nd July, 1841
FOR SALE.
VERY superior **BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,**—also a
few pieces **CAMELTS;** apply to
HOOKER & LANE

LOST.
A Trunk marked "Mr. Monk Goernsey" having
been lost at Macao, it is requested that should the
undermentioned Navy Bill, therein contained be pre-
sented for payment, notice may be given to the under-
signed.

Date of bill June 1, 1841 for £25. 3. 8½ in favor of
H. King, male H. M. S. Walker.
Macao, 2d July 1841. **HOOKER & LANE.**

LOST.
AN order for (4) four sheets of **BENGAL MERCHANT**
DIZIE drawn on the 19th Instant on the *Syde Khan*
has been lost this morning; the public are therefore
cautioned not to purchase the same and the parties con-
cerned request that should the order be met with, its
sale or realization be prevented, and information given
at the **CANTON PRESS OFFICE.**
Macao, 20th May, 1841.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE
CANTON PRESS OFFICE.
The latest reprint of Miss **KEAOU LWAN WANG's**
A Chinese Tale, translated by **SLOTH,** price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal
translation, by **SLOTH,** price two dollars.
The **CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS,**
price one dollar.
Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF
THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.
The **LAW** relating to **MERCHANT SEAMEN,** arranged
for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Ser-
vice, by **Edward William, Symona,** price one dollar.

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance..... \$ 12
For six Months..... \$ 7
For three "..... \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at
the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

CIRCULAR.
Macao, 14th August, 1841.

GENTLEMEN.—Much inconvenience and considerable
unnecessary expense having been caused by vessels bound
to the U.K. not making arrangements for accommodating
and conveying thither, unemployed British seamen whom
it may be, from time, necessary to send home, in con-
formity with the act of the legislature providing for that
being done, I beg to call your particular attention to the
subject, and to request that the annexed rule may be
henceforward strictly observed.

I am &c.
Henry Pottinger.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

RULE.
The owners or consignees of all vessels about to be de-
patched to any port in the U.K. are invariably to report
the same at the office of H. M.'s chief superintendent of
trade, at least 15 days before the departure of such ves-
sels, when they will be informed whether any, and what
number, of seamen will be sent on board for conveyance
to Europe, that arrangements may be made accordingly.

HENRY POTTINGER.
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.
Macao, 4th August, 1841.

From the Hongkong Gazette of 31st July.
Lieut. WILLIAM FREDER, R. N., having been ap-
pointed Harbour-Master and Marine magistrate of
Hongkong, all persons are required to respect the au-
thority of the said Harbour-Master and Marine ma-
gistrate.
By order, **J. ROBT. MORRISON,**
Acting secretary and treasurer to the Superintendents
Hongkong, July 31st, 1841.

The following appointments have been made by the
chief superintendent charged with the government of
Hongkong.
Mr. ALEXANDRE LENA to be assistant to the Harbour-
Master.
Mr. JOSEPH R. BIRD to be Clerk of the works.
By order, **J. ROBT. MORRISON.**
Acting secretary and treasurer to the Superintendents.
Mr. SAMUEL FEARON, interpreter and clerk of the
court, has been duly sworn to perform of duties of

Notary-public and Coroner.
By order, **J. ROBT. MORRISON**
Acting secretary and treasurer to the Superintendents.

REGULATIONS OF THE PORT OF HONGKONG.

The following rules and regulations are hereby pro-
mulgated with a view to the safety of the shipping in the
harbour, and the convenience of the navigation thereof.

ART. 1st. Every master or person in charge of any
merchant vessel arriving at the said port, will take up the
berth indicated by the harbour-master (and moor if re-
quired), under a penalty of \$100 to be recovered in the
manner hereinafter set forth for the general recovery
of fines.

ART. 2d. Every master or person in charge of any
merchant vessel lying within the said port, shall im-
mediately remove the vessel to any other berth indicated
by the harbour-master, under a fine \$20 for every hour
that the vessel shall remain in the same place after a
written notice to quit, signed by the harbour-master.

ART. 3d. All masters or persons in charge of vessels
are required to strike their top-gallant yards and masts,
and to have their jib and spanker booms rigged close in
if called upon so to do, and generally to follow such di-
rections as the state of the weather or the crowded con-
dition of the port may render necessary in the judgement
of the harbour-master, for the safety of the whole ship-
ping; and masters of vessels offending against this regula-
tion will be liable to a fine not exceeding \$400, and pay-
ment of all expenses incurred by reason of the vessels
breaking adrift, or occasioning damage, subsequent to
the precautionary notice of the harbour-master not being
duly regarded.

ART. 4th. Masters of vessels proceeding to sea must
give notice to the harbour-master at least 24 hours
before the time of intended departure: and Notice is
hereby given that vessels will be detained, the masters of
which shall not have paid fines or expenses awarded for
violation of these rules and regulations.

ART. 5th. Transports wearing pendants will always be
berthed by their own agent, and the harbour-master will
make application to the senior naval officer on the spot
respecting any movement which he may judge necessary
for the general safety of the shipping in the port.

ART. 6th. Masters of vessels will be expected to con-
form to ordinary port regulations, other than those
hereinbefore specified, and they are particularly warned
not to cast overboard any stone or other ballast.

ART. 7th. All persons are required to take notice
that the harbour-master's authority extends to the pre-
servation of order at the several landing-places in the
harbour.

All fines for breach of these rules and regulations will
be proceeded for before the chief magistrate, who is
hereby authorised at the written request and complaint
of the harbour-master to summon the parties charged,
and thereupon to make summary decision, and all fines
so recovered will go to the use of Her Majesty.

(For "REGULATIONS FOR THE MARINE MAGISTRATE,
See Canton Press of 8th May 1841.)

TABLE OF CONSULAR FEES.
annexed to act 6th George IV. chap. 87.

Table A.	
Certificate of landing goods exported from the United Kingdom,	2 Dollars.
Signature of Ship's Manifest	2 "
Certificate of origin, when required,	2 "
Bill of Health, when required	2 "
Signature of Master Roll, when required	2 "
Attestation of a Signature, when required	2 "
Administering an oath, when required	5 "
Seal of office, and Signature of any other Document, when required	1 "

Table B.	
Bottomry, or Arbitration Bond	2 Dollars.
Noting a Protest	1 "
Order of Survey	2 "
Extending a Protest or Survey	1 "
Registrations	1 "
Visa of Passport	1 "
Valuation of Goods	1 per cent.
Attending sales, 3 per cent, where there has been a charge for valuing; otherwise 1 per cent.	
Attendance out of consular office at a shipwreck, five dollars, per diem for his personal expenses, over and above his travelling expenses.	
Do. on opening a Will	5 dollars.
Management of Property of British Subjects dying intestate	54 p. ct.

From the Hongkong Gazette Extra of 10th August.
NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Extract of a letter addressed on the 15th
of May last, by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of
state for Foreign affairs to Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet,
and likewise a transcript of one of the Commissions
therein referred to, are published for the general informa-

THE CANTON PRESS.

tion and guidance of Her Majesty's subjects in China.

By order, G. A. MALCOLM.
Secretary to Her Majesty's Special Mission to China.
Macao, 10th August, 1841.

EXTRACT.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 15th, 1841

"The Queen having been graciously pleased to select you to be Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary on a special Mission to the Government of China, and also to act as Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects with that country, I herewith transmit to you, in your former character, a Full Power authorizing and empowering you to negotiate and conclude with the Ministers or Ministers vested with Similar Power and authority on the part of the Emperor of China, any Treaty or Agreement for the arrangement of the differences now subsisting between Great Britain and China: and also a Commission, under the Royal signet and sign Manual, constituting and appointing you Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade in China.

"These two Instruments invest you with all the Power and authority requisite for enabling you to discharge the duties which are confided to you."

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

True Extract. G. A. MALCOLM
Secretary to Her Majesty's Special Mission to China.
L. S. VICTORIA E.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting! Whereas, by a certain act of Parliament made and passed in the session of Parliament holden in the Third and Fourth years of the Reign of our late Royal Predecessor King William the Fourth, intituled "An act to regulate the Trade to China and India," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for Us, by any Commission or Commissions, Warrant or Warrants, under our Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding three of our subjects to be Superintendents of the Trade of our subjects to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade, and by any such Commission or Warrant as aforesaid, to settle such gradation and subordination among the said Superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief Superintendent), and to appoint such Officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such Superintendents and Officers, as we shall from time to time deem expedient. And whereas, by a Commission or Warrant bearing date the Tenth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three, our said late Royal Predecessor, King William the Fourth did, in the exercise of the powers conferred by the said act of Parliament, appoint William John, Lord Napier, William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., and John Francis Davis, Esq., to be such Superintendents as aforesaid:—And Whereas, in consequence of the death of the said William John, Lord Napier, who by the said Commission or Warrant was appointed the chief Superintendent, and of the resignation or removal of the other persons, who have from time to time been provisionally appointed to fill the office of Chief Superintendent, a vacancy has arisen in the said Office.—Now Know ye, that We, reposing especial Trust and confidence in the Loyalty, integrity, and Skill of Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Henry Pottinger, a Baronet of Our United Kingdom, and a Colonel in the Service of the East India Company, do by these Presents in pursuance and exercise of the Authority in Us vested by the said Act of Parliament, appoint him the said Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, to be Chief Superintendent of the Trade of our Subjects to and from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade. And We do declare and direct, that the office of him the said Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, as such Chief Superintendent aforesaid, shall be holden during the pleasure of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors.—And We do hereby strictly charge and require him the said Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, in the execution of his office, to conform to, and observe, all such Rules and Regulations as are or shall be given to him for his guidance, either under our Royal Sign Manual, or in such Instructions as shall from time to time be given to him in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Given at Our Court of Buckingham Palace, the Fourteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, and in the Fourth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) PALMERSTON

Sir Henry Pottinger, Baronet, commission.

True Copy. G. A. MALCOLM

Secretary to Her Majesty's Special Mission to China.

AMERICAN NAVY IN 1840.

FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS.

United Service Journal for February,

Name and Rate.	Guns.	When Built.	Stations.
SHIPS OF THE LINE, 11.			
Franklin	74	1815	In ordinary, N. York
Washington ..	74	1816	Ditto ditto
Columbus .. .	74	1819	Receiving-sh., Boston
Ohio	80	1820	Mediterranean, flag-sh.
North Carolina ..	89	1820	Rec.-sh., New York
Delaware .. .	89	1820	In ordinary, Norfolk
Albatross .. .	80	..	On stocks Portsmouth
Vermont .. .	80	..	Ditto Boston
Virginia .. .	80	..	Ditto ditto
Pennsylvania ..	120	..	In ordinary, Norfolk
New York .. .	80	..	On stocks ditto
FRIGATES, FIRST CLASS, 16.			
Independence Rate	54	1814	Repairing, New York
United States ..	44	1797	In ordinary, Norfolk
Constitution ..	44	1797	Pacific, flag-sh.
Guerriere .. .	44	1814	In ordinary, Norfolk
Jave	44	1814	Receiving-sh. ditto
Potomac .. .	44	1821	Brazil, flag-sh.
Brandywine ..	44	1825	Mediterranean
Hudson .. .	44	1826	In ordinary, New York
Sanlee .. .	44	..	On stocks, Portsmouth
Cumberland ..	44	..	Ditto Boston
Sabine .. .	44	..	Ditto New York
Savannah ..	44	..	Ditto ditto
Raritan .. .	44	..	Ditto Philadelphia
Columbia .. .	44	1836	In ordinary, Boston
St. Lawrence ..	41	..	On stocks, Norfolk
FRIGATES, SECOND CLASS, 2.			
Constitution ..	36	1797	In ordinary, Boston
Macedonian ..	36	1836	West Indies, flag-sh.
SLOOPS OF WAR, 21.			
John Adams ..	20	1820	In ordinary, Boston
Boston .. .	20	1825	Ditto New York
Lexington ..	20	1825	Ditto Norfolk
Vincennes ..	20	1826	Exploring Expedition
Warren .. .	20	1826	West Indies
Natchez .. .	20	1827	In ordinary, New York
Falmouth ..	20	1827	Ditto ditto
Fairhead ..	20	1828	Brazil
Vandalia ..	20	1828	In ordinary, Norfolk
St. Louis ..	20	1828	Pacific
Con. ord ..	20	1828	In ordinary Boston
Cyane .. .	20	1837	Mediterranean
Levant .. .	20	1837	West Indies
Erie .. .	18	1820	Ditto
Ontario .. .	18	1813	In ordinary, New York
Peacock .. .	18	1813	Exploring Expedition
Marion .. .	16	1839	Brazil
Decatur .. .	16	1839	Ditto
Preble .. .	16	1839	Norfolk
York Town ..	16	1839	New York
Dale .. .	16	1839	New York
BRIGS, 4.			
Dolphin .. .	10	1836	Returned from Africa
Porpoise ..	10	1836	Exploring Expedition
Pioneer .. .	10	1836	Rec. sh., Baltimore
Consort .. .	10	1836	Serv. southern harbour
SCHOONERS, 10.			
Grampus ..	10	1821	Africa
Shark .. .	10	1821	Pacific
Enterprise ..	10	1821	New York
Boxer .. .	10	1831	..
Experiment ..	4	1831	Rec. sh., Philadelphia
Flirt .. .	..	..	..
Wave .. .	..	..	Coast of Florida
Otego .. .	..	..	..
Seagull .. .	..	..	..
Flying Fish ..	..	..	Exploring expedition
Fulton, steamer ship	..	1827	Atlantic
Poinsett, steamer	..	..	Norfolk
Relief, store ship	..	..	..
Sea steamer ..	..	..	..
Sea Steamer ..	..	..	..

ON THE TRADE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(From an article, dated St. Petersburg, in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*.)

This trade is based on a mere interchange of the respective national productions. On the part of the Chinese, it consists chiefly in the barter of tea for various kinds of Russian produce and manufactured articles. In the regular course the traffic commences between the frontiers of the two nations in January, and concludes in March, during which period the Russians obtain about 80,000

chests of different sorts of tea, about one-half of which is destined for the annual July fair of Nishai-Novgorod, and the remainder is conveyed to Moscow, and other towns of the interior. The barter forms one of the principal branches of Russian industry, and has a very beneficial influence on other commercial operations. The traffic is always active and flourishing, for there is constantly a great demand for the tea imported by the way of Kiachta, and many Russian products not much in request in the home market are disposed of in large quantities to the Chinese. The transport of the respective articles is very difficult, and, in consequence of the great distances they are conveyed, a long period must necessarily elapse before they reach their destination. The transport gives employment to the population of 5,000 verses of country, for such is the extent of the distance between Perm, the most eastern town of European Russia, and Kiachta, the extreme eastern point of Asiatic Russia. To this population the trade affords, not only a sufficient subsistence, but even a considerable surplus gain. The Russian manufactures chiefly in request by the Chinese are woollen stuffs and cloths, such as ladies' cloths, Dutch camlets &c. The manufactory of the Counsellor Alexandrov, in Moscow, produces these articles in the quality and form best suited to the fantastic taste of the Chinese. Next in order may be mentioned Rubnikov and Son, the brothers Babkin, and Debrohotov-Maikov, also of Moscow, as the most successful manufacturers for the Chinese market. They have distinguished themselves by the strange forms and fashion they give to the articles, they produce in pieces of from 25 to 40 arshins, and of different prices according to the quantity. Last year 40,000 pieces of Russian cloth were sent to Kiachta. The other goods in request are plush, stuffs, leather wares, particularly the favourite leather of Casan, and peltry, more particularly the lambkins of the Ukraine. All these articles are exchanged for tea; large capitals are therefore employed in carrying on this trade. The value of the Russian merchandize sent last year to Kiachta exceeded 24, 000,000 rubles, the quantity of tea imported amounted to 80,000 chests, of which 35,000 were of the finest sort, the remaining 45,000 being of inferior quality. There are about 30 different species of tea. Of the green, which is distinguished from all the others in form and taste, only from 100 to 200 chests are imported. There is a very remarkable kind called tile tea, the leaf of which resembles a tile in form, and has also much solidity. It is prepared in quite a different manner from common tea, being stewed with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, and served up as a beverage. The Russians do not use it themselves, but sell it to the Americans and Tartars, who distribute it to the Caucasian provinces and Eastern Siberia. The Calmucks, Kirgheses, and Burats consume the greater part of it. Besides tea, the Chinese bring other articles to Kiachta, the chief of which are satin, crapes, pipes, toys, cakes of ink, and colours but the value of these does not amount altogether to 30,000 rubles banco.

Before the Russians the greater number of whom remain only short while at Kiachta, offer to barter they most and draw up in common a price current to which they strictly adhere. It saves them much trouble in their dealings. The Chinese appear far more eager to get off their tea, than the Russians are to exchange their merchandize. The former have seldom any thing left at the close of the market, whereas the Russians often hold back considerable stocks. After the Russo-American company, which has a great share in this trade, the most considerable Russian importers of tea are the Kolesovs, Lobkovs, and five other mercantile houses in Moscow, Basmir in Kiachta, and Medvednikov in Irkutsk. The great advantages of the trade, not only to the Russian merchants engaged in it but to the inhabitants of the intermediate route of transport, was rendered strikingly evident by the failure of the harvest and consequent dearth in 1838-9. The employment then afforded by this traffic proved a great relief to the poor people of those districts. It may, therefore, be looked upon as the most beneficial branch of Russian commerce; but more considerable funds are required for its development than have hitherto been at the command of our merchants.

The little town of Kiachta, on the river of the same name, distant only three versts from the Chinese village Maimadshin, is two and a half versts in circumference. All the wants of the inhabitants of Kiachta are supplied by their trade, and the town ranks as a free port. In order however to prevent every kind of smuggling, the strictest vigilance is observed day and night by the offices of the customs, and nothing imported or exported escapes inspection. As stations for mercantile deposits must have market places and warehouses, and as those of Kiachta are decayed, and have not sufficient space for great stores of goods, an elegant new market-place is about to be constructed, for the expense of which 1,072, 000 rubles are destined, in accordance with the architect's estimate. The merchants are also building a church, which though not yet finished, has cost 400,000 rubles.

† This seems a mistake—the leaf does not resemble a tile, but the cake into which the leaves are compressed, does—and it is called tile tea from appearing in commerce in the shape of cakes or tiles. Ed. C. P.

The houses, which are entirely of wood, are large and spacious within, and have a handsome appearance. During the period of winter in the winter months the surplus population cannot be accommodated without difficulty, and lodgings are therefore very dear. The ordinary resident population does not exceed 400 of both sexes. Kiechta has 14 merchants of the first guild, but only 7 of them have fixed residence in the place. The others, who reside in European Russia, employ factors, and only visit Kiechta occasionally. A school for instruction in the Chinese language was established in 1835. The young men taught in it will be employed as interpreters. In 1839 the first seven were dismissed, having completed their studies. The number at present in the college is 14.

Since the above was translated, we observe in the St. Petersburg papers a notice, which shows an anxious desire on the part of the emperor Nicholas to maintain a good understanding with his celestial neighbours. The notice, which is dated April 24 is to the following effect:

"On the first information that the Chinese government had forbidden the introduction of the opium into China, the respective authorities were by our order immediately commanded to guard most strictly against the transmission of any opium over the border, which order was issued with a view to the further confirmation of the long subsisting harmony between Russia and the Chinese empire, and to the better security of the reciprocal frontiers and commercial relations of both countries. As however, the said order of prohibition has not yet been published, it is our wish that the same shall be made known for due observance throughout the whole empire. We therefore command the directing senate to adopt the measures necessary for the fulfilment of this our wish."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to request the favor of you to insert in the columns of your valuable paper that a Subscription for the benefit of the Widow and three infant children of the much lamented and unfortunate Master of the Pratorjee Bomanjee armed Transport, is in circulation at Hongkong and under the immediate and liberal patronage of H. E. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, and it is confidently hoped that so laudable and benevolent an example will be followed by the humane and charitable residents at Macao.

Captain Stead was treacherously attacked, and barbarously murdered in cold blood by the Chinese while watering his vessel near Chuqua, a detailed account of which has been kindly furnished to the press in Macao by Lieut. Crawford, Agent for Transports on board the Pestonjee at the time, which has recently appeared and will still be fresh in the minds of the public.

I am, dear Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
J. H. FAWCETT.

"Asia" Hongkong, 14th August, 1841.
P. S. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Messrs. Lindsay & Co. Macao, or by Captain Fawcett, "Asia" Hongkong.

CANTON PRESS.
Macao, 21st Aug. 1841.

By the *Poppy* we have received papers from Calcutta to the 9th July and from Singapore to 5th August. The Steamer *Hooply* had arrived at Singapore, but her boiler had to undergo repairs, which would detain her at least 15 days. The *Proserpine* from Calcutta may now be daily expected.

Letters from Canton mention that the Tartar troops, which according to the Canton truce were not to approach the provincial city within 300 le., were again coming into the town. A good many families, even those of mandarins, were again removing into the country, and new warlike preparations were again observed. The natives entertained no confidence in the stability of the present arrangement. Whether this be the result of fear of aggressive movements on the part of the English, or whether the Chinese contemplate again to break the truce, it is difficult to decide. The arrival of the Plenipotentiary, and the Admiral must have created considerable excitement, and it is possible that the decided tone of the communication made by the former to the Canton authorities has created considerable alarm. How uneasy the latter must feel, was shown by the arrival here on Tuesday last of the Kwang chow-foo, desirous of having an interview with Sir Henry Pottinger. This was denied him, and the Kwang-chow-foo in consequence on the following day at 8 o'clock paid a visit to the

Secretary of the Mission, at the Superintendents house, and there had an interview with Major Malcolm, the object of which was, we suspect, by specious promises, to obtain a fresh delay and to protract the sailing of the fleet to the northward. The linguist Alexzse attended on the Kwang-chow-foo. We are glad that a beginning has thus been made to make the Chinese feel the dignity of the Office of H. M. Plenipotentiary, and doubt not that this will have the very best effect. Hitherto when the Kwang-chow-foo wished to see H. M. Plenipotentiary, that officer immediately set the steamer in motion and started for Canton, to know the pleasure of the Lord Mayor now that functionary has been obliged to travel the distance himself, an unheard of concession to the barbarians, which however gains him nothing but an interview with the Secretary. *Chens, quam multatus iabulo!*

THE LATE CAPT. STEAD OF THE PESTONJEE BOMANJEE.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to the letter from Capt. Rawcett, from which they will find that under the patronage of Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer a Subscription has been opened at Hongkong for the benefit of the widow and children of Capt. Stead, so barbarously murdered by the Chinese. It is a case well deserving of the sympathy of his countrymen. Capt. Stead having left behind him a widow and several children unprovided for. We doubt not that the calls made upon the charity of all the British in China will be cheerfully responded to, Messrs Lindsay & Co. here, and Capt. Rawcett in Hongkong, kindly offer to receive the subscriptions.

There is little doubt that the fire which on the night of Thursday to Friday week last destroyed the greater part of the Chinese bazar, was the work of incendiaries. It is said that it broke out in three places at once, and three men have been taken under suspicious circumstances, who are now awaiting their trial. It is not at all improbable that the Chinese authorities may have hit upon this expedient, not only to injure the new settlement, but also to deprive the English fleet of the provisions of the bazar, and thus delay its departure for the north. We hope that if the evidence against the prisoners be conclusive, they will be made a severe example of.

We are happy to have to report that advices have been received per *Poppy* from Singapore that the long missing ship *Sultana*, which was supposed lost, has at length reached a port in Borneo. She was struck by lightning in the China sea, and sustained very considerable damage, but she has been brought into port with crew and passengers all safe; they were daily expected to arrive in Singapore.

By the H. C. Steamer *Atalanta*, to sail for Bombay early next week. Capt. Elliot and family. Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, Capt. Warren, who on his promotion has resigned the command of the *Hycacinth*, which has been given to Commanded Goldsmith and Doctor Anderson go passengers.

The following verses accompany a wood cut representing a Steamer and a Ship of war, which has been hawked about the streets of Canton lately, and been most eagerly purchased by the Chinese at 4 cash (about one farthing) per copy. It is amusing to see the efforts made by the Chinese to represent the affair at Canton as favorable to them, although we can hardly think that any of the inhabitants of that city will soon forget what did really happen.

MODEL OF A FIRE-SHIP AND OF A WAR-SHIP.

They are long upwards of 30 chang (120 yards)
They are high and broad upwards of 3 chang (12 yards.)
They are bound about with iron to make them strong
And their whole hull is painted black
They come and go like a weaver's shuttle
To their two sides are fixed two wheels
They use coal to make a fire
Then she turns about like a race-horse
They have sails of white cloth for sun and shade
They sail whether the wind be fair or adverse
On the ship's bow is a figure of the god of the waves
On both stem and stern are guns which traverse all round
Truly her appearance is enough to frighten people!
The jade-stone void (i.e. Heaven) displayed its spiritual efficacy (in sending bad weather.)
The stone dragon (i.e. Earth) got the steamer on a shoal (alluding probably to the *Atalanta*)
By this may be seen the truth of Heaven's justice!
The foreigners were unable to do anything
Which greatly delighted the heart of all men!

THE ENGLISH BARBARIANS RAISED DISTURBANCES, AND REBELLED AGAINST THE REASON OF HEAVEN!
On the 3d day of the 4th moon (Sunday 23d May) the rebels offended (i.e. attacked) the city of Ramu (i.e. Canton). But the jade-stone void displayed its spiritual efficacy and the stone dragon got a ship on the shoals!
They also ascended the river to Nei-heng, but their war-ships got aground on the sands! (e.g. the Sulphur)
And the devil's soldiers got a great defeat
So matters went on till the 6th of the moon (Wednesday 26th May).
When fire-arrows (i.e. rockets) were shot into the city!
One gun gave three cracks, and it looked as if the Heavens were sending down red rain!
Our guns and powder were quite exhausted, when the country people to the north of the city
Suddenly and valorously pressed forward to fight!
From the top of Pak-wün-shan (the mountain behind Canton city)
The master of Heaven sent down a shower of rain!
Seven hundreds of the devil-foreigners were killed!
The head of their chief-man was cut off and stuck upon a pole
His name was called Bremer!
The hearts and livers of the foreigners grew cold from fear and they cast off their clothes and fled!
Our country people drummed up their courage, and cut them off and massacred them at all points,
Until the whole of them being utterly slain
The foreign ships retired and have now sailed far beyond the Borea Tigris!
The providence of Heaven could not bear their wickedness!
At that season the climate was most unhealthily
And numbers died of the plague, all of which was caused by the anger of the gods!
Peace followed from this, and every one enjoys a life of glory
To the great delight of the people of this district!

We congratulate our Cotemporary of the *Register* on the new measurement of distance, by which Cum-sing-moon is brought nearer to the Bogue than Hongkong. Our charts give a different result.

We regret to learn that the office and salary of Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents has been abolished. This seems indeed to be an ill-applied economy: for in these distant parts it will ever be an object of the greatest importance to the community to be able to consult a surgeon in whose abilities confidence can be placed. The foreign community is too small to allow a medical man a liberal income without the salary formerly given by government, and we much regret to learn that Doctor Anderson, for many years favorably known here, as attached to the Superintendents establishment, is about returning home in the *Atalanta*, there to push his very good claims for being continued in his appointment. We wish him every success, and he carries with him the good wishes of all his friends and acquaintance, who are anxious again to see him amongst them. But besides their friendly wishes, Doctor Anderson has by his professional activity, in establishing a sailors Hospital, in giving his gratuitous attendance to the Ophthalmic Hospital, etc. well deserved that justice should be done him and that he should not be deprived of an appointment which he so ably filled.

Sir Henry Pottinger and suite leave for Hongkong this morning in the *Queen*.

HONGKONG.—Hitherto only a very small part of the small island of Hongkong has been occupied by the English, their government there being confined to that part on the northern shore on which the temporary buildings which the Typhoon destroyed a month since, were erected, and where these are now rebuilding; the other part of the island is still under the government of the Chinese, and we cannot therefore be astonished that such disasters as the fire at the bazar should happen, since the Chinese mandarins have free access to, and command over the people. In fact the occupation of Hongkong hitherto has not been very unlike that of Chu-san last year, when after seven months only the town of Ting-hae was subjugated. If Hongkong is to remain a British possession, this state of things ought not to be suffered to continue, and no time should be lost to bringing the whole island under obedience to the local British Government. We under-

the English with their sword, and that the proper and modified use of these weapons on either side will settle the quarrel within a very short time. So much of our humble remarks.

Now let us turn towards the English. They have to enforce demands which include and make necessary a change of a system, which is the very basis of the Chinese Government, and on which its present existence mainly depends. All the demands that may be preferred, can be summed up in a demand for free intercourse between China and foreigners, on an equal footing. In whatsoever terms the requisitions may be digested and how much soever subdivided, they centre all in this one, and whatever there is beside, is trifling in comparison. But let it be also remembered, that whatever falls short of this stipulation, will never satisfy the present claimants, and no diplomatic skill can evade this grand desideratum without being neutralised, and meeting with the contempt of the Chinese as well as of the people at home. The Rubicon is once passed, no half measures will be of any avail, we must stand or fall with the solution of this great question.

It is very natural to ask, how is this problem to be solved, and we simply answer, take your lessons from the past, and shape in strict accordance to experience, your future course. All of us agree, that the measures hitherto adopted have not accomplished the end, and many will even with reason on their side, aver, that it would have been much better, if we could start afresh, and had not to contemplate the disasters of last year. We even grant, that the obliquity of the Chinese Government has thereby been very much increased, and that the task is now far more difficult than it was in June 1840, but it can not be helped. With past experience for our guide, what is next to be done?

The most expeditious way of cutting the Gordian knot, would doubtless have been to lay an embargo upon the Imperial grainjunks, and the treasure vessels. Our readers are aware, that about 6000 boats, each laden with 1000 to 2000 piculs of rice, proceed annually from the southern provinces, on the Great canal to Tien tsin, and that these same junks carry from 37 to 40 millions taels in pure silver. To effect this end, however, our operations ought not to be directed to the Yang tze keang, because these boats do not assemble there, but proceed in single file up the great canal; but we ought to look for them at their rendezvous. To accomplish this, we should wait six iron steamboats of the smallest draught, such as navigate the Indus and Hoogly, and to be in possession of Tien tsin from the beginning of August until the middle of October. By such a bold stroke, we would save much delay, much expenditure of treasure, much bloodshed, and might avert a protracted war. It would be carrying on hostilities towards the most legitimate objects of our wrath, the Emperor's goods and chattels: and we may assure our reader, that the great monarch is peculiarly sensitive upon these points. If he is ever to come to terms, it can only be effected, by letting him feel most pungently the evils of a disastrous war. Slay a million of his subjects, take one hundred forts, burn all the warjunks, these occasional enormous expenses of human life, and the horror of destruction, but you will never make the Emperor so pliant, as when you lay hold of his provisions and income for the next year, and tell him that actual possession being nine points of the law, you do not care when he is coming to offer you proposals of peace.

A second enterprise likely to lead to a satisfactory conclusion, would be a direct march upon Peking. The enterprise is grand, subject to many risks and dangers, but not much more perilous than an attack upon Canton. The cost should be well counted beforehand, the dangers well looked at, and the perils not slighted. But there are three or four considerations, that very strongly speak in favor of the adventure. The uppermost is no doubt the persuasion, which every man acquainted with the state of affairs must have, that it finally must come to this, or no peace can possibly be concluded, unless ratified at the gates of Peking. We may flatter ourselves that matters will take a different turn, that less bold measures might equally serve, and imagine a hundred other things, which however change nothing in the real state of affairs. Make the trial for four or five years, and the conviction will nearly amount to a moral certainty, that unless Peking is attacked, there can be no treaty.

(Of the minor expedients for hastening the settlement, we may mention as the principal, the occupation of the Yang tze keang by our navy, a thing perhaps more difficult, than it would at first appear. But there are large cities on its banks, there is the centre of all the inland communication, the river is in fact the heart artery of China, and hence its paramount importance. In a commercial point of view the reasons are still more urgent, and so long as we can keep this river open for

our ships, China can never be shut against foreign intercourse. It is the key to the Celestial Empire, the grand inlet, and if no operations are carried on in its waters, the river ought at least to be surveyed as far as it is navigable.

The cities whose occupation would most annoy the Great Emperor, would be Shang hai and Lon chow in Keang soo, Ning po and Hang chow in Che keang, and Fuh chow and Amoy in Fo kea. A demonstration upon Lon chow, the patrimonial estate of the reigning family, would seriously alarm the court, and simultaneously made at a point nearest Moukden, when Peking is threatened, it would divide the forces and attention, and accelerate a good understanding. Of the islands most conveniently situated as a point d'appui, Chusan notwithstanding all that has been said against it, holds still the first rank; as a permanent agricultural possession it is peerless; for a commercial Colony the above, or some spot between Amoy and Fuh chow hold out greater advantages than Hongkong, but the commencement will be far more difficult. But there are other considerations that must weigh upon the negotiator in the mean while, and one of the utmost importance is, that the trade should go on in the meanwhile. If Fuh chow and Ning po however are put under the same necessity as Canton to carry on the commercial intercourse, there will be no want of either tea or raw silk.

As a general rule, we should always be careful not to care for trifles. Napoleon directed his march to the capitals of his enemies, and there was never yet a potentate who so very soon concluded a peace. We ought not to aim at the legs, but at the heart. When our troops were at Canton, it would appear, that the province would have been ours, if we had kept the metropolis. This is the confession of the Chinese rulers, not a guess of our own. Again in making an attempt upon Fokien, by way of deduction, we may certainly believe, that when Fuh chow is ours, Amoy and other cities will be in our power. We shall have Ning po, if we have Hang chow, and Shang hai will fall into our hands, when Loo chow is occupied, and this again if Nan king is in our hands. We shall shorten the business by one third, if we concentrate our whole force upon the most important point, and not fritter away its strength in isolated expeditions upon unimportant points. Let there be one grand view in which all our efforts centre, let us adopt one line of policy and carry it out without swerving.

England can have no ambitious views upon territorial possessions and aggrandizement. It cannot desire the humiliation of China, nor be stimulated by revenge to goad it into concession. There are a few national demands to be made, which must be granted, and how can this be done?

As soon as the Mandarins see, that we are in earnest, they will no doubt change their language, and betake themselves again to the old trade of negotiations. The worst that possibly can be done in this case would be to listen to them. We ought to have no ear for their propositions, and pursue a straightforward course. With the more fiery the war is carried on, the speedier will there be an end to it. Nobody ought to be allowed an interview with our plenipotentiary who has not equal powers. As for negotiations, let them be sweet and short. Tell the Imperial High Commissioner whether he is willing to grant such and such terms in an instant. If so, the war is to cease as soon as the conditions are fulfilled, but to continue, unless everything be settled. Is there to be an armistice, let so and so much be paid per day to cover the expenses, to make the Chinese anxious to avoid delay. Assure them that if a fortnight elapses, the terms will be raised so and so much, if a month doubled, and keep to your word. You will find an amazing speed in the decrees of the Imperial council by these means. But do not flatter yourself that you can do it in any other manner. As for the conclusion of peace, let your terms be just and moderate; and as a future guarantee announce to the Imperial Government, upon the honor of a Briton; that if the treaty is broken, the Emperor shall pay double the sum and that from his own treasury. We venture to say, that such a course will be equally effective for the past and binding for the future.

Some collateral remarks—Do not trust your future commercial wealth to the Hong merchants, but bring their debts into the account; for with their best intention they cannot pay their creditors, from their own pockets, and after having liquidated them, commence a better system. Try to keep the people neutral with all your might, and make them favorable to and desirous of foreign intercourse. Be particularly careful about the health of your soldiers and sailors, and never again station them near swamps. A host of other considerations suggests itself, but these are perhaps the most weighty.

The Russian Ukase prohibiting Opium. It would be a curious thing to ascertain, whether the Russians ever imported the pernicious drug into China. If so, did the great Emperor Nicholas never know, that it was prohibited long before the year 1839, by imperial edicts, which were as distinct, as any of the commands promulgated by his own dear self. Why delay the orders so long; was the good under-

standing never interrupted antecedent to this, or have all at once fears and misgivings arisen? We should very much wish, that these questions might be explained. In the mean while we think no better of these northern Barbarians. They do not grow any opium, and to buy it in Turkey, and introduce it into China by way of Mongolia would likely not pay, and the very eunuchs of the Imperial palace could undersell them. The Czar perhaps got into a reverentially obedient mood, and in order to draw a strong line of demarkation between himself, and the rebellious Queen of the western Isle, he decreed to forbid an article, that had never been smuggled by his subjects. In either case however the Emperor acted a very curious part.

The Chinese statepapers do not speak in very high terms about the peaceful intercourse that is carried on between the two countries. If it were left to the merchants on either side, they would doubt study harmony, as the most advantageous relationship between traders, but there are also Mandarins whose interest it is to create disturbance. Russian civilians are rather at discount, and they will naturally endeavour to make their best of it, as bargain. The Chinese agent with his myrmidons will be not a whit better, than the Hoppo and his ride waiters at Canton. Then there are still the Mongols, whose authorities must likewise be fed; and that the interests of so many parties should often clash, is very natural. Notwithstanding the long transport through a dreary desert on one hand, and through icefields on the other, and all the risks of a distant land carriage, with the great speculations that await the goods on their arrival at their market, the trade nevertheless flourishes. This is another proof in favor of the policy of opening new channels for commerce on the north east coast. For wherever Chinese merchants are allowed to speculate, they are sure of getting up a large commerce, no matter what may be the obstacles. Let foreign merchants establish themselves at Tien tsin, and they will find a very vast field of enterprise by opening connexions with the capital. Let them go to Shang hai and Nanking, and thus extend their intercourse to Central China, and they will be surprised at the immense resources for trading, which this country possesses. In Ning po they will meet with well established firms, who send manufactures throughout the Empire. They will at Fuh chow be made acquainted with all the various kinds of black tea, which the famous Wooc hills can furnish, and they will find an extensive depot at Amoy. We do not doubt, but their efforts will extend to Formosa, where an industrious and consequently wealthy community will become their customers.

And what will China lose by this intercourse? It will come in contact with the most enlightened nations in the world, be benefited in the most essential points of civilisation, and not only interchange goods but also ideas. As we now read of Parsees going to England, so we shall hear of Chinese merchants visiting the Capital and being present at some of the meetings of the East India and China Association. An Ambassador with a very respectable tail will then very soon make his appearance at St. James's, and there explain his master's wishes, not in bombastic rhodomantade and ridiculous beliefs, but in gentle rational language. Instead of wars and bloodshed that now arise from mistaken views, there will be peace and amity founded upon mutual interests, and acknowledged on national grounds.

We are well aware, that the right of compelling a nation to adopt such measures, has often been denied, and as advocates for peace in all its bearings, and not in the sense of the Great Emperor, we fully agree with the Asiatic Journal. But there are two parties to be consulted, and whatever may be our reasonings, and how strict soever in accordance to the law of nations, the Great Emperor must have a voice in these matters. Now this mighty potentate draws a peculiar line of demarkation, which neither Puffendorf, nor Grotius, nor even the editor of the Asiatic Journal would allow if they were made to be the arbiters. He says, I shall exterminate you rebellious Barbarians whenever it pleases me, and not at all compassionate you when it suits my interest. Now abide by these rules, and have done with discussions, which merely evidence your stupidity.—If any body will receive such terms, he is very welcome to them.—But by some perverseness of human nature it happens, that people are exceedingly averse to being subject to arbitrary treatment, especially when their pockets are concerned, as in the present case. Can they then be expected to abide

by these rules, or can any peace founded on this basis be lasting for four months? And should such a state of things, leaving all party views out of question, not most emphatically call for a change? And if such a change is desirable, yea even indispensable, can it be expected, that the Great Emperor will make it, or that the Barbarians themselves must make the improvement?

Now we come to the other chapter, and the often repeated argument. Why do you then not entirely withdraw from the coasts of this country and have nothing to say to the Chinese? We answer this question by another, why do the English, Dutch, Spaniards and Portuguese not go again round the Cape of Good Hope and keep quietly at home? If they will consult the native princes of India, they will with one voice will declare, that their absence is the thing they most desired. The same reason which retains the former, keeps also the merchants in China, and I dare say they will leave in a body, as soon as the emigration of their friends in India takes place, but not before.

Sticklers for the continuation of old things, can only be those who are ignorant of the existing state, and rejoice in their fellow creatures misery. A stranger may be here on a visit, have his comrador and servants, live very comfortably and realise within a short time a considerable sum of money. Then he will begin to reason by saying: the nation is well dressed and fed, because the servants are thus; they enjoy life and are cheerful, being accustomed to habits of order and exceedingly industrious, they are as happy as any nation in the world. Just let us go to Ireland, and compare the state of our poor with that of the Chinese with who we come in daily contact, and who are a fair sample of the people at large. And so may this gentleman go on reasoning until he makes out, that the actual state of the Celestial Empire is the most enviable in the world. To disturb the same is cruel in the extreme &c. &c. &c.

With the internal regulations of the country we have indeed nothing to do, whether there be a Citizen King, a Sultan or a Son of Heaven on the throne, this ought to be according to the wishes of the people themselves, and no foreign state has any thing to say in the matter. Nor ought a corrupt administration at large ever justify the interference of strangers, for this the natives either choose it themselves or endure it as they best can. But in the foreign relations, and especially those parts, which most concern another state, the interested party has a great claim upon modifying the same, so as to be most conducive to the mutual interest. There exist considerable connexions between China and England, which, although never legalized by the Emperor, are still important enough to put them in a proper order. An imperial edict has even sanctioned the commerce lately, and it would be absurdity to assert that Great Britain has nothing to demand and nothing to regulate, when it is considered that by the abuses that have so long had place, great harm must accrue to both parties.

It would be highly desirable both for the Chinese as well as the English, that the former would come down from their high pretensions, and simply answer to all the demands made by the latter, we shall treat with you upon an equal footing—we shall redress all your grievances, but we request at the same time, that you will with a strong hand do away with the abuses, that have been introduced by your own people. But though this would be the only proper way of settling affairs, the Celestials will never lower themselves to the level of the common and ordinary mortal. The answer to all the most rational proposals will be, conform to the laws of the Celestial Empire, obey, tremble! and if you will come and trouble us with your new fangled barbarian notions, we shall kill you all outright, and make an example of your rebellious race. Go to Canton, trade there, be respectfully obedient, have nothing to say except what you communicate through the Hong merchants and Linguists, reimburse the 6 millions and trust to the Emperor's great compassion. And this is the end and beginning of the story, that has been told and will be told for the next thousand years, if these great men are not forced to abandon their system.

The conclusion to which all reasoners therefore come, is, China must yield its pretensions, and become henceforth a rational state, if any friendly relations shall exist in future. Let us not deceive ourselves, there can be no peace nor happiness as long as such principles are upheld, the storm of strife will last for a short time, but again break forth with redoubled fury.

Whatever people may think in England we assert that this is indeed a war of opinions. The Emperor says, I am the supreme monarch, and your Queen must obey my commands; and the Queen says I am your equal and claim the same rights. The one will not allow such presumption, and the other will maintain her claim with the force of arms. Hence the war and contention. If the Emperor yields his supremacy, the great stumbling block of all adjustment will be removed, if not, there can be no peace. But can a Sovereign resign such privileges, which he has cherished for so many ages? Unless driven to it, and brought to the necessity of abandoning his foolish ideas, he will not do so. Yet the Chinese Emperors have at times stooped much lower, they have acknowledged themselves the vassals of Tartar Khans, they have styled themselves their dutiful lieges, they have forgotten their own dignity in the presence of a mere chief of a tribe. And should it therefore be less difficult, to make them assume their true position in the rank of monarchs, and retain that station to which the sway over the most numerous nation, and an extensive country entitles them?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August ARRIVED
— (Brit.) *Hope*, ———, Liverpool.
— " *Ulsterland*, ———, Liverpool.
13. (U. S.) *Delhi*, ———, London.
14. " *Zenobia*, Putnam, Liverpool.
14. (Brit.) *John Adam*, (apt.) Eales, Cal. & Sing.
14. " *Worcester*, ———, Waugh, "
14. " *Marlam*, ———, Rousseau, "
16. " *Peggy*, Cole Calcutta and Singapore.

August SAILED
17. (Brit.) *Columbus*, ———, Sing. & Calcutta.
21 " *Wild Irish Girl* G Met, Bombay.

The *Thomas Lowrie*, and *Barraco*, for London, under immediate despatch.

The *H. C. S. Atlanta*, for Bombay is we hear, to be despatched on Wednesday next. The *Condegar*, for Liverpool, under immediate despatch.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay, *Wild Irish Girl*;
For Calcutta, *City of Palaces*.
For London, *City of Derry*, *Thomas Lowrie*, *Barraco*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England, — *Gemini*, *Ann Griffiths*, *John Blahy*, *Elephantia*, *Peronalle*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Granadier*, *Anna Jane*, *La Belle Alliance*, *Peam*, *Emerald* &c.

From Calcutta, — *Severn*, *Medusa*, *San Queen*, *Falcon*, *Mor. Hero*, *Rob Roy*, *Black Swan*; *H. C. S. Steamers Hoogy*, *Prosperine*, *Madagascar*, *Enterprise*.

From Bombay, — *Lady Grant*, *Bomanjee Hormatjee*, *Jess*, *Parkfield*, *King*, *George IV*, *Ann*, *Luconia*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 3th June per *H. C. S. Scimitar* UNITED STATES, 11th April via England. CALCUTTA, 9th July *Peppy*. BOMBAY, 15th July *H. C. S. Scimitar*. SINGAPORE, 6th August *Peppy* JAVA, 22nd July via Singapore. MADRAS.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.
Thomas Lowrie, 450 Graham, Dent & Co.
Candahar, 650 Keir, Macvicar & Co.
Susan, — Mullens, —
Coromandel, 602 Ryan, Fox Rawson & Co.
Isaba Watson, 434 Macdonald, Wetmore & Co.
Simon Taylor, — Brown, Russell & Co.
Alex. Baring, — Hale, " [Co.
Beulah, — James, W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Slakely, — Downes, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Earl Belcarra, — Baker, Jardine M. & Co.
Good Success, — Fraser, —
Sagallen, — Brown, Turner & Co.
Charlotte, — Liebschewager, Jardine M. & Co.
AMERICAN.
Loma, — Davis, Russell & Co.
Morrison, — Benson, Olyphant & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 48.] Macao, Saturday, 28th August, 1841.

[No. 308.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday next, the 31st of August, HOOKER & LANE will sell by public Auction, to the highest bidder, on account of whom it may concern,

A quantity of BANJERMASSING RATTANS, do. " first quality JAVA SUGAR, do. " Government CLOVES, landed ex Dutch Ship *Middeburg*, more or less damaged by salt-water.

The goods may be inspected on Monday next, at the Godowns of Mr. de Lemos, in the Factoria de Gambao. Goods at the risk of purchasers after being knocked down to them.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

TERMS—CASH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction.

On Monday, the 6th September, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the *Jo de Direito*, a fine, large, and airy House, situated at *Pa do Monte*. Macao, 28th August, 1841

ADVERTISEMENT—Picked up in Hongkong Bay, by the Ship *Charles Grant*, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay, Dep. Commissary's Office, Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major, Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.

BOTTOMRY wanted in all August. A sum of 12,000 to 15,000 £ secured by bottomry bond on the Dutch Ship *Middeburg* of 938 Tons, and now six years old. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT—Picked up by the Barque *CITY OF PALACES*, in Hongkong Bay, one Chain Cable and anchor also a piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.

NOTICE—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE—Mr. RODNEY FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the unclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGGITT.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

P. pro. DIROM & Co. W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE—THEODORE DICKENS Esq., late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. are admitted partners in our firm from this day.

The interest and responsibility of JAMES FERGUSSON Esq. in our firm ceased on the 30th April 1839.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE—Having, on the 1st day of January 1841, established in China a branch of our house under the style and firm of FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co. whose interests and responsibilities are identical with our own, we have this day admitted THEODORE DICKENS Esq. late Registrar of the Supreme Court, and ROBERT THOMAS Esq. partners therein.

FERGUSSON, BROTHERS & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

NOTICE—CHARLES HOGG Esq. late Solicitor to the East India Company at Madras, is admitted a partner in our respective firms at Calcutta and in China from the 1st May 1841.

FERGUSSON BROTHERS & Co. FERGUSSON LEIGHTON & Co.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were despatched in London 8 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the *Canton Press*.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE, China.

NOTICE—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Ship LIMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper Brig "Hero," 166 Tons Captain Bowler. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 20th August, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain BURN, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao,

or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 26th August, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Barque BENGAL PACKET, will leave positively at the end of this month. For freight apply to Mr. FRANK JAMARTINE, Charterer and for passage apply to

J. M. STEWARD, or A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMLINSON, A. J. Capt. HUTCHINSON, of about 300 Tons.

Apply to A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Barque AONAS, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE fast sailing new Barque CITY OF PALACES, Capt. SHERIFF will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 28th June, 1841.

WANTED for the use of her Majesty's custom vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 500 tons of MANILA COALS; to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons willing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed, addressed to Captain NIAS, H. M.'s S. Herald, to be left at the office of H. M.'s superintendent of trade by the 16th September next; which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his sanction.

Macao 23d August 1841.

FOR SALE.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BILLS on Bengal, 60 days sight. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and MANILA two patent WINDMILLS by Tysack & Co. BEER in bbls and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT WINE in bottle. SHERRY WINE in do. GIN in bottle. BEER and PORT in 300 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGEON. Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambon's to

B. LEMOS.

Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived on: "Hermes."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allcock's FINE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 260 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lucas RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUNNERY FROCKS, LONG CLOTHS, FLAISE for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIN ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship HERMAID, or at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE—American BEER and PORT in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough apron SPARS, of 26 feet and under, just landed ex *Ann McKim*. Apply to

Macao, 1st May, 1841. WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE—The following wines just received of A. L. Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and half-bushels:

PORT, CLARET, HOCH, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Oudestades King & Co., apply to

LINDSAT & Co.

ON SALE by C. V. GILLISPIE, 46 Queen's road, Hongwan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY, RED, COLORED, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMATAIS, TART CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES, LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, MADRAS HATS of various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFER and Cigars; also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals. Hongkong, July 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS—34 in. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 2
47 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
47 " do. do. do.
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
White Drill.
White Drill.

9 cases BRICK CHEMISTS congs. 8 dozen each.
30 do. CRABBER do. 5 cases each.
4 do. extra dried BACON do. 4 cases each.
2 do. Spiced BACON do. 15 to 17 rolls each.
2 do. TERNES HAMS.
100 Kags BUTTER do. 25 lbs each.
A large assortment of SAUCES consisting of Duke of Gloucesters, Nonpareil, MATELOTTE, SICILIAN, RAGOUT, COMPIMENT, STRAK SAUCE, &c. &c., in quantities not less than one dozen.
Macao, 16th Feb'y. 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table; made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Bengal, viz:—
PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases, Bengal Club Chutney, Essence of Chillies, Curry paste, Curry powder, Tapp's sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish, Milk punch, Lime juice, Lemon syrup, for Lemonade, Chilli zinggar, in plate, Plain vinegar, in quarts, Beef Soup in 2 lb and 1 lb containers, Veal Broth, do. do., Mutton do. do. do., Dried herbs, Delicious pickled ox tongues in bags of 3 dozen and 1 dozen each, Do Fork Brawn, in kegs, Do Spiced collared beef, in tin containers, packed in tin hoppers &c. &c. &c.
HOOKE & LANE. Macao.
Apply to
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.
WALKER & Co's Patent Shot Nos. 6 & 10 in bags of 32 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to **J. MACKRILL SMITH.**
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta BEER in bottle \$4 per dozen, or *Falcon* BOTTLED BEER in Wood
Billo's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$30 per Hhd.
do. do. STOUT \$25 do.
do. do. \$8 to 10 per dozen
PORT WINE \$6 to 14 do.
CHERRY do. do. do.
CLARET do. do. do.
BUCCELLAS do. do. do.
PALE BRANDY do. do. do.
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$10 do.
Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes. 3s & 4s.
Macao, 1st April, 1841. **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED the following Stores in the original packages, just landed ex *Antonia*.
Apply to **HOOKE & LANE.**
just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHPINEALTED HERRINGS, LANCROFT BROTHERS, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CORNED COFFEE, WASCANOLAS and SOAP.
Also
WINE, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other Groceries, and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.
A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by
JNO. SMITH.
2nd July, 1841

FOR SALE.
VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELTS; apply to
HOOKE & LANE.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP

"WILLIAM BROWN"
(From the London Mail, 5th June)

The following is an account of the loss of the ship *William Brown*, of Philadelphia, Captain George L. Harris, which left Liverpool, on the 13th of March, having 17 for the ship's crew, and 68 steerage passengers, freighted for Philadelphia:—

"At sea, on board the ship *Crescent*, April 25 1841.
"The passage was very rough, accompanied by squalls and loss of sail. On the night of the 19th of April, in lat 43 20 N., and 49 20 W. long, making all sail in the open sea and running 10 knots an hour, the larboard side of the vessel struck upon an iceberg, which stove her in. At ten minutes past nine at night we struck upon another. I then proposed to the Capt to take in sail as quickly as possible, which we did; and, sounding the pump, found two feet water in the hold. On going below I found the vessel was rapidly making water. All hands set to work, to discharge the boats, and at 11 o'clock they were alongside. I descended into the longboat, with eight of the crew and thirty three of the passengers; the Captain, lieutenant, a lady, and five sailors, embarked in the jolly boat, and we fastened the boats together. At midnight the vessel sank, carrying with her 53 persons. We remained alongside each other until five o'clock in the morning. Capt Harris then informed us of his intention of leaving us, and making the best of his way to Newfoundland, and advised me to do the same.
"My boat being full and heavy, I could not manage it; to pursue that route was impossible; I therefore directed my course south. In the afternoon we fell in with a large quantity of ice. Throughout the night the wind blew with violence from the north in squalls with rain and hail, and a very heavy sea. Finding that the boat was literally surrounded by small and large masses of ice, and the water was gaining upon her, I thought it improbable she could hold out, unless relieved of some of her weight. I then consulted the sailors, and we were all of opinion that it was necessary to throw overboard those who were nearly dead, until we had room enough to work the boat and take to our oars. The weather becoming worse, it was almost impossible to keep the boat afloat and disengage it from the ice. At day break we were still surrounded by icebergs. On counting the passengers sixteen were missing, and the rest were in a desperate state, and almost stiff from cold. At six o'clock in the morning we perceived to the westward a sail steering an easterly course. We exerted every effort to approach it. The Capt being aloft in order to steer his ship through the ice, saw our boat, and notwithstanding the danger to his own ship, made sail for us. On Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, we were alongside of her, and before she had received us all on board was struck by the ice, which stove in the boat. We, however, succeeded in saving her. Banks and islands of ice were inside as far as the eye could reach. I then ascertained that it was the *Crescent*, of Portsmouth (New Hampshire.) Capt G. F. Ball, bound for New York to Havre. We met the kindest reception on board, and assistance in the way of food and clothing was lavished upon us."

The above account is that given by the mate, brought by a French ship to Havre, that of the passengers is widely different.
Of the 16 passengers who were thrown into the sea 14 were men and 2 women; of the 17 saved, the are women and 2 men. One of those men was seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him, and not to tear him from his wife. The mate told the merchant to separate man and wife, if it were possible to save them. He fell into the bottom of the boat, and was saved. A boy of 12 years old was thrown overboard. He caught hold of the boat, and, favoured by the darkness of the night, crouched under the bows and was saved. All the women saved are young except the mother of a Scotch family in Dumfriesshire, who, with her five daughters and a servant girl, was saved; her name is Edgar. A young woman, who her infant at the breast, succeeded in getting into the boat with her husband; they are amongst the survivors. One family of the name of Leyden (16 in all) sank with the vessel; another family, named Corr—father, mother, and five children—sank at the same time; the little boy who was thrown from the boat was one of that family: he has not a soul left belonging to him. A Mrs. Anderson, and with three children, sank with the ship. Miss Anderson, and a Miss Bradley, were thrown into the sea from the long boat. The tale which the survivors relate are pitious—horrible. The crew and passengers have been examined by the British and American consuls, and the impression is, that the dreadful act of throwing their fellow-creatures overboard was of imperious necessity. The Consuls of England and the United States have notified their names to the following statement:—
"On the arrival of the *Ville de Lyon* with seven of the crew, it was deemed advisable to examine them at the American consulate, and since the arrival of the *Crescent* we have also examined the mate and some of the passengers. From the result of their evidence it is proved, that when the boat had separated in the morning after the vessel had sunk, with the thirty passengers on board,

the long-boat, crowded and deprived of her rudder, was in danger of sinking if the wind arose; it did so in the night, the sea ran high, and the boat making a great deal of water, presented the painful alternative of all on board perishing, or saving some by the loss of the rest. Sixteen passengers, fourteen of whom were men, and two women, who were nearest to the crew in the centre of the boat, were thrown into the sea. The principal leak was discovered, and the men were then enabled to baid out the boat and row, which they could not have done before with effect. The terrible sacrifice of lives was commenced at ten o'clock at night, and the *Crescent* hove in sight at six o'clock on the following morning. From the first the women had been placed at the stern and bow of the boat, so as not to prevent its being worked, which explains the reason why they were saved in such numbers. All were more or less overcome by the cold, and almost all the passengers who were thrown into the sea made little or no resistance, the greater number being extended as dead in the bottom of the boat. In all this affair we have not been able to discover any one deserving censure upon any person whatever.

Signed "R. G. BEASLEY, U. S. Consul,
"G. GORDON, British Consul."

GERMAN OBSERVATIONS ON OUR CORN LAW QUESTION.

(From the Oberdeutsche Zeitung.)

BERLIN, May 10.

Our commercial world looks with the most anxious expectation to the proceedings in the English Parliament, when the question of the Corn tariff, so important to the interests of our Baltic provinces, is once more the subject of a contest which, as it seems, is this time to be a death or life battle.—The Ministers have made the Corn Bill question a Cabinet question. Their organs invoke a raising of bucklers *en masse*, and tell the people that no Parliamentary majority can withstand their will, if with unanimity they make their lion voice heard. There is, indeed, scarce any doubt that the general agitation will rouse into action all parties and passions, and that England is on the threshold of a change, with which a new epoch in her history will commence. Yet, whatever may be the turn which this contest will take, it does not point entirely inwards, but is also directed against the prosperity of other countries, and in particular against Germany. The English manufacturers recognize their most dangerous enemy in the persevering and enterprising spirit of German industry, which, though still in its infancy, and embarrassed by numerous obstacles, has taken a spring which forbodes them no good. Hence, the loud complaints of the loss of markets, and the impossibilities of maintaining competition; hence the anxiety with which Spanish America and Brazil is viewed, lest German ships should navigate those seas, and lest we, fettered by no regard for colonies, as we possess none, should be prepared to offer to be inhabitants of those immense regions which nature has so highly favoured, advantages, by commercial treaties, which states with colonies never can grant. England perceives a crisis approaching, and recognizes too late her error in having awakened, by her restrictive system, antagonist forces which now she would fain reduce to their original nullity, by making some concession. Thus the lowering of the duties on corn, on sugar, and timber is especially directed against German manufactures. Bowring, Macgregor, and all those who have so long advocated the cause of the English manufacturers and urged on the Ministers and the public the adoption of moderate import duties, imagine that the German artisans will return to agriculture, and that all the markets of the world will, as heretofore, be filled with English merchandise.

It seems, then, not to be recollected that the principal part of the commerce in corn and timber carried on by our Baltic provinces used to be transit or agency trade with the rich corn lands of Poland lying behind them, the sources of which trade are daily disappearing under the operation of the Russian prohibitive system; that the population of Germany has increased 8,000,000 since the peace, that Germany possesses resources and capital by means of which she can prosecute trade and manufactures herself; and finally, that her union has created markets and given force to springs of industry which are not now to be put down by a reduction of the English tariff. The English labourer never can live so cheaply as the German, and as England must protect her corn alone the German Zoll-Verein will always have an vast age in the negotiations of commercial treaties with foreign countries.

We need, then, have no care for the working of a fixed duty on corn in England, for it can only serve to make us develop our natural advantages with still greater energy, in order to maintain competition, and to secure the elevation of German industry. England is acting like the man who having let the bird escape from his cage, seeks to allure it back by tempting food. We have by a great struggle obtained a share in the commercial industry of Europe. The greatness and power of our native land, our internal wealth, our cities, and our rivers, our position on the globe, and our enterprise encourage further endeavours, and the impulse now given cannot again be relaxed. Our progress, the

snapping of time and events, gives employment to millions, and to an important part of our national wealth. England, it seems, does not understand that the period of her monopolizing dominion is past. She is going to exert herself to recover it, and only by the struggle will she be convinced of the impossibility of success.—*Times*, June 5.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

(From the *London Overland Mail*, May 4)

Mr. Srikeman's comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, &c. entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, from January 1st to March 31st, in the years 1840 and 1841, has just appeared, and furnishes some interesting results. Of the entered inwards the total was 110 ships, 39,722 tons, and 1,711 men for 1840, while in 1841 the total was 203 ships, 74,031 tons, and 3,702 men, shewing an increase for the latter period of 93 ships, 34,292 tons, and 1,711 men. At the port of London the entries were 135 ships, 48,996 tons in 1841, against 74 ships, 26,858 tons in 1840; at Liverpool, 51 ships, 19,259 tons in 1841, against 25 ships, 9,372 tons in 1840; at Bristol and Hull, 4 ships, 1,377 tons in 1841, against 3 ships, 1,019 tons in 1840; and at the Clyde, Leith, and other British ports, 13 ships, 4,399 tons in 1841, against 8 ships, 2,550 tons in 1840. The cleared outwards made a total of 194 ships, 79,107 tons, and 4,188 men in 1840, and 217 ships, 88,125 tons, and 4,499 men in 1841, giving an increase of 19 ships, 14,928 tons and 376 men. From London there were 113 ships, 46,824 tons in 1841, against 113 ships, 41,275 tons in 1840; from Liverpool, 63 ships, 27,371 tons in 1841, against 54 ships, 20,743 tons in 1840; from Bristol and Hull, 4 ships, 1,368 tons in 1841, against 2 ships, 686 tons in 1840; from the Clyde, Leith, & other British ports, 35 ships, 19,742 tons in 1841, against 27 ships, 10,491 tons in 1840. The destinations of these ships included Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, China, Ceylon, Singapore, and Penang, Philippine Islands, Java, and Sumatra, Arabia, New South Wales, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, and the South Sea.

EXTRACTS FROM NEW WORKS.

George Cruikshank's Omnibus. No. 2: Tilt and Bogue.

We cannot let this second number drive past, without a word of Good Speed. It has a freight of the most agreeable kind, and is going lightly and pleasantly along; the spirits of the passengers unflagging, and infinite the mirth of driver and conductor.

We do not know which is the most original; Mr. Cruikshank's police act, or Sir Ereful Plagiary's poetry. Nobody in the one case, and Sir Ereful in the other, are perhaps the only of modern times entirely independent of criticism or the treadmill.

Thus we lay quite aside, perforce, the faculty of remark or objection, when we quote such passages as these from Sir Ereful's *Ode to the Human Heart*, as we find it here "Edited by Laman Blanchard."

Man never is, but always to be bless'd;

The tenth transmitter of a foolish race,

Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest,

And makes a sunshine in the shady place.

For man the hermit sigh'd, till woman smiled,

To waft a feather or to drown a fly.

(In wit a man, simplicity a child.)

With silent finger pointing to the sky.

But fools rush in where angels fear to tread,

Far out amid the melancholy main;

As when a vulture on Imbus bred,

Dies of a rose in aromatic pain.

Maiden bath charms to soothe the savage breast,

Look on her face, and you'll forget them all;

Some mate inglorious Milton here may rest,

A hero perish, or a sparrow fall.

My way of life is fall'n into the mire;

I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs.

Like a rich jewel in an Ethiopian's ear,

Who sees through all things with his half-shut eyes.

Oh! for a lodge in some vast wilderness!

Fall many a flower, is born to blush unseen,

Fine by degrees and beautifully less,

And die ere man can say "Long live the Queen."

or these from his stanzas "On Life, at colors."

Know then this truth, enough for man to know:

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,

Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.

Retreating lightly with a lovely fear,

From grave to gay, from lively to severe,

To err is human, to forgive divine.

And wretches hang that jury-men may dine
Like quail upon the fretful porcupine.
All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
The great, the whole of that which we call soul.

We ne'er shall look upon his like again,
For pining time toils after him in vain,
And drags at each remove a lengthening chain;
Allures to brighter worlds, and leads the way
With sweet, reluctant, amorous delay!

Would that we might quote, with equal facility,
The reckless doings of Nodody, as exhibited by
Cruikshank. But for these, and many wise and
witty things, we can only recommend to our
readers an early dip into the *Omnibus* itself. There
is other poetry than that of Sir Ereful; two genuine
sonnets, for example, more in the manner of Words-
worth; and some stanzas with the fancy and melody
of Moore. The sonnets are to the New Lease of
Old Drury.

Master of the art supreme
That shows to daisies and else guidance eyes
(As doth astronomy the starry skies)
The airy wonders of our Shakespeare's dream.—*Kennner*

EGYPT.

SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION
Correspondence of the *Bombay Times*.

18th June.

I think I may now say the Turco-Egyptian question is settled, at any rate for a short time. On the 9th instant a Russian Steamer arrived at Alexandria from Constantinople with an Envoy bearing despatches to Said Muhib Effendi—who on the 10th inst. proceeded to the Pacha, and informed him the Sultan had been pleased to forward the Firman, granting him the hereditary pacha of Egypt in line direct, &c. &c. &c. The Firman was then publicly read in the palace by Kaim Bey, and the Pacha assumed the Nishan (decoration) sent him by the Sultan, which he wore upon receiving the felicitations of his friends—"Loud" (though a not long) were the rejoicings upon the happy (?) settlement of affairs—the cannon from the forts and ships thundered forth the news—the ships were decked out in all their flags—and illuminations were ordered—the firman was at the request of the Ulema translated into Arabic, and read publicly in the mosques.

On the 14th inst. the amicable settlement of affairs was publicly announced at the Citadel, amid the firing of cannon, but I cannot learn that the Firman has yet been read in the City. Great preparations are being made at Ibrahim Pacha's palace near Rhoda, for the reception of a number of strangers—on 22 150 persons:—probably the Turkish Envoy will visit the City, to see that the edict of his Sultan be publicly read, when he will take up his abode at the said palace. Saimey Bey is to proceed immediately in the Pacha's Steam Private Nile, to Constantinople with the Pacha's acceptance of the Firman, and I believe Said Muhib Effendi accompanies him. The Consul General are not to return until the conditions of the Firman are in force—so at least it is said—but I think it more probable they are only waiting the favourable reply of the Pacha; for if their return be delayed until the fulfilment of the Firman, which insists upon free trade, and the application of the Hatti Scheriff of Gulhah, I fear it will be long ere we shall see them. I have not yet been able to procure a copy of the Firman; but believe—after giving the pacha in line direct to the male heirs, allowing the Pacha to nominate his own officers to the rank of Bey, and fixing a certain tribute (90,000 purses) instead of taking as proposed a fourth of the revenues of Egypt—the conditions are the same as the former one. As yet we do not perceive any attempts to fulfil the conditions;—the Army is not being diminished—the ferd is being rigorously collected in advance for this year. Free trade has been promised by the Pacha, and several persons have purchased grain at the villages—but the Government have issued orders to all and every of the Naisirs not to permit its departure from the villages; and to prevent the possibility of their being corrupted, the boats on the Nile are not permitted to bring any produce for other than Government account. I suspect when the Consul General do arrive, they will find their posts not such sinicures as they have hitherto been. Sir Edward Baines from St. Petersburg is to be our new Consul General. I am happy to say the plague has entirely ceased here, and the general mortality of the City and suburbs is now only 28 to 30 per diem. The Nile has already commenced rising, and has risen 3 feet—no European residents ever recollect so early and quick a rise of its waters.

Graham Pacha is still at Rhoda and in good health—Abbas Pacha has been twice, within the last ten days, down the Nile to hurry the erection of some bridges across the Canal.

SYDNEY.

CENSUS.—The total number of persons within the boundary of Sydney is 29,972, of whom 17,332 arrived free, and 7,000 were born in the Colony. 8,366 have

served sentences of transportation, 307 held tickets-of-leave, 1,018 are convicts in government employ, and 1,060 (537 males, and 523 females) are convicts in private assignment.—The district of Sydney, outside the boundary, including Newtown, Botany Bay, &c. contains about 4,500; making the total number of persons in the town and district of Sydney, 34,507, of whom 20,733 are males, and 14,773 females.—The religious denominations are thus divided:—Church of England, 19,903; Presbyterians, 3,568; Wesleyans, 957; other Protestant Dissenters, 978; total Protestants, 24,978; Roman Catholics, 9,532; Jews, 478; Mahometans and Pagans, 101.—There are 5,392 houses, of which 3,714 are stone or brick and 1,678 wooden; 125 (this includes places of worship, Government buildings, &c.) are uninhabited.—In the parish of St. Phillip there are 6,630 persons and 1,441 houses; in the parish of St. James, 6,081 persons and 802 houses; in the parish of St. Andrew, 2,925 persons and 1,232 houses; and in the parish of St. Lawrence, 4,844 persons and 767 houses.—The occupations are as follows:—landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional men, 767; shopkeepers and retail dealers, 798; mechanics and artificers, 4,178; gardeners, stockmen, and agriculturists, 1,206; domestic servants, 3,139; persons not included in the above, 25,463.—*Sydney Monitor*.

The Friendly relations of the Queen

Steamer, I.—(Copy.)

G. A. BURNAY, Esq.

Secretary to the Govt. of India, Fort William

Sir,—It is with unaffected reluctance, and only in discharge of a painful duty, that the chamber of commerce approaches the right honorable the governor general, to complain of the conduct, on a recent occasion of those navigating the steamer Queen.

The chamber respectfully submit to his Lordship's consideration the two enclosed corroborated statements of facts, by the respective masters of the merchant men, Susan Crisp and Patriot King, wherein it is affirmed that on the 26th and 27th ultimo, both vessels, on their way up the river, were twice fired into with ball cartridge from the steamer. The first ball, in the case of the Susan Crisp, passed over the poop close to the captain, pilot, and man at the helm; and the second ball a minute afterwards entered the starboard quarter. The only cause which the master can assign for such treatment, is, that the colours were not flying at the time, he never for a moment suspecting that a steamer having a pilot brig in tow which he mistook for a merchant vessel, had the naval commander-in-chief on board. The master of the Susan Crisp was standing facing the steamer, with the signal halyards in his hands, for the purpose of hoisting the ensign, when the second shot was fired.

In respect to the Patriot King, which was carrying all possible sail to stem a strong ebb tide, the first ball passed a short distance above the head of the master who also had mistaken the pilot brig for a merchantman in tow of a steam tug—but who, on being advertised by his pilot that H. M. Commodore was on board of the steamer, hastened to hoist the British colours; but immediately the second ball was fired, whereupon, and observing that one of the large guns was being loaded he lowered his top-sails, concluding that to be what was wanted.

It will be quite unnecessary for the chamber to designate the character of these acts of firing into unoffending merchantmen entering this port, further than respectfully to observe that it seems they were altogether uncalled for, and it purposely abstains from all expression of the feelings, which such aggression cannot fail to awaken in every bosom. Happily no lives were lost; but it might have been otherwise, the lives of the most innocent might have been sacrificed.

The chamber will not allow itself to suppose, nor does it believe, that an officer of commodore Bramer's high character and station, or any other officer of experience and rank, could have had cognizance of the outrage; it is more inclined to ascribe all to the ignorance of some thoughtless subordinates on board. But, as the charge is most grave, and has created a deep impression throughout the shipping and mercantile community, the chamber presumes to solicit, that the governor general will be pleased to order such inquiry as to his lordship may seem most proper, to be instituted into the conduct of those who had charge of the steamer at the time when the occurrence complained of took place, and to take such ulterior steps, as the result of the inquiry shall be found to recommend. And, further, the chamber takes the liberty to express its hope that his lordship will, should circumstances require it, bring the case under the notice of the lords of the admiralty that measures may be taken to prevent a

recurrence of the evil.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your most obedient servant
W. LINDSAY, Secy.

Calcutta, Bengal Chamber of
Commerce, June 19th, 1841.

11.

To W LINDSAY, Esq.

Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter bearing the
19th instant and the statements
referred to in the representation of

the chamber, and to inform you that the right
honourable the governor has applied to his excellency
the naval commander-in-chief for an account of the
circumstances within his knowledge relating to those
occurrences.

I am, Sir, your obdt. servt
(Signed) G. A. BURNAR.

Secretary to the governor of Bengal.

Fort William,
the 18th June, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 28th Augt. 1841.

By the *Mor* from the Sandheads 30th July, we
have received Calcutta papers to the 26th, but they
contain no fresh intelligence of general interest.
Sydney papers to the end of May have also been
received, but they are barren of news.

The fleet, consisting of 10 vessels of war, 4
steamers, and 29 transports left Hongkong on
Sunday last the 2nd August, and steered for the
northward. We have had a fine south-westerly
breeze ever since that time, and we may there-
fore suppose the squadron already to have arrived
at their first place of rendezvous, if, as is generally
supposed, Amoy and other seaports in the Province
of Fuhkeen are to be the first attacked. The *Jup-
iter*, troopship, with a considerable number of
troops, and with stores arrived at Hongkong early
in the week, and has since, we believe, followed
the fleet.

On Tuesday evening last sailed for Bombay the
H. C. Steamer *Atalanta*, and on leaving the roads
the Commodore's flag was saluted from the French
Corvette *Danside*. She takes passengers with her
the two late Plenipotentiaries, Sir J. J. Gordon
Bremer and Capt. Elliot. The latter, when embar-
king here, was saluted from the guns of the battery
fronting the Governor's house. The short period dur-
ing which the Commodore was Plenipotentiary, does
not enable us to form any judgment of his public
conduct in that capacity; when Commander in
Chief only, it was known that the powers
with which Capt. Elliot was invested, gave the
whole management of affairs to him exclusively, and
the Commander in Chief had consequently only to
act according to orders. It is however generally
supposed that the Commodore agreed with Capt.
Elliot in the line of policy pursued, before and af-
ter he was made joint Plenipotentiary. We believe
Sir Gordon Bremer has left this in bad health,
chiefly brought on by the hardships and ill treat-
ment he suffered when wrecked during the typhoon
of the 21st of last month in the Cutter *Louisa*.
Our opinion of Capt. Elliot's political career we
have so frequently expressed that it is hardly neces-
sary again to revert to the subject. His total mis-
conception of the character and genius of the Chi-
nese and their government, led him into the commis-
sion of a series of errors, which at length caused his
removal from office, but not until a vast deal of
mischievous was done, which it will require all the ta-
lent of his successor to repair. His public acts in
China may become a valuable rule to those who
succeed him; they will know what to avoid.

Our accounts from Canton are to the 26th; since
the departure of the fleet for the northward, several
of the English merchants have left and returned to
Macao, and there is a rumour that by the last ac-
counts all foreigners intended to leave within two
days. We give this merely as we heard it, not
having been able to learn the cause assigned for so
sudden a movement. Imports in Canton were very
cheap, but prices of teas had on the other hand also
fallen considerably, holders being anxious to dispose
of the stocks which they before asked too high prices
for. Two ships for England, the *Thomas Lowrie*
for London, and *Benish* for Liverpool, have been
despatched during the week.

We learn with pleasure that the SOCIETY GE-
NE'RALE DES NAUFRAGES has forwarded to Cap-
t. Overstone of the Syed Khan a handsome silver-
gilt medal, which has been handed to him through
Capt. Elliot. Capt. Overstone, on his passage to
China, fell in with, near the Naitonas, and saved
the lives of 10 Chinese; and we believe that he
owes the flattering notice by the Society of Ship-
wrecks to its corresponding Secretary here, the
Revd. Mr. Gutslaff, who brought the circumstances
to the knowledge of the Society. We believe this
is the first time this Society has distinguished in
such manner, the commander of a British ship in the
China Seas, although we are proud to say it is by
no means the first or only time, that numbers of
Chinese have owed the preservation of their lives to
the humanity of British sailors. Only last month
45 Chinese were taken off a sinking Junk by Cap-
t. Fraser of the Good Success, and all safely landed
here. Should this come to the knowledge of the
Society, we doubt not but it will not be slow in
awarding to him likewise a similar and well deserved
honorary distinction.

We are this week absolutely without any news of
interest; nor do we hear of any new Imperial or
provincial "chops." We have therefore been oblig-
ed to make more copious extracts than is our wont,
from Indian and European papers, although even
they present not much novelty.

Just after writing the above, the *Hooghly Steamer*
last from Singapore has come in. She sailed, we
believe, a day after the *Mor* (19th Aug.) but no
later papers than 5th August have yet been received,
nor does she bring any fresh accession to our former
stock of news.

The following are the particulars of the loss of the
Sultana. At the time of their reaching Singapore, there
was unfortunately no Steamer available, the *Diana*
having just left for Malacca and Penang. A small gun-
boat had been despatched in search of the Prow with the
Chief Officer and Mr. and Mrs de Souza who had not
arrived at Singapore on the 9th.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "SULTANA" OF BOMBAY.

"In the event of my not reaching Singapore, this is
to certify that the ship *Sultana* of Bombay, bound to
Manila, was totally destroyed by lightning on the night
of the 4th January, 1841, at 11 P. M. 30 miles N. E. of
the Bombay Shoal, coast of Palawan. Part of the Crew,
42 in number" succeeded in reaching Borneo on the 16th
January, in a state of starvation, having only saved a
small cask of water and a few biscuits, and are now
detained there by the Sultan, excepting myself Mr. and
Miss De Souza and 3 servants, whom he has permitted
to proceed to Singapore in one of his Prows, first oblig-
ing us to promise large sums of money, on the payment
of which the remainder of our companions, is to be al-
lowed to leave, should I succeed in procuring a ship to
relieve them from their now most unpleasant situation,
which I fear none but one of Her Majesty's ships will be
able to effect. The aforementioned left Borneo on the
24th May but falling in with bad weather off this place,
put back a second time diametred on the 20th June,
and have been detained here by a large fleet of piratical
Prows which blockaded the island for about 20 days who
have now left but are supposed to be cruising between
this and Pontiana, and have expressed a wish to take us
if possible should we escape. Our Prow is in a very bad
condition and we fear will not reach, but be obliged to
put back here or perhaps Mocha and Rhio.

Nacoda ABDULRAHMAN, by whose Prow I send this,
will be able to give the latest news of our proceedings,
should we be obliged to put back. All the European
part of the crew at Borneo were in a sickly state when
I left. Mr. and Miss De Souza are very unwell also, so
that I trust no time will be lost. I cannot say more
being still in the hands of the Philistines."

"Landed at Borneo per Long Boat via—Captain J.
PAGE, G. H. W. GILL, Chief officers, ALEXANDER
YOUNG, second officers, Gunner, 5 Seacunnies, 2 Car-
penters 23 Lascars and servants, Nacoda and Crany—
Passengers,—Mrs PAGE and Daughter, born 31st March
—Mr. de Souza, Mrs ANDERSON, and one Ayah, in all
43 Souls; the remainder reported to have landed on the
Coast.

Island of Seranau off Tenjong
Datto, supposed to be one of the
South Naitonas, July, 20th 1841.

O. H. W. GILL.

Lake Chief Officer, ship "Sultana."

"Dear Sir,

In the event of the non-arrival of the Prow, I send the
above by another which sails in company and trust you
will let our friends know, also the Authorities at Singa-
pore so that the above mentioned 42 British subjects
may be released from their present most uncomfortable
condition. I dare not say more.

Your obedient servant,

O. H. W. GILL.

To Messrs Zachariah & Co.

The public will learn with gladness, from the follow-

ing correspondence; that the *Framjee Cowasjee*, is again
an efficient ship

Hongkong, 18th August, 1841.

To Captain Fraser, brig "Corsair."
Hicks, ship Helen.
Gallie, ship Rustomjee Cowasjee.
Hil, ship Ernaad.

Dear Sir,—In consideration of your praise-worthy
attention for several days with your officers and numbers
of your crews in assisting in getting the "*Framjee Co-
wasjee*" aloft, which vessel was unfortunately driven
on shore during the typhoon of the 21st of last month,
and as she is now afloat and in security through your
best exertions, it is our duty on behalf of the owners
and underwriters of the *Framjee Cowasjee* to express
our sincere thanks, and beg you to accept a gratuity
of one thousand Spanish dollars to divide amongst your-
selves, to also distribute to your officers and crews who
were working on the *Framjee*, one month's pay each
officer and thirty dollars to each ship's lascar, for which
sums you are at liberty to draw upon us.

We remain, dear sir, your faithfully.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Hongkong 20th August 1841.

To Messrs D. & M. Rustomjee & Co.
Gentlemen,—We have the honour to acknowledge the
receipt of your favour of the 19th inst expressive of your
satisfaction with our services and assistance to the
Framjee Cowasjee, whilst unfortunately aground upon
Hongkong. We are much gratified by your kind opinion
and accept the gratuity on the part of ourselves officers,
and crews, with our best thanks—trusting that upon
every occasion where the interests of owners and un-
derwriters can be forwarded by our exertions, that we
shall always be found willing to render them.

We remain, gentlemen.

Your most obedient servants,
JENAS FRASER, "Corsair"
W. J. HICKS, "Helen"
P. L. GALLIE, "R. Cowasjee"
THOMAS HILL, "Ernaad."

Canton Register, 29th August.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously
sold by private contract) some time early next month,
JON. SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, that fine
and fast sailing passage boat the "*SYLPH*," as she
now lies diametred in the inner harbour. For further
particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 27th August, 1841.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

August ARRIVED
23. (F.) *Corv. Danside*, 24, capt. Rosamel, Manila.
23. (B.) *Hers*, Fowler, Singapore and Calcutta.
23. " *Neptune*, Ferris, Samarang and Sydney.
23. " *Eliza Stewart*, Millar, do. do.
23. (D.) *Dido*, do. Manila.
23. (B.) *Minerva*, transport, do. England.
23. H. M. Troopship *Jupiter*, Falton, Madras & Sing.
24 (B.) *Mor*, Young, Calcutta and Singapore.
27. H. C. Steamer *Hooghly*, Ross, Calcutta & Sing.

PASSENGER PER
Neptune, Mr. P. Tiedeman, Jr.
August SAILED
24. H. C. S. *Atalanta*, Bertham, Sing. & Bombay.
27. (B.) *Thomas Lowrie*, Graham, London.
28. " *Chas. Dumergue*, Crawford, Madras.
28. " *Benish*, James, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS PER
Atalanta, Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer's
Captain and Mrs. Elliot and family; Captain W.
Warren, R. N.; Doctor A. Anderson.
The *Black Swan* had left Calcutta for China
before the *Mor* left, but by the last accounts not yet
arrived at Singapore, whence the following vessels
were to leave for this immediately, *Sea Queen*, *Rob
Roy*, *George Washington*.

The *Hannah* arrived in Calcutta on the 22d July.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Bombay, *Lowjee Family*;
For Calcutta, *City of Palaces*;
For London, *City of Derry*, *Bussorah Merchants*;
For Liverpool, *Candahar*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th June per
H. C. S. *Scottria*. UNITED STATES, 11th April via
England. CALCUTTA, 26th July *Mor*. BOMBAY,
15th July *H. C. S. Scottria*. SINGAPORE, 11th
August *Mor*. JAVA, 22nd July via Singapore.
MANILA, 7th August *French Corv. Danside*.

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at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 49.] Macao, Saturday, 4th September, 1841.

[No. 309.]

PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 4TH INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell by Public Auction, (on account of whom it may concern) the British brig "BETSY and SARAH," of 176 tons (O M) or thereabouts, as she now lies dismantled in the Tyne with a quantity of sundry stores;

The "BETSY and SARAH" was built in London, in 1825, entirely of Bombay teak and British oak; and she is a remarkably fast sailer.

Conditions of the Sale.—The vessel will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down; twenty per cent deposit, and the rest to be paid within ten days after the date of the sale, or the vessel will be put up and resold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

The sale will take place at 11 A.M. on the premises of the Auctioneer.

Particulars are published in Hand Bills.

Macao, 1st September, 1841.

at the same time will be put up for sale.
(on account of other parties.)

Two brass two pounders; 57 charts of the South American Coast; 2 water casks; 14 muskets with 17 bayonets; 7 swords; 1 drum; 3 flags, &c. also, 1 chain cable, 90 fathoms 1 1/2 in., 1 anchor 16 cwt., (to be seen on the wharf of W. Scott, esq.) 26 lb Iron guns with cartridges complete.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Wednesday next, the 8th September.
HOOKE & LANE.

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

400 piculs Banca Tin.

1300 " Banjarassang RATTANG,

30 " CLOVES,

6 " NUTMEGS.

landed (in a sound state) ex Dutch ship "MIDDELBURG," and now in the godowns of Mr. de LEMOS, Feitoria de Gamboa, where the auction will be held, and where the goods may be seen on the day of the sale.

Goods at the risk of purchasers after being knocked down to them.

Sale to commence at 11 A.M.

Terms—Cash 1/2.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously sold by private contract) some time early next month, JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, that fine and fast sailing passage boat the "SYLPH," as she now lies dismantled in the inner harbour. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

Macao, 27th August, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by Public Auction.

On Monday, the 6th September, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the residence of the Juiz de Direito, a fine, large, and airy House, situated at *Pe do Monte*.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

PICKED UP by a ship at Hongkong an ANCHOR which will be delivered to the owner on payment of salvage; apply on board the Ship EDMONDSON at Hongkong; or the FRAMIER COWANER, Macao Roads.

ADVERTISEMENTS—PICKED UP in Hongkong bay, by the Ship Charles Grant, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

ADVERTISEMENT—PICKED UP by the Barque CITY OF PALACES, in Hongkong Bay, one Chain Cable and anchor also a piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.

NOTICE—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs JAMES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FRARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,
Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.

BOTTOMRY wanted in all August. A sum of 12,000 to 15,000 \$ secured by bottomry bond on the Dutch Ship MIDDELBURG of 938 Tons, and now six years old. Apply to

REYNVAAN & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1841.

NOTICE—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE BEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE—MR. RODNEY FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the unclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEJEY.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were distributed in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Government Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the *Canton Press*.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,

China.

NOTICE—MR. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.



The Clipper Brig "Haze," 160 Tons Captain Fowler. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th August, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LENA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Pamp accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 28th Aug. 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE "CALEDONIA," Captain RUSS, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton. Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Barque BENGAL PACKET, will leave positively at the end of this month. For freight apply to Mr. FRAMIER JAMARTIER, Charterer and for passage apply to

J. M. STEWARD, or A. A. De MELLO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. J. Capt. Hutchinson, of about 300 Tons. Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. I. Barque AGNES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

WANTED for the use of her Majesty's steam vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 500 tons of MANILA COALS, to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons willing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed, addressed to Captain NIAS, H. M. S. Herald, to be left at the office of his Majesty's superintendent of trade by the 18th September next; which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his sanction.

Macao 23d August 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
SPANS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co. or to CAPT. MORGAN, General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE—MANILA ROPE of sizes from 1 1/2 to 5 inches, also SIZING STUFF 3 and 1 inch; apply to JAMES FLETCHER & Co. Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BILLS on Bengal, 60 days sight. Apply to RUSSELL & Co. Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDMILLS by Tysack & Co. BEER in bbls and in cases. FRUITS in bottles. PICKLES in do. BRANDY in cases. Ditto in casks. BROWN stout in bottle. PORT wine in bottle. SHERRY wine in do. GIN in bottle. BEER and PORK in 200 lb barrels. Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS. Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

B BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to B. LEMOS. Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived at: "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Allsop's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 260 cases extra fine flavoured pale FRENCH BRANDY, 500 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lancar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 40 dozen GUNSWAY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAINS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIN ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila ROPE, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, off at the Godowns of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.—American BEER and PORK in Barrels American FLOUR, Rough spruce SPARS, of 36 feet and under, just landed ex *Ann McKim*. Apply to Macao, 1st May, 1841. WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received: *Af- don*; Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and half-bushels:

PORT, CLARET, RUCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of GILCHRIST & Co.; apply to LINDSAY & Co.

ON SALE by G. V. GILLESPIE, 46 Queen's road, Hong- wan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMBAYAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELANNINES, LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila HATS of various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFEE and CIGARS, also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals: Hongkong, July 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co
CANVAS.—24 in Bleached Canvas: Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Luth
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do do 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck,
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—A rare selection of delicacies for the Table: made up by the celebrated firm of PAYNE & Co. Calcutta; and expressly sent on by them, for the use of their Friends from Hongkong, viz:—

PAYNE & Co's. Choice assorted pickles 1 dozen cases,
" Bengali Club Chutney,
" Essence of Chillies,
" Curry paste,
" Curry powder,
" Tarragon sauce, for meats, made dishes & fish
" Milk punch,
" Lime juice,
" Lemon syrup, for Lemonade,
" Chilli vinegar, in pints
" Plain vinegar, in quart,
" Beef Soup in 4 lb and 1 lb containers,
" Veal Broth, do do
" Mutton do do do
" Dried herbs
" Delicious pickled ox tongues in kegs of
3 dozen and 1 dozen each.

Do Pork Brawn, in kegs,
Do Spiced collared beef, in tin con-
tainers, packed tin hoghead &c. &c. &c.
HOOKER & LANE, Macao.

Apply to
or the Brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, Hongkong.
Macao, 1st May, 1841.

FOR SALE.

WALKER & Co's Patent SHOT Nos. 6 & 10 in bags of 25 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to J. MACKRILL SMITH.
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.
Calcutta BEER in bottles \$4 per dozen, ex *Falcon*
Hodgson's BEER in Wood
Elliot's and Taylor's PALE ALE \$ 30 per Hhd.
do do STOUT \$ 25 do do
PORT WINE \$ 8 to 10 per dozen
SHERRY \$ 6 to 14 do do
CLARET \$ 9 do do
BUCCELLA \$ 8 do do
PALE BRANDY \$ 8 do do
CHAMPAGNE one dozen cases \$ 16 do do
Manila CIGARS in Boxes and half Boxes: 2s. & 4s.
Macao, 1st April, 1841. WILLIAM SCOTT.

FOR SALE

by HOOKER & LANE.
Just arrived and landed

ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHINMALT HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTTED, SALTED OX TONGUES, HAMS, CHERRIES, COFFEES, WACCANDLES and SOAP.

Also

WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES, and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The last year's reprintment of Miss KRAO LWAN WANG. A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTT, price one Dollar, EOP's FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTT, price two dollars.

The CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 60 cents

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symons, price one dollar.

A few half pieces of very fine Irish Linen; and a few pieces of Flannel, for sale by

JNO. SMITH.

2nd July, 1841

FOR SALE.

VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMELTS; apply to

HOOKER & LANE

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.

Bills of Lading and Exchange. 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.

The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS

By Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional

THE INDUS.

Our morning contemporary has, during the present week, alluded more than once to a reported rise of the Indus, near Attock, and the destruction thereby of two or three Sikh regiments. We presumed somewhat earlier to have remarked that the *Lodhiana Ubar*, received by us at the end of last week, mentioned, that a large rock had fallen into the river, and by blocking up the channel caused a temporary overflow. As it was added that the obstruction had been speedily removed, and no mention was made of any great devastations committed by the over-flow, we did not give a translation of the passage, at the time; and, though we have subsequently intended to notice the announcement, it has escaped our memory at the right moment. Yesterday's *Friend of India* now supplies us with the following account of the catastrophe, derived from a correspondent:—

"You will probably have heard a report that was prevalent here about 6 months ago of the course of the Indus in the mountains above Attock having been interrupted, by the falling into its bed of an enormous mass of mountain. Little credit was attached to this report at the time, although every one accustomed to view the Indus admitted that the volume of water it discharged at Attock had become sensibly less and was diminishing daily. Within the last few days, we have had a fearful corroboration of the course of the river having been interrupted, in the devastation it has caused, in ruin, with sudden violence, opening a road for itself. All the country from Chak up to near Pabli, within ten miles of Peshawar, has been overflowed. Some seventy villages, as far as we yet know, together with the towns of Shardin, Khairabad, Akhora, and Nushaira, have been completely swept away by the deluge, and the loss in human life has been frightful. So sudden was the eruption, that all who stopped an instant to save their property, and in some instances their families, fell a sacrifice. The boats of the bridge at Attock were forced up the course of the Lundal or Kabool river as far as Nushaira. Some of our hulkars were swept away on this side of Akhora, and we have no dawn since the day before yesterday. Shah Paund Khan and his family, who were preparing to join Sardar Syud Mahomed Khan at Lahore, and were encamped on the banks of the Lundal, lost elephants, horses, and every thing in their camps, but their own lives, which they managed to save through the presence of mind and activity of the old Qazi's son Qutab-i-alam, who seized a boat and held it fast till all were embarked.—*Indian Gazette.*

THE NEPHEW OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

From the *Morning Chronicle.*

Mr. Joseph Goldsmith, the nephew of the famous Oliver Goldsmith, is now suffering from sickness and privation, in the 73d year of his age, in a miserable lodging, at 77, Great Peter-street, Westminster. He is the only son of Charles, one of Oliver's brothers, and was left by his father with his mother at an early age. Charles settled in Jamaica, but he was no better hand at making a fortune than any of his brothers, and he never returned. His wife, with her child, removed from the neighbourhood of Millishy to Dublin, where she got into a little shop, and gave Joseph a scanty education, but as soon as he was able to work he was obliged to go

into service. He spent many years in the service of successive families in Dublin, frequently supporting his mother out of his wages, and without having ever seen his uncle Oliver. Joseph came to England in 1813, and settled as a servant here. He accompanied Major General Armstrong to Canada, and spent some years in America. He then continued to serve in some respectable families in London until he grew too old for service. About seven years ago he took the house in which he now lodges, letting a part, and occupying the rest as a school. The mantle of Oliver did not fall upon Joseph. He did not aspire beyond humble lessons in penmanship and the art of reading; but if his qualifications were modest, so were his demands, for he was thankful for three-pence a week with each scholar. But age, sickness, and misfortune entered the poor man's dwelling together. He failed in his rent, and his furniture, and nearly all his clothes, were seized by the broker; but he was permitted to retain one empty room, in which hitherto he resided and taught, his pupils and his bread daily growing less, until at last he would have expired in want and obscurity, had not two ladies, discovering the poor old man by mere accident, saved him by immediate charity. But he wants more help, or he must perish. Let, but a few of that worthy fraternity of "good-natured men" and "citizens of the world," whom the writings of the uncle have contributed to make wise and happy, now step forward and relieve the nephew. If any of the Borebells still live they will hasten to assist the last of the family of the Vicar of Wakefield. A few pounds timely raised amongst the benevolent readers of those works would enable the grateful subject of this appeal to spend the brief remainder of his days in peace and comfort.

COAL.—We learn from Mergui, that Captain Tremere, who lately proceeded to that place for the purpose of visiting the Coal Mines and reporting on the operations in progress, has traced the bed of Coal from the site where it has hitherto been worked (a distance of three quarters of a mile from the right bank of the river), to the left bank of the river close to the water, where it may be worked to far greater advantage, as not only will the load carriage be saved, but the dip of the new stratum is not above one third of that in the old locality, thereby greatly facilitating the mining operations. The quality of the coal in the new locality appears to be precisely the same as in the old one, and judging from the various reports of it, which we have occasionally seen in the public papers, it seems undecided how far this coal is available for Steamers.

We understand, also, that Capt. Tremere has been very successful in discovering Tin in various localities in Mergui Province, and we doubt not that it will ere long be extensively worked. Mr. Corbin's report, which we have lately published, proved that Tin exists in considerable quantities on the southern boundary of that province, while Capt. Tremere's researches have been, we believe, confined to the Tennasserim river, in various localities between Mergui and the site of the coal mine. It is also well known that between Mergui and the southern frontier, Tin exists in abundance, but the country is so utterly uninhabited and so destitute of all supplies, that the expense of sending a party of men to any particular spot to work the tin is too great for any individuals at Mergui to undertake. In the localities, however, discovered by Capt. Tremere, this impediment would not exist, at all events it would be very greatly lessened, and the subject seems well worthy the consideration of capitalists.—*Malacca Chronicle*, 9th June.

THE CURSETJEE COWASJEE and RUPARELL BREACH OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS. To the Editor of the Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce.

Sir,—You are doubtless aware that the Government, after permitting the ships *Cursetjee Cowasjee* and *Ruparell* to load for Calcutta, have come to the determination to treat them as foreign vessels, thereby incapacitating them from proceeding to the port with cargo.

Had the Government come to such a decision at the time application to load was made, no fault could have been found; as the case stands, it is an act of positive injustice to the shipper.

Your obedient servant,

AGLON.

The case is no doubt a hard one, and we entirely concur with our correspondent—that the question should have been decided before permission was granted to ship a particle of cargo in these vessels for a British port in India. As the case now stands, the shippers would appear to have some claim on the indulgence of the Government (although they have in some degree themselves to blame in having snipped in bottom confessedly doubtful of safety, as regarded their flags, before such doubts were removed; indeed we are informed that both vessels have been permitted to clear out for Calcutta.

This, however, may turn out to be rather an

equivocal kind of boon; inasmuch as both vessels are clearly liable to seizure. The following clauses from the Navigation and Registry acts appear to us to be quite conclusive on this point. The vessels, originally British built, having been sold to foreigners in China, are now, to all intents and purposes, foreign ships, for it is enacted, that—

'No British ship or vessel which has been, or shall be hereafter captured by and become prize to an enemy, or sold to foreigners, shall again be entitled to the privileges of a British ship.'³

And in the tenth section of the Act for the encouragement of British shipping and Navigation, it is enacted that—

'No goods shall be carried from any British Possession in Asia, Africa, or America, to any other of such Possessions, nor from one part of any of such possessions to another part of the same, except in British ships.'⁴

Otherwise they will be subject to forfeiture; for in the fourth section of the Registry act, it is enacted—

'That in case any ship or vessel not being duly registered, and not having obtained such certificate of Registry as aforesaid, shall exercise any of the Privileges of a British ship, the same shall be subject to forfeiture; and also all the Guns, Furniture, Ammunition, Tackle, and apparel to the same ship or vessel belonging, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of His Majesty's Customs.'⁵

The Bombay Government, who no doubt acted wrong in the first instance in permitting the vessels to be entered to the Custom house for a British port in India, appear now to have no discretionary power in the matter except by *bon ore mal gré* permitting the vessels to proceed to Calcutta at their own risk, although by so doing they are clearly liable to seizure for a grossly flagrant breach of the Navigation laws.

The question, however here comes to be—who is the party that will venture to seize them? There are none of H. Majesty's Officers of Customs in this country. In so far as India is concerned, therefore, the statute is a dead letter. There seems altogether to be a glorious confusion in the laws respecting India shipping and navigation. The delay which has occurred in the passing of the act of the legislative council respecting the registry of vessels in India, which was to have come into operation on the 31st March & leads us to hope that, in as far as practicable, the Supreme Government are devising a remedy for all these evils.—*Bombay Mirror*, June 2.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—This is my first letter I ever addressed to you, and will be also the last, and therefore I hope you will bear with its prolixity. There is a strong wish of identifying the Chinese nation at large with the present quarrel and making them parties in the strife.—The people were employed by the Ningpo Mandarins in spying out the land, seizing and kidnapping H. M. lieges, and doing many other improper things. And, moreover, in the last attack on Canton, the peasants assembled in great numbers in order to attack the British when a truce had already been concluded. Now, the nation being called upon by Government to take a part in the war, it must suffer equally with the rulers, and no forbearance ought to be shewn to them.

But does such a purpose accord with the principles of humanity, and can any thing in defiance to its dictates constitute a canon of actions? If we once admit this principle as a rule, woe to the human race. War is already bad enough, but when waged against millions of innocent natives, it becomes horrible. The simple distinction that ought to be made would be to punish those who are found in arms, and actually embracing the cause of the Mandarins, and never to be hard upon the innocent. For the sake of peace and the preservation of future harmony, it would have been much better, if the assembled multitudes had been dispersed by our troops effectually, and this task had not been devolved upon the Mandarins. One good example at the outbreak, would have seized the good farmers from repeating their froeks, and promoted the tranquillity of the country. But this having not been done we must justly bear their taunts. In the instance of Capt. Anstruther, we ought to have de-

manded the delivery of the man that committed the deed, and he ought to have received the reward of his villany. This would no doubt have checked others, and kept the inhabitants of Chusan from participating in the plans of their government. To overlook such offences, is no act of mercy, and only harms the people, and encourages them to commit greater crimes. But here ends our severity, and if we keep strictly to punishing misdemeanor, we shall have no further trouble with the people.

As a nation, the Chinese are isolated, by their institutions and the tyrannical way held over them, from their Government. It is not merely the wish of the citizen to keep entirely distinct, but the very constitution of the country enjoins a separation. No mandarin is allowed to make familiar visits amongst the people of his jurisdiction; he must form no connections, and keep always aloof as a holy being whose authority would be set at naught, if he allowed himself to be carried away and to live on a friendly footing. His servants and clerks are viewed with suspicion by well meaning citizens, because if they become too much acquainted, the former will always find a handle for bringing them into trouble. Even a private man, who keeps up intercourse with the officers, is looked upon with distrust for he may act as an informer. As for the military, they live entirely separate, and even the militia do not mingle in their company. Thus there exists a distinct body in the state, and the only connecting link are the graduates, who though still citizens, have a right to claim intercourse with their superiors.

There are instances of mandarins being beloved by the people under their jurisdiction, but this is generally not the case. They mostly rule by fear in order to execute their functions, and to avoid being thwarted in their endeavours. This certainly does not beget love, and the very sight of them is sufficient to frighten a stout hearted man. The universal idea of a civilian is that of a legal tyrant, and the most advisable thing is to keep at a distance. The interest of both parties are so much different from each other, that to unite them would presuppose an utter change in the natural position of the parties.

Shall we then unite them by driving the people to despair? Is it not far more politic to have the nation on our side, and to promote the best interests of the Chinese as much as in our power. Who are the men whom we must conciliate, who the individuals, that can procure us provisions, who the merchants, that ought in future to trade with us? Are they not the people at large, that will remain so long your friends as you will treat them well, and turn your most inveterate enemies, if you visit them with fire and sword. What can be the advantages of such a cruel and unchristian behaviour, what will be the consequences? The evils that you may have inflicted, will recoil upon you with redoubled force. Want of provisions, stragglers out of, deserted cities and villages, and many other unpleasant things will all annoy you, so as to make you rue the day when you first commenced the war. Consider it a certainty, that if you once engage in mortal combat with the myriads of China, you will certainly be worsted.

But neutralize the efforts of the natives, shew them their true interests, treat them as you would the Chinese immigrants at Singapore, promise them protection and keep your word, and you may rest assured, that victory will be easy and the settlement of affairs speedy.

If the hunt of the war is to fall upon the nation, let us beware, lest we become the extortioners, but let us be kind, generous and steady in our behaviour, and we soon shall bless the hour in which we took this resolution.

We submit these suggestions to the test of experience, and should rejoice if they were permanently adopted.

A STICKLER FOR NATIONAL RIGHTS.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 4th Sept. 1841.

By the late arrivals from the Straits we have received the *Sing. Free Press* of the 19th Aug., which contains copy of a letter from the supercargo of the *Sultana* complaining bitterly of the treatment the crew of that vessel received at the hands of the Sultan of Borneo, who has sold 10 of their number as slaves, a fate which it is feared the remainder may soon share. The Straits Government had dispatched a schooner to Borneo to demand the release

of the detained British subjects, but it is doubtful whether they will be given up without a show, at least of force. The *Sultana* may soon be expected back at Singapore from Calcutta, and she might, if sent there, probably bring the Sultan to his senses.

In the *Canton Register* of the 24th ultimo, the Editor indulged in a most abusive article against us, which we refrained from noticing, considering we thereby had consulted the taste of our readers. Our silence only produced a still more coarse and violent attack. To parties on the spot, we are quite satisfied that no further explanation is required of the ridiculous accusation brought forward, than what we of our own accord gave, and that they, aware as they are of the circumstances, will appreciate it as it deserves. The repetition of such wholesale slander might possibly induce some of our readers abroad to suspect there was some foundation for it, and we therefore for their satisfaction state; that the accusation is as groundless and absurd, as it is coarse and unprovoked, and that instead of attempting to compete with our contemporary in such unusual and low style of discussion (for which we acknowledge we should be no match for him); we shall continue our best endeavors to fill our paper with more interesting matter, and we trust that one or two of our correspondents, who have also been attacked by the Editor of the *Register*, will second us by their valuable communications.

Since the sailing of the fleet to the northward the Chinese in Canton have again begun their war-like preparations, and most of the English merchants there have deemed it prudent to leave. The Hongmerchants, we are told, have recommended them to do so, they considering their stay there no longer safe. The apprehensions entertained by them seem to have been more from a hostile mob, who would not dislike to repeat the plundering of the Factories, than from anything yet actually done by the mandarins; yet it is said that a great many soldiers have again been collected in and near Canton; the river has again been staked in a great many places, and large quantities of stones have been sunk to render the passage of ships of war dangerous and difficult. As many as two thousand men, it is said, have been sent to the Bogue-forts to repair and garrison them, and rumours that troops are also coming to this neighbourhood are current. All this is in violation of the truce entered into with Capt. Elliot, and we hear that Capt. Nies, who left this on Wednesday for Hongkong in H. M. S. *Errol* will immediately proceed to Whampoa, to inform himself of the truth of these reports, and if he finds them confirmed, we have no doubt that the Wangtung-fort will again be taken possession of, and a close blockade of the river declared.

The Chinese authorities have interfered much lately with the smuggling boats that used in considerable numbers to export Tea and Silk. Several seizures have been made, and large sums have been paid to get them released. We hear of one boat having been seized that was coming down here not from Canton, nor by the channels usually navigated between this and Whampoa, with a cargo worth \$150,000, which to get released, the owners paid a fine of \$60,000.

The Hong merchants Samqua and Consequa arrived here on Thursday last. The ostensible object of their journey is, we believe, to warn British merchants who have any goods in their warehouses, that they will not be responsible for their value, should the town of Canton again be attacked, and their warehouses plundered. This is all very well as far as their transactions with British merchants go, but such notice will ultimately not save their pockets; for, if in case such loss happened, payment is demanded and obtained from the Chinese government, it is ultimately the Hong merchants who must pay. It is however as likely that their visit to Macao may be to settle pending mercantile transactions, and to obtain better information on the state of affairs generally, in order to report to their superiors at Canton.

Letters from Canton of the 21st August mention, that private letters from Amoy (of what date is not said) give advice of the arrival there of two ships of war, and that many more sail were despatched in the offing. It is indeed likely that the fleet arrived off Amoy on the 23th, for from letters received from Nansow (only 70 miles distant from Amoy) dated the

³ 3 and 4 William 4, Cap. 55 Section 9.

⁴ 3 and 4 William 4, Cap. 54 Section 10.

⁵ 3 and 4 William 4, Cap. 55, Section 4.

⁶ That act has been published in Calcutta under date of 5th July. Ed. C. P.

After writing the above, we learn that another attempt to burn the Chinese Bazar at Hongkong has been made on the night from Wednesday to Thursday last which fortunately was only in part successful, soldiers being sent to the spot, who by pulling down some houses, stopped the progress of the flames. The incendiaries, we are sorry to learn, have escaped, but little doubt exists that they have been instigated by the Mandarins, probably those at Kowloon. We hope no efforts will be spared to get at the truth, and if our suspicions be true, at once to destroy the mandarin station at Kowloon.

Several house robberies have lately been committed here, and we warn our neighbours to be on their guard against thieves.

The French Corvette *Danaide* is not going to follow the movements of the English fleet to the northward, we are told; she has left these roads for Hongkong, whence it is believed she will pay a visit to Whampoa.

Our Correspondent, "A Stickler for national rights," although his anxiety for the welfare of the peaceable Chinese people is highly praiseworthy, will, we fear, in the prosecution of the Chinese war, find his hopes to a great degree frustrated. We do

The war however which the present government has waged, chiefly against the Tartars, and in which China's, by its own historians, represented to have been uniformly successful, seems, if we are to believe these same historians, generally to have been carried on on the Asiatic principle of extermination, only checked by their circumscribed power in doing evil, and the facilities which a widely extending country offered to its roving population, to escape. We may here mention more particularly the wars which Kanghe and Kienlung waged against the Eleuth tatars, whose extermination is described in a long poem by the latter Emperor, who was also proud of having destroyed, root and branch, the until then independent Meao-tze, who have however survived to cause a good deal of trouble to his successors. In China, the people are not only kept in subjection by their government, but this is also at the trouble of instructing them, and the docile and little inquisitive minds of the Chinese have for centuries been accustomed to give implicit faith to the doctrines of the heavenly dynasty. This doctrine is, as regards policy, that China rules the world, and that all who refuse to obey the Emperor are rebels, deserving of no compassion, and that their total destruction is a meritorious work. The immense extent of the empire and its seclusion have for many years kept the Chinese in total ignorance of the existence even of foreign nations not subject to the Son of Heaven, and our of this pleasing illusion they are now about to be somewhat rudely shaken. Long cherished prejudices are not easily discarded, and we cannot therefore reasonably hope that the body of the Chinese nation will very soon be brought to look with favorable eyes upon an invader, a rebel as they conceive him to be, and who has by his contumacy become a criminal deserving death. His destruction is a sacred duty taught the Chinese from his earliest days, and pity or humanity exercised for the preservation of his life, although a defenceless prisoner, a criminal action. The Chinese besides are eminently patriotic in their feelings, and would, we doubt not, prefer to live under their own government, notwithstanding its despotism and manifold abuses, to becoming subjects of foreigners, however wisely and justly these may govern them.

If, however, we may in no way expect the co-operation of the people, yet motives of humanity, and of self interest will teach us to lessen the evils of a necessary war as much as possible, and firmness with moderation may soon teach the Chinese that it will be to their advantage, by a treaty, not exacting too much of them, not irreparably wounding their national pride or prejudices, to convert a formidable enemy into a firm and lasting friend. This result, we fear however, can only be obtained by successful hostile proceedings, and the more energetically they are carried on, the sooner will the desired end be gained, and the sufferings to which the people are exposed, be proportionally less.

H. M. S. *Calliope*, arrived in Singapore on the 12th August. The *Rob Roy* spoke the *Waterwitch* and the *Kitty* near Pulo Sapato, the one in the morning the other the afternoon of the

UNDER DESPATCH.

From Bombay,—*Lady Grant, Bomanjee Hormasjee,
Park-st. Id, King George IV, Ann,
Lucas.*

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND. 5th June per
H. C. S. *Scaevola*. UNITED STATES. 12th May via
England. CALCUTTA. 28th July & *Mor.* BOMBAY.
15th July & H. C. S. *Scaevola*. SINGAPORE. 15th
August & *Rab Hay*. JAV. 7th August via Singapore.
MANILA. 7th August & French *Corv. Donside*.

at the Canton Press Office, 1210 Avenue

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6. No. 50.] Macao, Saturday, 11th September, 1841.

[No. 310.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, (if not previously sold by private contract) some time early next month, JOHN SMITH will sell to the highest bidder, that fine and fast sailing passage boat the "STYLYPH," as she now lies disarmed in the Inner harbour. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.
Macao, 27th August, 1841.

NOTICE—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

PICKED up by a ship at Hongkong as ANCHOR which will be delivered to the owner on payment of salvage; apply on board the Ship EDMONSTONE at Hongkong; or the FRAMER COWABINE, Macao Roads.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picked up in Hongkong bay, by the Ship Charles Grant, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Picked up by the Barque CITY OF PALACES, in Hongkong Bay, one Chain Cable and anchor also a piece of chain; whoever can identify the same may have them on paying a salvage of one third their value.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHERSON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHERSON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHERSON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.
Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. RODNEY FISHER, has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the enclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGEY.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 20th June, 1841.

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,
I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were distributed in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Soes on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs Hooker & Lane,
China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STRAITS INSURANCE OFFICE or BOMBEY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorised to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR SALE, OR FREIGHT TO SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE fast sailing British Bark INEZ, 205 Tons, Captain EATON. The INEZ was launched in December 1838, and built of Teak. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 11th September, 1841.

THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.

THE British Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 y Chest y month, and no fee charged on delivery.

THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 y Chest y month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.

THE Clipper Brig "Hano," 160 Tons Captain Fowler. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th August, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain BURN, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 25th August, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Barque BENGAL PACKET, will leave positively at the end of this month. For freight apply to Mr. FRANK JAMETIER, Charterer and for passage apply to

J. M. STEWARD.

or A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.

THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. J. Capt. HUTCHISON, of about 360 Tons. Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. L. Barque AGNES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th June, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LAMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 224 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Peep accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

WANTED for the use of her Majesty's steam vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 500 tons of MANILA COALS; to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons willing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed, addressed to Captain NIAS, H. M.'s S. Herald, to be left at the office of h. m.'s superintendent of trade by the 16th September next; which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his sanction.

Macao 23d August 1841.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 65, 64, and 60 feet long, also Russia CORDAGE, FELT, LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large size. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches, and 50 to 60 .. 14 to 20 do.
daily expected from Manila. Apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.
Macao, 26th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5 inches, also RIZING STUFF 4 and 1 inch; apply to
JAMES FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BILLS on Bombay, 60 days sight. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHREATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tysack & Co.
BEER in bbls and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT wine in bottle.
SHERRY wine in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEER and PORT in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gambon's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived ex: "Mormail."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass' and Allcock's PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lacar RICE, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUNNERY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for Cloaks and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SIGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MORMAIL, or at the Godowns of
Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to

INNES, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas No. 1 a 6
27 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do.
Superior White Sail Cloth, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck,
White Drill.

THE CANTON PRESS.

SCINDER.—The intention of Nurem Khan to "convert
ia," seems, say our correspondents from Quetta, to be
now believed very generally, and Colonel Stacy has again
returned with renewed hope to the negotiatory system,
in which he has been baffled for a period that would have
worn out the patience of any less enduring diplomatist.
In treating however with tribes so numerous as the
Brahoo; one fact always comes in aid of our purposes,
and their own intrigues, dissensions, and inconsistency,
frequently betray their interest, and give to us the desired
influence. It is now said, that a brother of the late
Mirrah Khan's, a miserable looking, dissipated Chief,
called Asim Khan, has come in, and that he states a
feeling to have arisen among the partisans of Gooli Ma-
homed; inducing them to consider the claims of another
Son of Mirrah's, a posthumous child, whose tender age
would, in case of his being placed upon the Musnad,
ensure to them the advantages of a looq Regency. It is
said that Nurem Khan, suspecting a counter-plot and
defection of allegiance amongst his late counsellors, has
stated his intention of acting for himself, and availing
himself of the offers of the British. We give this infor-
mation as we have received it, on the authority of some
of our correspondents, who are likely to be acquainted
with the facts; but a few days will afford us, we hope,

more derided intelligence, upon a point which has appeared in such various lights before our readers, that they must be as tired as we are of hearing that Nusseer Khan is "coming in," the assumption and contradiction of which has formed the staple of our Cutchee news, if we mistake not, since December last, a goodly interval of four long months, long indeed to those employed in these lands, if we reckon time, by harassing cases, anxiety, suffering and labour, rather than by hours and days.

Shah Nusseer Khan has received instructions to remain at Dadur, instead of proceeding to Quetta, where, from our last intelligence, we heard that he was daily expected; this seems to offer evidence in favor of Nusseer Khan's being placed on the Masnad, and results doubtless from that intention. The Berhee Gaudan is now at Quetta.

Sickness begins to show itself among the troops in Shawl; the result is would appear of great vicissitudes of climate, and the height of the thermometer in tents during the day, which commonly rises, to about 98° at noon. Quetta for the next two or three months is considered very unhealthy, and Brigadier England, we understand, has expressed his intention of removing the force to Mowat in consequence. With good barracks, Quetta might possibly become a tolerable station for European troops; but the heavy rains in the valleys during the cold season, and the snows of the mountains, would totally unfit it for the occupation of our Native Regiments. Great complaints are made of the badness of the bazar, and the dearth of table supplies generally, while mess supplies are deficient indeed from the difficulty of procuring carriage, escort, &c., for them in the plains; in fact, until a good road is opened via Sonmanee, the "Teeotal" and perfect abstinence principles, are those only which are not likely to be attended with mortification and disappointment among our troops in Shawl.

The news we continue to receive from Kotriah is of the most distressing kind;—the men of the cavalry and grenadiers are totally unfit for duty, and the officers are, with but two or three exceptions, all sufferers from the most violent and distressing fevers. The servants and followers suffer nearly equally, and it is with difficulty that the officers and sick men can get attendance. Within a short time we have had to record the death of Dr. Carlow, Major Liddell, and Capt. Rebenack, from the same devastating epidemic, which appears to possess the general features of brain fever. Bacteriæ heat would seem the proximate cause of this terrible visitation, as Kotriah, by Europeans has been generally considered healthy. It is free from vegetation, with the exception of two small gardens within the town, and is situated about four miles from the hills. It is watered by the Moolah, and the soil is argillaceous. No apparent cause for sickness exists therefore, except excessive heat, but we find that the natives of Cutchee speak of all these parts, Kotriah, Bagh, Dadur, &c., as unhealthy, and remark the same of Shawl particularly.

It would be impossible, we conclude, to move the Kotriah post at present; or it would be done. There does not appear any urgent necessity for troops there, and even if there were, the force is totally inefficient for its defence. We earnestly hope some change of temperature may stay the prevalence of this grievous epidemic, and that we shall not have to record another sacrifice to the fruitful influence of Cutchee climate.—*Bombay Times*, July 3.

THE DAVID SCOTT.—Mauritius papers inform us of the destruction of the ship "David Scott" by fire on the 13th ultimo. "The cause of the fire is supposed to be some incautions act of a midshipman while drawing spirits.—Unfortunately but a part of her cargo had been discharged and we regret to add that every description of property of the commander and officers perished with the ill fated ship.—*Madras Examiner* July 15.

DEATH OF DR. A. R. MORTON.

It is with great regret, that we announce the death at Darjeeling, of Dr. A. R. Morton, on the 6th inst.

Dr. M.'s illness, writes a correspondent, commenced on the day after the taking of Chusan (6th July, 1849) and continued uninterruptedly until his death. It is the opinion of an officer, who served with him in Chusan, that the professional zeal of the deceased, which led him to persist in the performance of his duties with B. M.'s 26th regt., long after he was unfit with safety to move about, enabled the disease to gain an ascendancy, which nothing short of a long sea voyage in quiet and comfort, could possibly have checked. The same unabated zeal, which marked this young physician's career on this island, was further manifested by his taking charge of a large detachment of invalids, which were sent round to Bengal. In this charge, he was unassisted by the usual hospital establishments, and when scarce able to move from his cot, he caused himself to be carried to minister to his patients, not only as their surgeon, but as their nurse and servant. In his death, the public service has lost a young man of great zeal and excellent

talents; and his friends and acquaintances an amiable and generous hearted associate. We add our own testimony to the above well deserved tribute. The deceased was a young man of high promise, and his death is really a loss.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 14.

DIED.—At Berhampore, on the 12th July, George Sinclair Saleby, returned from China, Quarter master sergeant of B. M.'s 26th regiment (or Cameronians).

CHUSAN.

CLIMATE.—During the southerly monsoon the weather was hot, and sometimes very oppressive; the range of the thermometer, with the maximum and minimum for each month, can be seen by turning to the tables inserted on pages 333-376. During the northerly monsoon, generally speaking, the weather was very cold, with fine clear days. During the cold season of January and February, there was much ice on all the ponds, though the duration of this low temperature was never long enough to freeze the canals completely over. Little snow fell during the winter 1840-41, and never in sufficient quantity to cover the plain; the hills around the city were once only capped with snow, which lay three or four days. The natives of the island said that the winters were frequently much more severe, that the ice was very thick, and snow lay in the valleys. It was subsequently ascertained that the winter at Canton and vicinities had also been mild.

Effects of climate on health. It may be asked, seeing the favorable position of the island, and the comparative mildness of the climate, what was the apparent cause of the unhealthiness of the troops there? To this it may be answered, that there were several circumstances which produced disease. The expedition reached Chusan at the hottest season of the year; and after the occupation of Ninghai, the soldiers had unavoidably to submit to severe laborious duty, and that at a time when it was impossible to procure fresh provisions for them. The men were also much exposed to the heat of the sun by day, and to the unusually heavy dews by night; indeed so damp was the air at night, that the clothes of those who were exposed to it were speedily saturated with moisture. The strength of the men was in this way exhausted; and while this weakened they were also exposed to the malaria of the district which arose from the extensive paddy cultivation over the whole valley,—a vast sheet of flat muddy ground—opened to the rays of the summer sun; it was then that intermittent fever seized upon them, followed by severe dysentery, which proved fatal to a most fearful extent. To so great a degree did fever prevail, that of the whole force very few individuals escaped without suffering from attacks more or less severe.

Some parts of the city, being very low and damp, were extremely unhealthy; of this the office of the chieftain, or magistrate, was a striking example; for of the whole number of British officers, civil and military, who lived there, not one escaped severe attacks of fever or dysentery. The place had to be evacuated, and another chosen for the magistracy. Several intelligent Chinese, when questioned on the subject of the prevalence of fever, said that it was very common over the whole island, especially in the valleys, where the fields were kept constantly flooded; but that during the past year disease had prevailed to a very much greater extent than was generally the case, and not only in the island itself, but also at Ningpi, Chinghai, Hangchow foo (the provincial capital), and other places. Indeed, the number of Chinese who were seen to be laboring under fever was very great, and proved that intermittent fever was very common among them. All the low lands and plains in Chokeang and Keangsoo are said to be unhealthy in summer, and especially to foreigners.—*Chinese Repository*.

THE BIRD ROSS.—On one of the latter days of August, a Chinese junk drifted foul of the English brig *Rosa* in Junk river, whilst she was at anchor; after much trouble, the crew of the *Rosa* cleared the junk, with the exception of the end of her bowsprit, which remained sticking in the light frame work on the stern of the junk. Mr. Hobbs, the chief mate, ran out on the bowsprit with an axe, and got on this light frame work in order to clear it of the bowsprit of the *Rosa*, by cutting some of it away; while employed in this service, the frame work gave way from under him, and he fell over board; in his fall his head struck against something and he sank to rise no more. The captain of the *Rosa* was on board the *Thomas Lowry*, when the fouling and the unfortunate accident occurred. The body was afterwards found and buried on French island, in a respectable manner, attended by 13 boats from the different vessels, in procession; and funeral service was read by captain Fraser, of the *Good Success*. The captain of the junk was detained until he had defrayed the expenses of the funeral which amounted to \$180.

To Chinese for finding the body \$100.
do. for the grave \$50.
do. for the coffin \$20.—\$180.
Canton Register, 14th September.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Sir,—I am surprised to see my name made use of in a slanderous attack upon Mr. Coolidge in your paper of the 7th instant; which I first saw yesterday. And I have to say that I shall consider it only a matter of propriety if on any future occasion you enquire of me as to the truth of what you hear in connexion with my name before you give it publicity. It's use in this instance is quite uncalled for and unjustifiable, and would be so even were the statements made in connexion with it true.

I have further to state that the article in question so far as my name is used is untrue. Whether I did or did not borrow money of Mr. Coolidge on any certain day in May is, I apprehend, a matter of private business which concerns that gentleman and myself alone; and one that no one else would ever have heard of, had not insinuations been used to his prejudice respecting the existence of money in his treasury on the day in question.

I shall not ask you for your informant's name, for I hope I may never know who has thus been guilty of a betrayal of the confidence which one gentleman reposes in another in private conversation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GIDEON NYE, Jr.

P. S. I send a copy of this to the Canton Press for publication to-morrow, as an act of justice to Mr. Coolidge, as your paper will not be published so early by three days, probably. G. N. Jr.

Macao, 10th Sept. 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 11th Sept. 1841.

By the *Black Swan* from Singapore the *Sing. Free Press* of 19th August has been received (we are without our number, but it has been kindly lent us) from which we perceive that H. M. S. *Calliope* left Singapore for Calcutta on the 17th August; the *George Washington* for China on the 10th; and the *Sea Queen* on the 14th. We copy the following Anjer shipping list.

ANJER SHIPPING LIST.

July 30. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, China, for Bombay,
" " *Frances Smith*, Edmonds, China, London.
" " *Sesun*, Cruz, Manila, London.
" 31. *Swallow*, Macallister, Singapore, Mauritius
" " *Sir Chas. Forbes*, Bacon, do. do.
" " *Thale*, Roche, China, Calcutta.
" " *Stark*, do. do.
" " *Sterling*, Forster, Singapore, Bombay.
" 31. *Narganset*, Canton, New York.
" 25. *Belhaven*, Crawford, Clyde, Batavia.
" " *King William*, Thomas Singapore, London
" 26. *Ganges*, McDonald, do. do.
" " *Samuel*, Smith, Singapore, Bombay.
" 28. *Delhi*, Croker, Liverpool, China.
" " *Zenobia*, Putnam, do. do.
" " *Middleton*, Morrison, Singapore, London.
" 31. *Amity*, Bell, Canton, Cape and Liverpool.
" " *Hunter*, Roberts, China, New York.
Aug. 1. *Augusta*, Vaulking, China, Bombay.
" 1. *Siam*, Smith, Adelaide.
" 1. *Fort William*, Hoag, China, Bombay.
" 1. *Calidonia*, Liddell, London.

Per *Valparaiso* from New York we have received papers to 19th May, but they contain little of general interest, being chiefly filled with discussions on the different removals from and appointments to Government offices, consequent on the late change of government. The bill to legalise the suspension of cashpayments of the banks of Pennsylvania for three years, had passed the house of Assembly at Harrisburg, by two thirds majority. A very destructive fire had again occurred in New York, in Wall and Pearl streets; loss estimated at \$400,000.

The U. S. Bank shares had fallen as low as 16 1/2 per cent. Several large defalcations in Banks at New Orleans had been detected, to the amount of near \$200,000.

It seems still to be a matter of conjecture only whether the provincial government intends to observe the truce entered into with Captain Elliot, inviolate, or whether by infringing the terms of the treaty, a just pretext may thereby be afforded to the British forces here, again to commence hostile measures, the first of which, it is generally supposed, will be a strict blockade of the River, and the re-occupation of the fort of Wantung. We learn that the *Hoghty* in company with H. M. S. *Egacind*

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 6, No. 51.] Macao, Saturday, 18th September, 1841.

[No. 311.]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will sell on Wednesday the 22nd inst. by PUBLIC AUCTION, French and English Brandy in casks, 150 dozens of superior French do. in one dozen cases, 300 cases of Gin; Beer in hogsheds, large lot of Brown stout, several hundred dozens of bottled Beer, 300 dozens of Pale Sherry, 100 dozens of superior Port cases of assorted Sances, Pickles, in 1 and 3 dozen cases, 6 dozen cases of Vinegar, do. Mustard, sweet Oil, Anchovies and bottled Fruits, Preserved meats, and large lot of Beef, Pork, Flour, &c. &c. Particulars are published in Auction Hand Bills.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Saturday the 25th inst. JOHN SMITH will sell at the highest bidder, that fine and fast sailing passage boat the "SYLPH," as she now lies dismantled in the Inner harbour. Particulars will be published in Handbills.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Monday, the 27th instant.

WILLIAM LANE will put up in convenient Lots, at the Commissariat Godowns at Hongkong; the following Government Stores—viz:

617 Casks Bengal Cured Beef and Pork, and a quantity of Bengal Wheat, in Bags.

Sale to Commence at 10 A. M.

Conditions will be made known by the Auctioneer on the day of Sale; or previously by Mr. FRASER, Macao, and the stores may be received any day before the Sale.

SCOTT & CO.'s

BENGAL DIRECTORY,
IN TWO PARTS,
FOR 1842.

Price to Subscribers half bound, ... \$ 5 Deliverable Ditto to Ditto stitched, ... \$ 4 in China, including all Ditto to Non Ditto Ditto, ... \$ 5 Ditto to Ditto half bound, ... \$ 6 expenses.

Intending subscribers to Messrs T. B. SCOTT & Co. BENGAL DIRECTORY for the ensuing year, are respectfully requested to specify the number of copies required in the subscription list now under circulation in Macao. Parties not in Macao requiring copies of the DIRECTORY, will please to intimate their desire to the undersigned prior to the 15th of November. Only a limited number of the Directory will be forwarded by the publishers to China.

JOHN SMITH.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

NOTICE.—TRA and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road at moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

PICKED up by a ship at Hongkong an ANCHOR which will be delivered to the owner on payment of salvage; apply on board the Ship EDMONSTONE at Hongkong; or the FRAMER COWARRE, Macao Roads

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Picked up in Hongkong bay, by the Ship Charles Grant, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the same as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FRASER, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,
Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

F. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Fort.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. RODNEY FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIELL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the enclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGEY.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841

OVERLAND LETTERS.

Alexandria, 20th February, 1841.

My Dear Sir,

I have the satisfaction of informing you that letters thro' my agency of 31st October last from Bombay were despatched in London 5 days before the Government Despatches and the general Mail of that date.

I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the Steamer which left Suez on the 1st November at Sunset, took 10 days later letters and Newspapers thro' my agency only, than the Governments Mail.

I beg that you will do me the particular pleasure of the insertion of this to you in the Canton Press.

With compliments

I remain your obliged friend

THOMAS WAGHORN.

Messrs HOOKER & LANE,

China.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has established a house of agency in China, under the firm of REYNVAAN & Co.

H. G. J. REYNVAAN.

Macao, 15th June, 1841.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China, for the STAR INSURANCE OFFICE of BOMBAY, are prepared to receive applications for Insurance of such risks, as by the regulations of the Office they are authorized to take.

p. pro. DIROM & Co.

W. W. DALE.

Macao, 22nd June, 1841.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight.—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain MILLER now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to

GRIFFITH HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.

THE one sailing A.J. Barque MADEU, Capt. DARE; Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE fast sailing British Bark INEZ, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao, 18th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NASH. Apply

BELL & Co.

Macao, 6th September, 1841.



THE British Barque "LADY HAVEN" receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at \$ 3 p Chest p month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.



THE Clipper Brig "HERO," 160 Tons Captain Foyler. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR BOMBAY.



THE "CALDONIA" Captain BURN, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton. Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Barque BENGAL PACKET, will leave positively at the end of this month. For freight apply to Mr. FRANK JAMARTIN, Charterer and for passage apply to

J. M. STEWARD.

or A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. J. Capt. HUTCHISON, of about 280 Tons. Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.

FOR LONDON.



THE A.L. Barque AONES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.

NOTICE.



THE Ship LAMA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale. She is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Poop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

WANTED for the use of her Majesty's steam vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 500 tons of MANILA COALS; to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons willing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed, addressed to Captain NIAS, H. M. S. Herald, to be left at the office of h. m. s. superintendent of trade by the 16th September next; which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his sanction.

Macao 23d August 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made

Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety of Patterns, and Pantaloon.

Small Breakfast and Dinner sets.

Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.

Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.

Table Cutlery, Rose Nails, Brim Locks.

Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Beer.

Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.

Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sausages, English and Dutch Butter.

Walnuts and Raisins.

Spermaceti Candles.

Superfine white American Caddy Broad.

For sale at the store of JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 85, 64, and 66 feet long, also RUSSIA CORDAGE, FELT LEAD in SHEETS, CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to

J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and House building.

also
SPARS 70 to 80 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 50 to 60 " 14 to 20 do.
Daily expected from Malacca. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 20th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1½ to 5 inches, also SEIZING STUFF ¼ and 1 inch; apply to
JAMES FLETCHER & Co.
Macao, 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.
EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BILLS on Bengal, 60 days sight. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two patent WINDLASSES by Tysack & Co.
BAGS in hides and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEEF and PORK in 200 lb barrels.
Apply to
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
BRANDY in Wood; Apply at Gamboa's to
B. LEMOS.
Macao, 11th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.
Just arrived ex: "Mermaid."
1500 Dozen very superior Bona's and Allsop's PALE Ale bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavored pale FARMER BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale SHERRY, Table and Lacquer OILS, Europe PAINTS, PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS, 48 dozen GUERNSEY FRACKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS for cloaks and winter clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIN ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SEGARS, and a few large rough SPARS for lower masts.
Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Godowns of
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao, 6th July, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNES, FLETCHER & Co.
CANVAS.—24 lb. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
27 " White Duck Lint
Canvas for upper sails, 1
27 " do. do. 7
Superior White Sail Cloth, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5,
White Duck,
White Drill.

FOR SALE.—The following wines just received of A. L. Duff Gordon & Co. SHERRY in butts and bottles:

PORT, CLARET, HOCK, CHAMPAGNE in cases of 3 dozen each from the house of Gie. Lannes King & Co.; apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

ON SALE by G. V. GILLIES, 46 Queen's road, Hongwan Bay, an Invoice of goods suitable for the trade to the Islands in the Pacific Ocean; consisting of TURKEY RED CLOTH, CHECKED and Madras HANDKERCHIEFS, KAMAYAS, TAPE CHECKS, FLORENTINE STRIPES, STRIPED GINGHAMS, BLUE DRILLINGS, PELERINES, LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, MANILA HATS of various patterns and qualities, Manila COFFEE and CIGARS; also in Godowns, SHEATHING COPPER, NAILS, PROVISIONS, WINES and other stores by recent arrivals.
Hongkong, July 1841.

FOR SALE
WALKER & Co.'s Patent Shot Nos. 6 & 10 in bags of 25 lbs each, also a few bags of DUST SHOT.
Apply to
J. MACKRILL SMITH.
Macao, 16th July, 1841.

FOR SALE
by **HOOKE & LANE.**
Just arrived and landed
ALL sorts of PRESERVED MEATS, HAGGIS, SOUP, SALMON, OYSTERS, LOCHINSEALTED HERRINGS, YARMOUTH BLOTERS, SALTED OR TONGUES, HAMS, CHEESE, COFFEE, WALLANDS and SOAP.
Also
WINES, BEER and SPIRITS of different descriptions, and all other GROCERIES and SHIP CHANDLERS STORES on moderate terms.

FOR SALE.
VERY superior BLUE and BLACK CLOTH,—also a few pieces CAMLETS; apply to
HOOKE & LANE.

PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

The latest reprintment of **MRS KEADU LWAN WANG.** A Chinese Tale, translated by SLOTH, price one Dollar.
ESOP'S FABLES in Chinese, with a free and a literal translation, by SLOTH, price two dollars.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS and THEIR DEBTS. price one dollar.

Mrs. NOBLE'S NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE KITE, &c., price 50 cents.

The LAW relating to MERCHANT SEAMEN, arranged for the use of Masters and Officers in the Merchant Service, by Edward William, Symonds, price one dollar.

THE charges for ADVERTISING and JOB PRINTING at the Canton Press Office continue the same as before, viz.

JOB PRINTING.
Bills of Lading and Exchange, 100—\$ 1.
Policies and folio pages \$ 5.
Letter paper size \$ 3.
Other work in proportion.
The Press cannot be set for less than 100 copies.
ADVERTISEMENTS
Of Ships \$ 5.
Not exceeding 7 lines \$ 1.
" for 3 months \$ 6.
Exceeding 7 lines, 10 cents per line additional

TERMS.
Of Subscription to the Canton Press.
For one year payable in advance . . . \$ 12
For six Months \$ 7
For three " \$ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

Overland Mail.

From the Sing. Free Press Extra, September 1st.

The H. C. Steamer Madagascar, arrived on Monday last, from Calcutta the 16 August; and having spoke R. M. Ship Larne in the straits from Madras, with the July Overland on board, a few papers were put on board of her, and from the London Mail of 5th July, which has been handed on by a friend, we are enabled to lay the following before our readers:—

COURT.

The Queen, who has been on a visit to the archbishop of Canterbury, has returned to town. Her Majesty continues in the enjoyment of perfect health. The royal accouchement is expected to take place early in October

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Overland mail from India via Marseilles reached London on the 2nd of July, with advices to the following dates:—

Singapore ..	16th April.	Madras ..	13th May.
Calcutta ..	12th May.	Ceylon ..	9th "
Bombay ..	23d May.		

The Overland mail from Bombay of the 1st of May, reached London on the 23rd of June, via Marseilles.

The steamer Oriental, with London mail of June 30, left Plymouth for Malta and Alexandria July 3.

H. M. Ship Cornwallis, 72, is to sail in a few days for the East Indies, and will be followed, it is reported, by the Bellesisle, 72.

Mr. Lyall, chairman of the court of directors of the East India company, has been returned, with Mr. Masterman, for the city of London; Mr. J. W. Hogg has been elected for Beverly; Mr. Largent for Nottingham; Mr. Huttie for Paisley; Mr. Haves for Lambeth; Mr. R. D. Angles for Guildford; Mr. Dyce Sombre for Southbury; and Mr. Jardine for Ashburton. Mr. W. F. Ferguson stood for Windsor, but was defeated by a small majority. The hon. capt. Ross, returned for Westminster, formerly commanded the Rainbow in the East Indies.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint commodore Sir James John Gordon Bremer, K. C. H. to be a knight commander of the most honorable military order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint captain Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H.; captain Thomas Herbert, K. N.; captain the honorable Richard Saunders Dundas, K. N.; captain Charles Ramsay Drinkwater Bethune, K. N.; captain Joseph Nias, K. N.; captain Thomas Maitland, K. N. to be companions of the most honorable military order of the Bath.

The following promotion has been made of Naval officers serving in the China expedition:—Captains S. P. Pritchard, W. D. Paget, C. A. Barlow, B. W. Giffard, J. V. Fletcher, T. V. Anson, A. L. Kuper, T. J. Clarke, Commanders J. Pearce, G. H. Coulson, W. Haskoll, H. Schomburg, G. S. Reynolds, W. H. Al. Morshed, T. Carpenter, L. S. Fındal, R. Harris, G. Benson, R. Colinton, A. H. Ingram, P. B. Stewart, C. T. D'Eyncourt, R. Symonds, T. H. Mason, W. B. Monypenny, Lieutenants W. H. Hall, G. B. Dewee, J. Strettell, R.

C. Kerern, T. Sibbald, T. B. Christopher, E. M. Noble, J. M. Cooke, J. Astle, W. Bligh, W. Kendall, S. B. Jollings, T. H. Lynght, B. Drury, W. T. Rivers, T. G. Drake, J. A. St. Leger, B. Woolcombe, H. T. D. Le Visconte, P. Packhurst, E. Fitzgerald, E. Crouch, T. Carmichael, C. R. Egerton. The following Mates will also receive Lieutenants' Commissions on passing examination at the Royal Naval College, on return to England:—W. A. R. Pearce, R. R. Quinn, E. G. Brewer, Masters G. Nowworth, and appointed to *Pythais*; Mr. J. W. King (Acting) will be promoted to Master when he passes the Trinity examination.

At a Court of Directors held on the 16th of June, Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B. was appointed Commander in Chief of the Company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The following has appeared in the Gazette:—**BREWER.**—Major Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., to have the local rank of Lieut. Gen. in the East Indies and China

The Earl of Hardwicke, Carnatic, and Tartar, have been taken up for the conveyance of troops to China direct, at an expense of 15,000l. The *Thames* has been taken up for the conveyance of troops to Calcutta. The total troops to be embarked for her Majesty's regiments in the three presidencies of India will be about 850.

18th.—Ens. Monso, Assist.-Surgeon Stewart, and 76 men, proceed on board the *Earl of Hardwicke*; and Lieut. Wood, with 84 men, on board the *Tartar*, for China. Lieut. Foss is on leave. Sir H. Darrell has arrived from India.

26th.—Major Hogarth, Lieut. Edgar, Ens. De Montmorencie and Turner, Assist. Surgeon Bush, and 126 men, proceed on board the *Tartar* for China. Ensign De Quincy has joined the depot.

49.—Capt. Sparks, Ens. Bolton, Assist. Surgeon Duff, and 258 men, proceed in the *Carnatic* to China.

55th.—Lieut.-Col. Schoelde, Capt. Daubeney, Ens. Rogers, Daubeney, and Campbell, Assist.-Surgeon Traquair, and 260 men, proceed to China in the *Earl of Hardwicke*, Major Warren and Lieut. De Haviland in the *Carnatic*, and Capt. Grimes in the *Tartar*.

Letters from Corfu of the 9th June announce the arrival there of the right hon. S. Mackenzie, the new lord high commissioner of the Ionian islands, who had come direct to that island from Alexandria; in lord Dewart's yacht. On the 8th Sir H. Douglas and the senators received him at the entrance of the palace, and shortly afterwards formally invested him with the government of the seven islands. He then took the oath of office, and addressed some words of congratulation to Sir H. Douglas, whose system of administration, it is reported he highly commended, and promised strictly to pursue. The Ionians are said to have been very little satisfied with this declaration.

Sir David Wilkie, who had come passenger from Alexandria in the Oriental steamer, expired just as the vessel left Gibraltar.

It is rumoured that admiral Elliot, the brother of lord Minto, and the hero of Glusau, is about to be appointed to the lucrative command of Plymouth Dock Yard.

"Mr. M. O'Ferrall, secretary of the admiralty, has been appointed to the post of financial secretary of the treasury, vice Mr. R. Gordon, resigned. Mr. O'Ferrall is succeeded at the admiralty by Mr. Parker (M. P. for Sheffield), late one of the lords of the treasury.

The hon. E. I. Stanley, the other joint-secretary of the treasury, has been appointed pay master general of the forces, in the place of Sir Henry Parnell, who retires from office. Mr. Stanley's successor as under secretary of the treasury, is Mr. Le Marchant, of the board of trade.

"The hon. Fox Maule has been transferred from the home department, of which he was the indefatigable under secretary, to the vice-presidency of the board of trade. Mr. Maule is succeeded by lord Seymour, who has been transferred from the secretaryship of the board of control, in which he is succeeded by Mr. C. Buller.

"Captain Dundas has succeeded Sir W. Parker at the admiralty. Captain Pluninridge is store-keeper, and colonel Anson Clerk of the ordnance.

"The vacancy in the number of treasury lords is filled up by the appointment of Mr. Horsman, and the hon. W. Cowper. Mr. Bannerman, M. P., for Aberdeen, Mr. Cowper's successor at Greenwich, Mr. J. Lefevre, one of the pao law commissioners, is named as Mr. Le Marchant's successor at the board of trade."

The Sheriff's yesterday proclaimed officially the state of the poll for London, which stood thus:—

Mr. Masterman	6339
Mr. M. Wood	6315
Mr. Lyall	6290
Lord John Russell	6251

THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Attwood .. 6212
Mr. Pattison .. 6070
Mr. Crawford .. 6085
Alderman Price .. 6017

July 2.—The elections, we are happy to say, are passing off more tranquilly than the state excitement which has prevailed would give any reason to expect. In some places the Chartists have been very outrageous.

July 3.—Letters were received in town yesterday from Milan, which announce the death of Madame Catalani, the great mistress of song. She expired at her casino, on the bank of Lac di Como, on the 30th of June, in the sixty-first year of her age.

PARLIAMENT.

Ministers having sustained two or three defeats subsequent to the great division on the "want of confidence motion," finding themselves completely in the hands of their opponents, and that it was impossible to carry on the business of the country with effect, were forced to a premature dissolution of Parliament without, as they proposed, laying their views and intentions clearly before the country, and obliging the House of Commons to record a solemn declaration upon the subject of the Corn laws. This was the very end the Conservatives had in view, and strove for unceasingly. Lord John Russell has been blamed for conceding it, but it is impossible he could have taken any other course with propriety; for while the Ministerial supporters were canvassing the country, a well-organised opposition consisting of a devoted few, probably all secure of their return, remained faithful at their post and outvoted the Government at an election offered. Under such circumstances, as an appeal to the country was inevitable, the sooner it was made the better; and accordingly Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 22d June, in a speech from the throne, which evinced by the terms in which it was couched, but still more forcibly, by the tone in which it was delivered, her Majesty's feelings and opinions.

The following is the Speech, brief, but most comprehensive; and it is given as it is generally reported to have been spoken, those parts being in italics which were delivered with peculiar emphasis. At the time it was the subject of very general discussion, though the sensation then created has since passed away in the turmoil of a general election. Some of the Opposition papers declared her Majesty's manner to have been almost offensive; and the *Morning Post* remarked—"That during the pause that preceded the appearance of the Commons, the Queen chatted and laughed with Lord Melbourne, and amused herself *en même temps* with recalling some air her Majesty had probably heard at her last visit to the Opera, by beating it with her fingers on one of the arms of the throne."

THE ROYAL SPEECH.

"The paramount importance of the trade and industry of the country, and my anxiety that the exigencies of the public service should be provided for in the manner best adapted to the community have induced me to resort to the means which the constitution has entrusted to me, of ascertaining the sense of my people upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare.

"I entertain the hope that the progress of public business may be facilitated, and that *disunion injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed by the authority of a new parliament*, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"In the exercise of my prerogative, I can have no other object than that of my securing the rights and promoting the interests of my subjects; and I rely on the co-operation of my parliament, and the loyal zeal of my people, for support in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station among the nations of the world which it has pleased divine providence to assign to this country."

Her Majesty read the royal speech with her usual clear and distinct enunciation.

The following, extracted from the *Morning Chronicle*, demonstrates pretty forcibly her Majesty's sentiments on one, at least, of the great questions now before the country:—"A popular demonstration, which showed the feeling with regard to the Corn laws, was made in Greenwich yesterday, as her Majesty and suite passed through on their return to London, after witnessing the launch of the *Trafalgar*. The Committee of Capt. Daudas and Mr. Barnard, the Reform candidates for the representation of the Borough, caused a triumphal arch to be erected across the street. Over the centre of the arch were the words 'The Queen—God bless her,' surmounted by a wheat-sheaf; and on each side of the arch were wheat-sheaves, the inscription under the one being 'Lord John Russell and Plenty,' and under the other 'Lord Melbourne and Plenty.' Her Majesty, amid the loudest demonstrations of applause, descended from her carriage and walked through the arch, when she again ascended, and drove on to town, amid a storm of cheers that sent dismay into the hearts of the Tories."

A project, founded upon the report of Captain Bol-

leau of the Bengal Engineers, has been originated in the city—for the construction of a rail-road from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour—the formation of docks at the latter place—to afford ships the assistance of powerful steam tugs between the Sandheads and Diamond Harbour—and to form a graving dock for necessary repairs. This is to be effected at a cost of 300,000, which it is calculated will yield a return of 80 per cent. The capital to be divided into 15,000 shares of 20, each, on which an instalment of 2½ per share is to be paid on allotment of the shares; with power to increase the capital to 500,000 should the expected augmentation of traffic render necessary a double line of rail, and other works. The following executive staff has been announced:—Directors, George Ernest Britton, Esq., late Staff Band Army; Capt. Charritie, H. C. M. S.; J. E. Doreux, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service; Jervis J. Jervis, M. S.; Captain Ludlow, Bengal Army; P. G. Patience, Esq.; Sir John Philpott; James Price, Esq., H. C. S. Auditors—Thomas R. Kemp, Esq., Thomas Lloyd Crathwhite, Esq.; R. C. Wyllie, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. Hanbury, Taylor, and Lloyd, Lombard Street; Messrs. Cockburn and Co. Whitehall Consulting Engineers—Captain Vetch, R. E.; Francis Giles, Esq., C. E. Solicitor—W. H. Green, Esq. Secretary—Captain B. How, H. C. S.

The late Sir David Wilkie, the melancholy intelligence of whose demise has appeared, died off Gibraltar on the 1st inst., on his return to this country from the East. The deceased was the son of the Rev. Dr. Wilkie, of Culter, Fifeshire, and was born in 1785, so that he was only in his 56 year. When at the age of 20 he came to this metropolis from Scotland and commenced his brilliant career and may now be classed among the most eminent of modern painters. In 1806 he exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy, and such was the success of his early efforts, that in 1810 he was elected an Associate, and 2 years afterwards a Royal Academician. He was principal painter in ordinary to the Queen, at whose command, we believe, Sir David had gone, to Constantinople, Syria, &c. for the purpose of executing painting a great work for the Royal collection. The only particulars given of the death of Sir David are to be collected from the following:—On the 31st May, at night the *Oriental* entered Gibraltar Bay, fired two guns, and shewed blue lights. The *deceased* being received on board, they made sail for England, no one having been permitted to go on shore. Shortly after she had got under weigh, 6 o'clock a. m. Mr. Woodburne went into Sir David Wilkie's cabin to request he would come up and breakfast with the company; he replied that he should probably do so, but he should like to see the Doctor before he did so. Mr. Gathe, a medical gentleman then came to him, and soon returned to Mr. Woodburne, with an assurance that his friend was in a very dangerous state. Woodburne, being greatly alarmed, asked Dr. Brown (who was with Sir James Carnac) to consult Mr. Gathe as to what could be done to save his friend; and the two medical gentlemen made every exertion, and applied all the usual remedies within their reach without avail. Sir David kept gradually sinking, but did not appear to experience any bodily suffering, and became unconscious about half past 7, and 8 at o'clock he ceased to breathe, his friends and the physicians being with him all the time. The passengers assembled to consult what was to be done, and then returned the Captain to return and land the body at Gibraltar. He did return but the orders of the Governors are so strict, that the remains could not be allowed to come on shore, and therefore the last and only act of committing his body to the deep was performed in the most solemn and impressive manner, as the *Oriental* stood out of the Bay on her way to England.

June 14th.—We regret to state that the Crown Prince of Hanover (Prince George of Cumberland) has irretrievably lost the sight of both eyes—"We feel the greatest pleasure," says the Court paper, the *Observer*, "in stating that the Queen enjoys most excellent health and spirits. The very important event of her Majesty's accession may be expected at the end of September, or early in the month of October."

It has been for some time expected that the Prussian Government would abolish the punishment of death, but, after mature deliberation, it was decided that, whatever other countries might do, the time for adopting such a resolution was not yet come for Prussia. The King is so reluctant to affix his signature to the confirmation of capital sentences, that a number accumulated before his decision can be obtained. The King has caused an alteration to be made in the style of death warrants. They used to begin, in the same manner as proclamations, with "We, William, by the Grace of God," &c. but his Majesty has ordered that the formula shall henceforth be, "In the name of the law," &c.

At Crickett, the Oxford University beat the Marlborough Club, with 5 wickets to go down; this match was watched with considerable interest. The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Red Eagle of the second class on Commodore Napier. The following ships of the line are building some ready for immediate launching: *Trafalgar*, 120; *Royal Frederick*, 110; *Victoria*, 110; *Hambal*, 100; *Goliath*, 90; *Erasmus*, 90; *Abukir*, 90; *Prince Albert*, 90; *Albatross*, 90; *Irresistible*, 90; *Lion*, 80; *Majestic*, 80; *Mars*, 80; *Superb*, 80; *Centurion*,

80; *Collingwood*, 80; *Colossus*, 80; *Hindostan*, 78; *Bacchante*, 70; *Cumberland*, 70. In answer to Sir F. Buxton, Lord J. Russell said the Government had not abandoned its intention to ask the assent of the House to a rate for a sum of money to raise a monument to Sir Sydney Smith, and other distinguished officers, but circumstances had occurred which had rendered it inadvisable to bring forward any amendment vote for such a purpose during the present session.

June 23.—Yesterday Her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person. From Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords the passage was lined by a dense multitude, the greater portion of whom were of the more respectable classes. At half past one o'clock the procession left Buckingham Palace, the royal carriage being escorted by the brigades of the household troops. The reception of her Majesty was enthusiastic throughout.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir John Campbell, Knt. her Majesty's Attorney General, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Campbell, of St. Andrew's in the county of Fife.

June 26.—The population of the parish of Liverpool, according to the late census, is 322,934. The population in 1831 was 165,175. Increase in ten years 57,779, or nearly 33 per cent. The population of the parliamentary borough will exceed 333,000, and may reach 350,000, especially if we include part of the population of the places connected with Liverpool on the Cheshire side at the Mersey.

July 1.—The Great Western Railway is now open throughout, from London to Bristol.—The returns from the country are reaching towns every moment. Up to noon of this day the Conservative gain was nine, including one seat for Westminster, where General Evans has been defeated by Captain Rous.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 7.—A ministerial declaration being expected, every seat in the house was occupied, the side galleries were crowded, and a group of members stood collected about the Speaker's chair, as a convenient place for hearing with great facility.

Lord John Russell intimated that it had been determined on by his colleagues and himself, that in the event of the house deciding that they did not possess its confidence, it would neither be respectful to the house nor consistent with his duty, to submit a measure of such importance, as the *extra laws* to the present House of Commons; and he therefore did not mean to give any notice on the question of the corn laws at the present time. His lordship proceeded to give a brief outline of the arguments by which, had he proceeded with the motion, he would have shown that the apprehensions from the measure of the government were unfounded, and that it would greatly conduce to the prosperity of the country. He then refuted the charge brought against the government by Sir R. Peel, that they had framed two budgets at the beginning of the session—a fair weather budget, and a foul weather budget. And concluded with observing, that whatever might have been the case before as to the propriety of giving any advice to her Majesty with respect to an appeal to the country, it now became the only method by which the difficulty in which both parties were placed could be solved. "If the country on that appeal should decide in favor of the party now in opposition, he thought it would be inadvisable, on the part of the present minister, to commence or continue any struggle for the purpose of their continuance in the offices they now held. But if, on the contrary, the country should decide the other way and give a majority to her Majesty's present government; then progress might be made in those measures which he and his colleagues thought so essential to the welfare of the country. (Cheers.) This was the only statement which he had to make on behalf of the cabinet with respect to the course which the government meant to pursue."—Sir R. Peel said that the impression through the country had certainly been that the budget had been adopted at a very recent period; but he was ready to believe as assurance of the noble lord that this impression was incorrect. (Cheers.) He would express no opinion as to the propriety of a dissolution; of that he would leave the whole responsibility to her Majesty's government; but the prerogative if exercised, ought to be exercised with the least possible delay, and the new parliament ought to be called together at the earliest possible period, without any regard to the personal convenience of members. If the noble lord would give him an assurance that this should be done, he would not oppose the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a vote of the civil contingencies for six months; but he could not be a party to any proceeding that might enable her Majesty's ministers to postpone for six months the assembling of the new parliament.—Lord J. Russell had no hesitation in saying that so time ought to be lost in assembling the new parliament.—Sir R. Peel declared himself satisfied, and immediately a large portion of the members left the house.—Mr. Villiers said the *corn laws* had now been placed in nearly the same position as the slavery question was in the U. S. of A.

merica, where all discussion of the subject was suppressed by the Congress—Mr. Wakley hoped that the general election would not give a ruling majority to either of the two great parties but that the people would send to the house members like himself whose only object was to do what would best promote the good of the country.—Mr. Labouchere desired that the financial measures connected with the budget had been founded on the report of the import duties committee, nor were those measures adopted by ministers after the commencement of the session. They had resolved on these reforms at a much earlier period, and intended to have followed them up by other changes in the tariff. Col. Sibthorp declared that the ministry had done nothing to promote the dignity of the crown, the character of the country, or the welfare of the people. Sir R. Peel was the only man that could save the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a series of financial calculations, with a view to defend himself and colleagues against Sir R. Peel's charge, that they had mismanaged the finances of the country.—Sir R. Peel renewed his charge. Ministers had a surplus of two millions on coming into office, and they had since gone on accumulating a deficit till it amounted to 7,600,000.—Mr. Herries supported the view taken by the right hon. baronet. Mr. Home said the deficiency had arisen from the weakness of the ministry in allowing the Tories to embark them into an extravagant expenditure. The only act of economy that the Tories could claim was the reduction of Prince Albert's allowance from 50,000l. to 30,000l.—Mr. Goulburn sought to show the accuracy of Sir R. Peel's financial statements.—Sir De Lucy Evans thought the words "fraud" and "plunder" were not too strong when applied to the corn laws, and those words he should unhesitatingly use during the coming election. The house then went into committee, and several votes moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tea—The market remains firm at 3s. 3d. per lb. money.
Cassia Ligna.—The very small stock has attracted attention, and 7s. to 10s. per cwt. has been paid upon par last quotations.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

July 5—The death of the Queen of Hanover it announced. Lord Campbell has taken his seat in the Irish Court of Chancery. The Countess of Gosford died on the 3d June. Eighteen houses have been destroyed by fire at Hawhurst and Maiden Preston. The *Great Western* has arrived from New York with news to the 19th June. Congress has been in a very disunited state; its organisation had, however, been at length effected. A very lengthy and angry debate, occupying two sittings, has taken place on the release of Col. McLeod which terminated in the adoption of the motion to refer the matter to the committee on foreign affairs, who now have it under their consideration. Some of the speakers took a very warlike view of the matter; the majority of the members, however, deprecated such language. Congress was also much occupied with discussion on their financial deficit. The Parliament of Canada was opened by Lord Sydenham.

THE SADBURY ELECTION.—The return of the corporators of Sudbury to Her Majesty's writ, on transmitting a black map as their representative.

"Most gracious Mistress, we have done our best, And send a man no blacker than the rest."
MATTHEW MAMMON, Returning Officer.
Up to the hour of going to press, nothing has been determined upon as to the new Governor of Bombay. Sir R. Jenkins is, we understand, a candidate.

BOMBAY.

THE CURSETJEE COWAJEE.—In stating the claims of the *Cursetjee Cowajee* to be entitled to a pass similar to the *Reparchell*, we were in no small degree opposed by our contemporaries, one of whom had his ire so far excited against the indisputable claims of the *Cursetjee Cowajee* as to recommend the Government immediately to seize the vessel. We gave the whole pedigree of the ship and did not omit to offer such strictures upon the conduct of the Government towards the owner for his breach of promise, disregard of assurance and contemptible shuffling in the matter as the case fully warranted. The Government have at last granted a pass notwithstanding its previous declared determination that no pass should be granted. This pass was obtained from the Calcutta Government on the 1st instant, and is dated from the 4th May; it was conveyed to the owner bearing 30th July, by the Secretary to the Bombay Government in the following reply to a letter addressed to Government by the owner.

General Department.

To BOMBAYEE JUDGESHOV EAG.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant,

I am directed, by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to inform you, that instructions have already been issued to the Master Attendant to grant you the usual pass, to whom you should apply for the same.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 30th July, 1841.

When the *Cursetjee Cowajee* arrived here the Government charged double duty upon the Goods imported, but have since by granting the pass, signified its intention of refunding one half of the duty charged, and she leaves this port to-day, her exports being charged with single duties as other privileged vessels.

We congratulate the owner upon the success of unwearied application to be entitled to privileges in common with other British subjects. Whether Government intends to reimburse the owner, and Capt. for the great loss, they have sustained in consequence of the protracted detaining of the vessel, we have not yet heard; but we can scarcely entertain any other thought than that it will act in every way worthy of its honour and justice.—*Gazette*, July 24.

THE ENDYMION.—H. M. S. *Endymion* got beautifully into dock yesterday. She drew only 15 feet water, and there were 18 on the bank. She has lost her fore foot, and 45 feet of her keel has been torn away; the escape she has made of total destruction has been narrow indeed. The injury extends up about 7 feet forward; her copper is being ripped off the injured parts. This is the same vessel which took the American ship *President* in hand last war. She resumes her Red Sea cruise so soon as repaired, and then waits Lord Auckland's pleasure in the Indian seas.—*Times* July 21.

CAULBUL.

We publish, this evening, the official account of Captain Woodburn's successful engagement with Aucktar Khan. It is now placed beyond a doubt that the Janhazes behaved infamously; such, indeed, was the report of their conduct, which we received from the very first. It is cheering, however, to perceive that the Shah's troops (Infantry and Artillery) when commanded by British officers, are more than a match for the undisciplined multitudes, brought against them by the native chiefs. This is the second action of note, in which the Shah's troops, unsupported by regulars, have achieved a signal victory over bodies of men, greatly their superior in numerical strength. A few more affairs, like that of Tazee and this on the Helmund, will cause us to place sufficient confidence in the courage and conduct of the Shah's regiments, to think that the withdrawal, after a short time, of all the regular troops from Afghanistan might not be attended with such disastrous consequences to the dynasty of the puppet king, whom we have placed on the throne of Caulbul, and, hitherto, upheld by our British bayonets and field pieces. If we can but spare officers enough—and spare them we must—to discipline the Shah's army, in another year or two, the Afghan force will become sufficiently powerful to keep the country in control. It must, however, be augmented; and, on the principle that it is better to detach officers beyond the Indus from their regiments, than to send the entire regiments themselves, we strenuously recommend such an augmentation, to be accompanied with a gradual withdrawal of the Regular troops. The Shah's Infantry and Artillery will soon be strong enough to stand alone; and, if the force be amplified to proper dimensions, Shah Soojah, with his British officers and guns, need not dread the attacks of Uktar Khan, nor even of Yar Mohammed. This last affair exhibits, in more striking characters than any of its predecessors, the utter impossibility of a force, however numerous, without ordnance, on a field where the guns can be freely worked. In this engagement, not only did Lieut. Cooper's guns "flatter the Vols-cians," when on the other side of the river, but they dispersed the enemy, with great loss, when within fifty yards of our front, thereby fully disproving an assertion, sometimes made by military writers, that ordnance is useless at close quarters. The Shah's artillery has distinguished itself in every engagement, in which it has taken part, and the Infantry Regiments have, several times, exhibited considerable gallantry. What can more redound to the honor of our British Officers than this?

they can make soldiers out of almost any materials. *India Gazette* 8th Aug.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Notification.—Fort William, Secret. Department, 17th August, 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council having this day received intelligence of the happy result of the joint operation of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Naval and Military Forces in an attack upon the Chinese Forces in front of the City of Canton on the 24th and 30th of May last, is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following Despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., Commanding the land forces, and extracts from a Despatch addressed by Captain Sir Henry Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H., the Senior Naval Officer of the Fleet at Canton, to his Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief in India, which has been communicated to the Supreme Government.

These accounts of the brilliant successes of the British Arms have been received with the highest gratification by the Governor General in Council, who, in expressing his admiration of the gallant conduct of every portion of the forces employed in this Service has deeply to lament the loss which has been sustained by the death of Capt. Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, who is reported to have subsequently sunk under the fatigue and exhaustion caused by his exertions in the actions with the Chinese.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in honor of this Victory of the British Arms a Royal Salute be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at the principal Military Stations of the Army of India.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secret. to Govt. of India.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 18th Sept. 1841.

On Sunday last the 18th inst., late in the evening, arrived the H. C. S. *Madagascar* from Calcutta and Singapore. At the latter place she met H. M. S. *Larne* with the July Overland mail from Madras, and we have received by her Calcutta papers to the 13th August, and the *Singapore Free Press Extra* of 1st September, from which copious extracts as well as from the *London One-land Mail* which has been kindly lent us will be found above. Our readers will be glad to see the honorary distinctions and promotions made of Naval Officers serving in China, and we also observe with the greatest pleasure that the gallant veteran Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., is promoted to be Lieut. General, and gazetted as Commander in Chief at Madras; the Brevet Rank of Lieut. Col. has also been conferred on Major Pratt of H. M. 26th or Cameronians.

It will be seen from our extracts that two more ships of war, the *Cornwallis* and *Belleisle* 74, were to proceed to China directly, and the transports *Earl Hardwicke*, *Tyrtar*, and *Curatist* had sailed for China direct on the 29th June with reinforcements for H. M. 18th, 26th, 49th, and 53th Regiments. No later news than what they were previously in possession of, had reached England in the month of June from China, but there seems to be every reason to suppose that the war here will be carried on vigorously.

The papers contain little news of very general importance. The Queen dissolved Parliament on the 22d of June, the new Parliament to meet on the 18th August. The elections were proceeding in every part of the country, and of 354 members hitherto returned, of which 171 are Conservatives and 183 Liberals, the conservative gain upon the former representation is computed at 11.

The accounts from the United States reach to the 15th June. The 27th Congress assembled at Washington on the 31st of May. Mr. John White, the ministerial candidate, was elected speaker. Next day the President transmitted his message to both houses, which is said to have been brief compared with messages generally. Of foreign policy he says "I am happy to say I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace. The ratification

tion of the treaty with Portugal has been duly engaged between the two governments." The President accompanies his message with the correspondence between the Secretary for foreign affairs, and the British Minister on the case of Mr. McLeod, and says that Mr. McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of the Court has not yet been pronounced. The late census shows the population of the U. S. to amount to 17,000,000. The deficit in the budget of the present year will be between 11 and 12 millions of Dollars.

The *Minstrel*, Emigrant ship from Ireland, was totally lost on Red Reef Island. She had 141 passengers intending to settle in Canada, and only four of them and 4 of the crew were saved. The National Theatre at New York was wholly destroyed by fire on the 29th May.

DIED June 24th in Dublin.

Major George Gough, of Woodstown, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Gough, City Limerick Regt. and brother of Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, and Archdeacon of Derry.

In the Calcutta papers of 11th August we find a very ample and interesting report from Maj. Genl. Sir Hugh Gough to the Governor General, also extracts of despatches from Sir Le Fleming Senhouse detailing the operations at Canton in May last. We shall make room for them in our next.

It is most singular that although the wind, here at least, has been fair for vessels coming from the Eastward for upwards of a week past, not one of the many vessels engaged in trading on the coast have arrived here during the week, and we are consequently still without any certain confirmation of the news of the taking of Amoy. That Amoy has been taken, there can be little doubt; all the Chinese accounts agree on this point, however they may differ as regards particulars. Among the various reports on this subject we may mention one according to which of 18 forts, 14 were destroyed and the remaining four garrisoned by the English. Rumours have also reached us of a successful attack on Fuh-chow-foo, the Capital of Fuhkeen, and of the re-occupation of the Island of Chusan—these, more than those concerning Amoy, require confirmation.

FALL OF AMOY—Immediately after writing the above, we heard of the arrival from the coast of the Schooner *Psyche*, from Chimoo Bay, and we hasten to lay before our readers the particulars of what we have been able to glean of the taking of Amoy. The following is extract from a letter dated Chimoo the 6th September.

"You will have heard before this reaches you of the taking of Amoy. The 'Kelpie' was taken with the fleet two or three days. It was taken after four hours cannonading; the whole of the Mandarin and soldiers fled, when our troops landed. They have destroyed all the Forts and intend keeping possession of the place. The *Druid* is to be left guard-ship. The Admiral intends if possible to return to Amoy and winter. They are late in the season. We have had nothing but N. E. winds lately. The fleet are in Amoy harbour windbound. They are breaking up the large three decker junk; she was all ready with a carriage at each port for receiving her guns. The natives are in a d—l of a funk all along the coast; they have taken the guns out of the forts in the Bay here, and the mandarins with the women and children fled into the interior."

It appears that as before stated the fleet arrived before Amoy on the 27th, and that the Chinese squadron, consisting of a great many junks, went out apparently to meet it, but a fair southwind favoring its escape, it set sail for the northward, and soon disappeared from sight. On the same day a few ships of the squadron, although fired at from the forts guarding the entrance, came to anchor before the town without returning a shot. On the following day the two line of battle ships and the rest of the fleet opened a tremendous fire on the town, without, however, making any impression upon the walls, which were so substantially built as to withstand the heavy cannonade. Upon this the troops were landed, and met with no opposition—the mandarins and troops ran away as fast as

their legs would carry them, and the town was found deserted by its inhabitants. About 700 junks were found in the fortifications and destroyed an enormous magazine of saltpetre was also discovered. A second junk like the one mentioned in the above extract of a letter was also taken, nearly ready for sea. The capture of Amoy has on our side; we are told, cost only one life, nor have many Chinese been killed, such was their activity in getting out of harm's way. In only two instances has the loss of the Chinese in killed been severe. This was on a small fortified island, on which marines were landed to take possession. Its garrison, after having expended all its ammunition, at last took to throwing stones nor would they surrender, but were all bayoneted by the Marines. The *Druid*, *Psyche*, and *Algerie* are left to guard this new conquest, and 500 soldiers to garrison some of the forts. These are all the particulars we have yet been able to learn.

H. M. S. *Nimrod* arrived in Calcutta on the 6th of last month, the *Maalmuin* on the 10th. Capt. Barlow, with despatches from the late Sir Le Fleming Senhouse for the Admiralty, has proceeded to Madras in the Steamer *Enterprise*, and will from thence travel overland to Bombay, to be in India for the September Steamer. The *Peperpine* Steamer had been sent to Rangoon, and we do not find in the Calcutta papers whether her ultimate destination is China. The new Steamer *Trautman* lately built at Maalmuin, had arrived in Calcutta to have her engines fitted, and will then without delay, it is said, proceed to China. Much dissatisfaction was we hear, expressed to the highest quarter in Calcutta, at the convention entered into by Capt. Elliot before Canton, and it is said that the Governor General fully concurs in the sentiment understood to be entertained on the subject by Sir Hugh Gough, and the late Sir Le Fleming Senhouse.

In consequence of the Chinese being busy obstructing the river above Canton, as stated in last Saturday's paper H. M. S. *Berard*, *Hyacinth*, *Senobner*, *Shelling*, and H. G. Steamer *Maalmuin*, under command of Capt. Nias, proceeded up the river on Saturday last, with a detachment of Sepoys and Miners in the *Ramfild*, which were left at the Bogie to destroy the Wangtung forts. On Monday last the squadron arrived in the reach between Whampoa and Canton, by which on the occasion of the attack on Canton the fleet approached the City, and found the Chinese busy in sinking a very large quantity of stones on both sides of the river—indeed it appeared as if it were intended to build a stone jetty all across it, and some progress had already been made in the work. This being contrary to the convention of the 26th May, Capt. Nias destroyed some 25 or 30 stone laden junks; six mandarin boats were also sunk, and we hear that in this affair two Chinese were killed, and 12 wounded. Some demonstrations of hostility were made from the shore, which were however speedily put an end to by the threat to destroy the nearest villages if they were persevered in. After the destruction of boats and the works in the river, the numerous sheds on the river's banks in which workmen were employed, were set fire to, after which the squadron came away, and returned to Hongkong, with the exception of the *Hyacinth* which came into the roads here, but proceeds we learn; to-morrow to Hongkong. The forts at Kow-loon will, we are informed, be the next object of attack, and will probably be destroyed on Monday or Tuesday next. This we consider an act of sound policy, since the position at Kow-loon enabled the Mandarins there to interfere with the Chinese population at Hongkong, and to send their spies among them, causing continual alarm and disquietude. We wish we could speak as favorably of the destruction of the Wangtung forts; we regret that there should be necessity for its Brig. General Burrell not being able to spare a sufficient number of men for the garrison. Should, and the thing is very probable, a blockade of the river be again laid on, the possession of the fort of Wangtung would greatly facilitate it, and with a small ship and slight garrison that mouth of the river might be hermetically sealed against at least any force the Chinese could bring against it. Besides, although there were many rumours to the contrary, the Chinese have not as yet attempted to occupy it again, and would probably not have done so for some time to

come as they must be aware that at any time a couple of English ships might again take it from them. Had the Chinese destroyed the fortifications of Wangtung, we could have fully understood and appreciated the motive, and we doubt not that they are thank ful to the enemy for having saved them the trouble.

When on Sunday last it became known at Canton that ships of war were again moving up the river, there was considerable excitement among the native population, and British merchants no longer considering themselves safe were anxious to leave, which they all effected, we believe in Capt. Fraser's boat of the *Good Success*. Everything has, however, remained quiet in Canton, and several of those that left have again returned to Canton, to leave again we fancy, on Capt. Nias' next visit to the river. Under these circumstances it may well be imagined that the trade which is now conducted at Canton is in a high degree unfavorable to the British, whose anxiety to realize forces them to submit to very low prices for imports, indeed we have heard of a sale of *Longcloths* at 2. 45 and to pay high prices for Tea in order to get their ships away. We have heard nothing further of a probability of a blockade being soon laid on.

The Steamer *Madagascar* will we learn, proceed immediately to the northward, to join the fleet. H. M. S. *Larne* which sailed from Singapore on the 1st September, not having arrived here, may, it is supposed, have gone direct to the coast to join the fleet.

We think it but just to caution all Captains and Agents in foreign parts, when making up their letter bags for China, to direct them to *Macao*, not *Hongkong*, as seems lately to have been done. The Deputy Superintendent of British Trade, Deputy Governor, and Postmaster of Hongkong has, we understand, given the strictest orders that no letter-bags directed to the Post-master at Hongkong or Macao be opened here: the consequence has been that letters arriving by vessels may have to wait here a week or perhaps more before an opportunity offers for Hongkong, in a day or two more they will arrive at that new settlement, a day more will see the letter-bag opened, and perhaps the letters sorted, and in another week they may possibly find their way back to Macao, and into the hands for whom the letters were intended. This seems to us a gross abuse requiring immediate correction. No one of the mercantile community yet lives at Hongkong; the occupation of that island has not yet been sanctioned by the British Government, and if officials are anxious to draw British merchants over there, they surely will not succeed by such contrivances.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED	
September	
8, (B.) <i>Sea Queen</i> , Smith, Calcutta and Singapore.	
12, H. G. S. <i>Madagascar</i> , Capt. Dicey, do. do.	
14, (B.) <i>Mauda</i> , Dore, Singapore.	
14, (Brem.) <i>George Washington</i> , do. do.	
15, (B.) <i>Mauritius</i> , Howlet, Madras and do.	
16, <i>Posthumus</i> , do. do.	
16, (P.) <i>Providencia</i> , Xvler, Java.	

PASSENGERS PER

Madagascar, Mrs. Ramsey, Capt. Ramsey, Commissariat Department.
George Washington, Mr. Mayor.

SAILED	
September	
—, (B.) <i>Hope</i> , Cockbain, Northward.	
—, " <i>Thos. Grenville</i> , Thornhill, do.	
—, " <i>Hannah</i> , Gardine, do.	
15, " <i>Candahar</i> , Keir, Liverpool.	
16, " <i>City of Palaces</i> , Shireed, Sing. & Calcutta.	
—, (Sp.) <i>Consuelo</i> , —, Manila.	

Arrivals in England from China.—June 17th: *Prima Donna*, 31st, *Lloyd*, Charles Kerr; *Airlander* and *Fiera*, from Manila; 24 July, *Woolridge*, from Manila.

SUPPLEMENT.

Sailed from England for China.—6th June, *Hamilton*, Brown, 9th, *Foam*, Greig, 12th, *Potential*, Ramsay, (via Singapore), 18th, *Regular*, Budd, 19th, *Cordelia*, Cawthell, 22d *Arcthusa*, Christian, 20th, H. M. S. *Pelican*, Napier, (for East Indies), 23th, *Transport*, Earl of *Hardwicke*, Voss, *Tartar*, Young, and *Carnatic*, Hyne, July 4th, *Royal Exchange*, Rees.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London.—*City of Derry*, Bussorah Merchant, Simon Taylor, Asia.
For Liverpool.—*Sagittae*, Blakely.
For Bombay.—*Louise* Family.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England.—*Elephantia*, Young Queen, Theo. Sparks, *Potential*, Mary Ann Webb, *Foam*, Emerald Isle, *Hamilton*, *Regular*, *Cordelia*, *Arcthusa*, Earl of *Hardwicke*, tript. *Tartar*, tript. *Carnatic*, tript.
From Calcutta.—*Falcon*, *Louise* Family, H. C. Steamers *Proserpine*, *Enterprise*.
From Bombay.—*Bemanjee*, *Hermanjee*, *Parkfield*, King George IV, Ann, *Luconie*.
From Madras.—*Pensillare*, General Kyd, *Scoutria*, *Defiance*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th July per H. C. S. *Madagascar*. UNITED STATES, 19th June via England. CALCUTTA, 13th August & *Madagascar*. BOMBAY, 27th July via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 2d September & *Mauritius*. JAVA, 13th August via Singapore. MANILA, 7th August & French Corv. *Donaide*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.

Gondolier,	— Oliver,	Jardine M. & Co.
Hygeia,	— Hannah,	G. Nye, jr.
Fatima,	— Fethera,	Lindsay & Co.
Alex. Baring,	— Hale,	Russell & Co.
Blakely,	— ———,	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Earl Balcanraas,	— Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
Good Success,	— Fraser,	"
Charlotte,	— Liebachwager,	"
Caledonia,	— Burns,	"
Ellas Stewart,	— Miller,	Gribble Hughes & Co.

AMERICAN.

Delhi,	— ———,	Russell & Co.
Lena,	— Davis,	"
Zenobia,	— Putnam,	Olyphant & Co.

HAMBURG.

Gustav,	— Jensen,	Wetmore & Co.
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at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT.

JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, that fine and fast sailing Schooner the "SYLPH," as she lies dismasted in the inner harbour with all her stores.

Particulars are published in Auction Handbills. TERMS—CASH; and the vessel will be at the risk and expense of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down. The sale will commence at 11 A. M. On the premises of the Auctioneer

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

Immediately after sale of the schooner "SYLPH," JOHN SMITH will put up for sale, to the highest bidder, a lot of Carpets: Bengal, Venetian, Brusse's and Kidderminster; new and secondhand Oil Painted Floor Cloths; a Box of Norris' Clarks; a quantity of Pearl Ash, Chloride of Soda, Extract of Sarsaparilla, and a few bogsheads of Bass' Pale ale.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH has the pleasure to intimate to the Public, that he will sell, on an early day, (of which due notice will be given) the American Bark "LINTIN." Particulars will be published hereafter.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOHN SMITH will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private contract, that fast sailing Cutter built vessel "GAZELLE," now lying in the harbour of Macao, she is built of Teak, of about 20 tons, and was launched in April last—has masts sails, &c. &c. Further particulars will appear in Handbills hereafter.

The "GAZELLE," is offered for Sale solely from the present owner not having occasion for a vessel of her class; she claims the virtue of any previous requiring a fine and well fitted pleasure Boat.

Macao, 23rd September, 1841.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Monday next, the 27th Instant, at the Godowns of J. A. Dos Remedios Petros, a few Bags of Damaged SALTPETRE.

Sale to Commence at 11 A. M.

Terms—Cash.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Members and friends of the MORRISON Education Society are invited to attend its annual meeting at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. BROWN near St. Paul's Church Macao.

E. C. BRIDGMAN, —Cor. Sec.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Monday, the 27th Instant.

WILLIAM LANE will put up in convenient Lots, at the Commissariat Godowns at Hongkong; the following Government Store—viz:

617 Casks Bengal Cured Beef and Pork, and a quantity of Bengal Wheat, in Bags.

Sale to Commence at 10 A. M.

Conditions will be made known by the Auctioneer on the day of Sale; or previously by Mr. FEARON, Macao, and the stores may be received any day before the Sale.

NOTICE—Tea and other valuable Merchandise received in double matted Godowns, 46 Queen Road on moderate rates. Apply to

C. V. GILLESPIE.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1841.

NOTICE—ESTATE OF JAMES INNES Esquire, deceased.

WILLIAM JARDINE Esq. now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON Esq. and ALEXANDER MATHESON Esq. now in China, having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of JAMES INNES Esq. lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to, Messrs INNES FLETCHER & Co. in China, on behalf of the resident Executors.

ALEXANDER MATHESON

Macao, 19th August, 1841.

PICKED up by a ship at Hongkong an ANCHOR which will be delivered to the owner on payment of salvage; apply on board the Ship EDMONSTONE at Hongkong; or the FRANKS COWAN-JER. Macao Roads

ADVERTISEMENTS—Taken up in Hongkong by the Ship Charles Grant, 70 fathoms of Chain Cable and an Anchor. Whoever can identify the name as their property, may obtain them on payment of the usual charges in such cases.

NOTICE.

Masters of vessels arriving at Macao with Government Stores for the use of the Commissariat department in China, are requested on their arrival to report themselves without delay to Mr. C. FEARON, from whom they will receive instructions as to the disposal of the Stores.

Hongkong Bay.

Dep. Commissary's Office,

Marion, 6th Aug., 1841.

P. HAWKINS, Major,

Deputy Commissary General, E. E. Force.

NOTICE—The Subscribers have been appointed Agents in China, of the India Insurance Company of Calcutta.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE—Mr. ROBERT FISHER has this day been admitted a partner in our establishment.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1841.

NOTICE—The business hitherto carried on in China under the firm of DANIEL & Co. will cease from date hereof.

In virtue of Powers held by the undersigned, the unenclosed transactions of the House will in China be conducted by them; and they will sign the firm in liquidation.

W. C. LEGETT.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

Macao, 30th June, 1841.

NOTICE—Mr. THOMAS WAGHORN having appointed Messrs HOOKER & LANE his Agents in China, the latter beg to inform the Public that they will receive and forward all such letters as are to be sent via Egypt through Mr. Waghorn's care against the payment of half a dollar for a letter not exceeding 1 Sicca Rupee weight—One dollar per letter not exceeding 2 Sicca Rupees weight, and so on in proportion to the weight of letters. Mr. Waghorn engages to forward all letters sent through him by the earliest opportunity.

HOOKER & LANE.

Macao, 9th April, 1841.

FOR MANILA.

THE fast sailing Portuguese Barque "TREMELGA," will leave for the above named Port about the 20th of next month—She will receive any cargo on freight, at a moderate rate, in the Roads or Hongkong. For particulars apply to

L. MARQUES.

Macao, 24th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

FROM HONGKONG and MACAO ROADS.

THE well known Bombay Teak Ship "ANNA," of 800 tons, Capt. J. P. GRIFFITH, having part of her Cargo engaged and will leave early despatch. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 23d September, 1841.

FOR MANILA.

THE Clipper Schooner "DUON" Capt. GARDIN will meet with quick despatch, for freight &c. Apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 25th September, 1841.

FOR LONDON.

THE "ELIZA STEWART" Captain MILLER now being at Whampoa will have quick despatch, the greater part of her Cargo being engaged. For freight apply to GRIBBLE HUGHES & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.

THE Spanish Barque "LADY HAYES," receives Goods on demurrage in Macao Roads, at 3 p. Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.



THE Ship "GENERAL WOOD" receives Goods on demurrage at Hongkong, at 3 p. Chest & month, and no fee charged on delivery.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ENGLAND.



THE fine sailing A 1 Barque MADRAS, Capt. DARR; Apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 17th September, 1841.



FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE fast sailing British Bark INES, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

A. A. DE MEULO.

Macao, 18th September, 1841.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE Ship PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 500 Tons, Capt. C. J. NAME. Apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 8th September, 1841.

FOR CHARTER TO THE COAST OF CHINA OR TO CALCUTTA.



THE Clipper Brig "HARO," 100 Tons Captain Fowler. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 26th August, 1841.



FOR BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain BURN, will take freight from Whampoa. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Macao, or to JOSEPH COOLIDGE, Canton.

Macao, 26th August, 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Barque BENGAL PACKET, will leave positively at the end of this month. For freight apply to Mr. FRANK JAMESON, Charterer and for passage apply to

J. M. STEWARD, or A. A. DE MEULO.

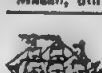
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR ANY PORT IN EUROPE.



THE JOHN TOMKINSON, A. J. Capt. HUTCHISON, of about 300 Tons. Apply to

A. & D. FURDONJEE

Macao, 6th August, 1841.



FOR LONDON.

THE A. L. Barque AGNES, Captain CUMMING, will have quick despatch, the greater part of her freight being engaged. For freight apply to

BELL & Co.

Macao, 5th June, 1841.



NOTICE.

THE Ship LENA, at present under American Colors, is offered for sale, she is of 424 Tons burthen per Register, and will carry about 900 tons of measurement Cargo; built at Calcutta of Teak, coppered at Singapore in March 1840, has large Prop accommodations, and is now in perfect order for a voyage. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Macao, 25th Aug. 1841.

WANTED for the use of her Majesty's steam vessels in China, a cargo of from 200 to 500 tons of MANILA COALS; to be delivered at Hongkong. Persons willing to supply the same will be pleased to send in Tenders, sealed, addressed to Captain Nias, H. M. S. Herald, to be left at the office of the Superintendent of Trade by the 18th September next; which will be forwarded to the naval commander-in-chief by the earliest opportunity for his sanction.

Macao 23d August 1841.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN DOLLARS; Bills on Messrs Baring Brothers & Co. London, at 6 months sight; East India Company's Bills on the Bengal Government. Apply to RUSSELL & Co. Macao, 23d September, 1841.

SCOTT & CO.'S
BENGAL DIRECTORY,
IN TWO PARTS,
FOR 1842.

Price to Subscribers half bound, .. 5/- Deliverable
Ditto to Ditto stitched, .. 4/- in China, in-
Ditto to Non Ditto, Ditto, .. 3/- cluding, all
Ditto to Ditto half bound, .. 8/- expences.

Intending subscribers to Messrs T. B. Scott & Co.
BENGAL DIRECTORY for the ensuing year, are respect-
fully requested to specify the number of copies required in
the subscription list now under circulation in Macao.
Parties not in Macao requiring copies of the DIRECTORY,
will please to intimate their desire to the undersigned
prior to the 15th of November. Only a limited number
of the Directory will be forwarded by the publishers
to China.

JOHN SMITH.
Macao, 17th September, 1841.

RECENTLY ARRIVED.—Fashionable London Made
R Dress and Frock Coats, Waistcoats of a variety
of Patterns, and Pantaloon.
Small Breakfast and Dinner sets.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Bathing Towels.
Fine Irish Linen and Flannel.
Table Cutlery, Rose Nails, Brim Locks.
Superior Sherry, Port, Gin, Brandy, Champagne & Cider.
Singapore Rough Beams and Planks.
Small Invoice of Preserved Meats; Pickles, Sauces, &c.
English and Dutch Butter.
Walnuts and Raisins.
Spermaceti Candles.
Superfine white American Caddy Bread.

For sale at the store of JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

FOUR good SPARS of 71, 85, 64, and 60 feet long,
also Russia CORDAGE, Felt LEAD in SHEETS,
CHAINS and ANCHORS of large sizes. Apply to
J. V. JORGE.

Macao, 10th September, 1841.

FOR SALE AT HONGKONG.

A quantity of TIMBER and PLANKS fit for ship and
House building.

SPARS 70 to 90 feet by 20 to 27 inches,
and 80 to 60 " 14 to 30 do.

daily expected from Manila. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
or to CAPT. MORGAN,
General Wood, at Hongkong.

Macao, 28th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.—MANILA ROPE of sizes, from 1 1/2 to 5
inches, also Brazing STUFF 4 and 1 inch; apply
JAMES P. STURGIS & Co.

Macao 4th September, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS two
patent WINDMILLS by Tysack & Co.
BEER in hhds and in cases.
FRUITS in bottles.
PICKLES in do.
BRANDY in cases.
Ditto in casks.
BROWN stout in bottle.
PORT WINE in bottle.
SHERRY WINE in do.
GIN in bottle.
BEER and PORT in 200 lb barrels.

Apply to JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 17th August, 1841.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived on "Mermaid."

1500 Dozen very superior Bass and Alcock's PALE
ALE bottled in Calcutta, 200 cases extra fine flavoured
pale FRENCH BRANDY, 300 cases GIN, Brown and pale
SHERRY, Table and Laster RICE, EUROPE PAINTS,
PAINT OIL & TURPENTINE, English & Russian CANVAS,
48 dozen GUNNERY FLOCKS, LONG CLOTHS, PLAIDS
for Cloths and winter Clothing, Berlin GLOVES, COIR
ROPE, SHEATHING COPPER, Manila SPARS, and
a few large rough SPARS for lower Masts.

Apply on board the Ship MERMAID, or at the Go-
downs of

Macao, 6th July, 1841. A. A. DE MELLO.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undernamed goods are
now in the Roads, and for sale; apply to
INNIS, FLETCHER & Co.

CANVAS.—24 In. Bleached Canvas Nos. 1 & 6
37 " White Duck Light
Canvas for upper sails, 1
do. do. 7
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Macao, 11th August, 1841.

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LACE VEILS and HANDKERCHIEFS, Manila Hats of
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Apply to J. MACKRILL SMITH.
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just arrived and landed

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BENGAL

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS,

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND,
Governor General &c. &c. &c.
HEAD QUARTERS, SHIP MARION,

Canton River proceeding to Hongkong,

June 3d 1841.

My Lord,
My letter of the 18th from Hongkong will have made
your Lordship aware of the temporary abandonment of
the movement on Amoy, in order to resume active
operations against Canton, consequent upon the constant ar-
rival and concentration of a large force from the several
provinces, and other demonstrations indicative of an
interruption to our friendly intercourse with the Provin-
cial Government.

2. From the judicious and unwearied exertions of
Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, the Senior Naval Officer, the
Fleet of Men-of-War and Transports was prepared to
sail on the 18th, but in consequence of light and variable
winds, the whole did not get under weigh until the
19th. H. M. S. *Silphium* took up her position within six
miles of Canton in the Macao passage on the 21st ult,
but the whole of the force was not assembled until the
morning of the 23d, when I proceeded with Sir Le Flem-
ing Senhouse to the vicinity of the suburbs of the city,
for the double object of meeting H. M. Plenipotentiary
and ascertaining, as far as possible the extent of the
enemy's preparations.

3. It being the anxious wish both of Sir Le Fleming
Senhouse and myself to commence active operations on
so auspicious an epoch as the anniversary of the birth of
our sovereign, every exertion was made and the troops
were placed by 2 p. m. on that day in various craft pro-
cured during the previous day and night by the great
exertions of her royal navy.

4. From all the sources, from which I had been en-
abled to collect information, or rather from the conjec-
tures of persons who have long resided in China, (for
no European had been permitted to see the country a-
bove the factories, and the Chinese would give no infor-
mation) I was induced to decide on making my principal
point of debarkation to the north west of the city, while
another column was to take possession of the factories,
drawing the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and
at the same time to co-operate with the naval force
which was to attack the river defences, in order to silence
numerous new works recently erected by the Chinese
along the whole southern face of the city. A most
spirited and judicious reconnaissance made by captain
Belcher, of H. M. S. *Sulphur*, the previous evening,
established the practicability of effecting a landing at the
point I had selected.

5. Every arrangement having been completed by two
o'clock, and the boat and other craft placed in tow of
the steamers, the force moved to the point of attack as
follows:

Right column, to attack and hold the factories, in tow
of the Atlanta, consisting of her
Officers, Other ranks. Majesty's 28th regiment, as per
margin an Officer and 30 rank
15 294 and 6th of the Madras Artillery,
with one 6 pounder and one 5 1/2 inch mortar and 30 as-
sopers, with an officer of engineers, under major Pratt, of
H. M. 26th.

Left column,—towed by the Nemesis, in four brigades,
to move left in front.

		Officers,	Other Ranks,
4th (Left) brigadier	3d M. 49th, com- manded by major Stephens	26	273
under Lieut.-Col. Morris, 49th Regi- ment.	5th M. N. I. capt. Duff	11	210
	One company Ben- gal Volunteers, capt. Mee Royal Artillery, Lt Spencer	1	114
3d (Artillery) bri- gade under capt. Knowles, R. A.	Madras Artillery in- cluding gun Lascars, captain Anstruther, Sappers and Miners, captain Cotton	9	32
	Ordnance 4 13 4 9 2 6 3 24 15 3 32	4	187
	pounder Howitzer. pounder Field Guns. pounder ditto. inch Mortars. pounder Rocket.		
2d Naval brigade under captain Bour- chier, h. m. a. Blande	1st naval battalion, capt. Mainland, h. m. a. Wellesly	11	172
	2d naval battalion, commander Barlow h. m. s. Nimrod	16	231
1st (right) brigade (reserve) Under major-genl. Burrell.	Royal marines capt. Ellis	9	572
	18th Royal Irish, Lt. Col. Adams	25	494

6. The right column reached its point of attack be-
fore 5 p. m. and took possession of the factories, when
major Pratt made the necessary arrangements for
strengthening his post, holding his men ready for of-
fensive or defensive operations.

7. The left column, towed by the Nemesis, from the
difficulties of the passage with such a fleet of craft as
she had in tow, did not reach the Sulphur until dusk,
which vessel captain Belcher had judiciously anchored
close to the village of Tsing-hai, the point of debarka-
tion about five miles by the river line above the factories.
I could therefore only land the 49th regiment, with
which corps I made a reconnaissance to some distance,
meeting a few straggling parties of the enemy. After
placing the picquets, the corps fell back on the village
of Tsing-hai to protect and cover the landing of the guns,
which was effected during the night by the zealous ef-
forts of the artillery. The following morning the re-
mainder of the column landed and the whole proceeded
soon after daylight.

8. The heights to the north of Canton, crowned by
four strong forts, and the city walls which run over the
southern extremity of these heights, including one ele-
vated point, appeared to be about three miles and a half
distant; the intermediate ground, undulating much, and
intersected by hollows under wet paddy cultivation,
enabled me to take up successive positions, until we ap-
proached within range of the forts on the heights and the
northern face of the city walls. I had in wait here
some time, placing the mounds under cover, to bring up
the rocket battery and artillery.

9. I have already informed your Lordship that I was
totally unacquainted with the country which I had to
pass over, the amount of the enemy's force, or the dif-
ficulties that might present themselves at every step; but
I had the proud consciousness of feeling that your Lord-

ship had placed under me a hand, whom no disparity of numbers could dishearten, and no difficulty could check. They nobly realized, by their steadiness under fire, their disciplined advance, and their animated rush, my warmest anticipations.

10. Having at 3 o'clock got up the rocket battery with two 8½-inch mortars, two 12 pounder howitzers and two 9-pounder guns, a well directed fire was kept up on the two western forts, which had much annoyed as by a heavy fire, I now made the disposition for attack in echelon of columns from the left, and directed the 49th regiment to carry a hill on the left of the nearest eastern fort, supported by the 37th Madras native infantry and Bengal volunteers, under lieutenant-col. Morris of the 49th regiment. The 18th royal Irish, supported by the royal marines, under major general Burrell, I directed to carry a hill to their front, which was already occupied and flanked the approach to the fort just mentioned. This movement was to cut off the communication between the two eastern forts; and cover the advance of the 19th in their attack and storm of the nearest. Major general Burrell had directions to push on and take the principal square fort, when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these attacks, the brigade of seamen was to carry the two western forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.

11. During the whole of the advance, my right had been threatened by a large body of the enemy which debouched from the western suburbs, and just as I was about to commence the attack a report was made that heavy columns were advancing on the right, I was therefore compelled to detach the marines under captain Ellis, to support the brigade of seamen, and to cover my right and rear.

12. At about ½ past 9 o'clock, the advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-like and steady advance or a more animated attack. Every individual, native as well as European, steadily and gallantly did his duty. The 18th and 49th were emulous which should first reach their appointed goals; but, under the impulse of this feeling they did not lose sight of that discipline which could alone insure success. The advance of the 37th M. N. I. and Bengal volunteers in support, was equally praiseworthy.

13. The result of this combined movement was that the two forts were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, in little more than half an hour after the order to advance was given, the British troops looked down on Canton within 100 paces of its walls.

14. The well directed fire of the artillery in the centre was highly creditable, and did great execution.

15. In co-operation with these attacks, I witnessed with no ordinary gratification the noble rush of the brigade of seamen under their gallant leader, captain Bouchier, exposed to a heavy fire from the whole of the north western rampart. This right attack was equally successful, and here also the British standard proudly waved on the two western forts, while the British tars looked down upon the north western face of the city and its suburbs.

16. During the great part of the day, a very spirited fire from heavy pieces of ordnance, ginals and match locks, was kept up on the different columns, occupying the heights and forts.

17. A strongly entrenched camp of considerable extent, occupied apparently by about four thousand men, lay to the north east of the city upon rising ground, separated by a tract of paddy land from the base of the heights. Frequent attacks were made upon my left by bodies sent from this encampment, but were as frequently repulsed by the 49th. This, however, exposed the men to a heavy fire from the walls of the city.

18. About 2 o'clock, perceiving that mandarins of consequence were joining this force from the city, and had occupied a village in rear of my left, I directed the 49th to dislodge them. This was instantly effected in the same spirited manner that had marked every movement of this gallant corps. About 3 o'clock, it was evident that some mandarin of high rank had reached the encampment, (I have since understood that it was Yang, the Tartar general) and that preparations were making for a fresh attack. I ordered down the 18th, therefore, with one company of the royal marines to reinforce the 49th and directed major general Burrell to assume the command, to repel the projected attack and instantly to follow up the enemy across a narrow causeway, the only approach, and take and destroy the encampment. This duty was well and gallantly performed, but I regret to say with rather severe loss from the difficulty of approach, exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and ginals on the N. E. face of the city wall. The enemy were driven at all points and fled across the country; the encampment was burnt, the magazines, of which there were several, blown up, and the permanent buildings of considerable extent set on fire. I had as much pleasure in witnessing, as I have in recording, my approval of the spirited conduct of Captain Gratton, who commanded the two leading companies of the 18th, across the causeway. These companies were closely followed by the 49th, the remainder of the 18th and company of Royal Marines, who passed along a bank of the paddy field to their left. The enemy not appearing inclined to move out of the town to support this point, I directed the force to return to the heights.

19. Having reconnoitred the walls and gates, I decided on taking the city by assault, or rather upon taking a strong fortified height of considerable extent within the city wall, before the panic ceased, but the hill in our rear being peculiarly rugged, and its base difficult of approach on account of the narrowness of the path between wet paddy fields, I had only been enabled to get up a very few of the lightest pieces of ordnance, and a small proportion of ammunition. I therefore deemed it right to await the arrival of this necessary arm to make the assault.

20. The following morning, the 20th, at 10 o'clock, a flag of Truce was hoisted on the walls, when I deputed Mr. Thom (whom Captain Elliot had sent to me as interpreter,) to ascertain the cause. A Mandarin stated that they wished for peace. I had it explained that, as General commanding the British, I would treat with none but the General commanding the Chinese troops; that we came before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of faith had compelled us to make the present movement, and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their General to meet me and Sir Lo Fleming Semhouse, who kindly accompanied me throughout the whole operations, and to whose judicious arrangements and unceasing exertions for the furtherance of the united services (and I am proud to say they are united in hand and heart,) I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. I further explained that Captain Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, was with the advanced Squadron to the south of the city, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a satisfactory interview with the General, I should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck.

21. As the General did not make his appearance, although numerous messages were received between this time (about noon) and 4 p. m., I hauled down the white flag. The enemy however did not, which was rather convenient, as it enabled me to get up my guns and ammunition, without exposing my men to fire.

22. During the night of the 20th, every thing was prepared on our side, with the exception of one 12-pounder howitzer, the carriage of which had been disabled, the guns, by the indefatigable exertion of the Officers and men of the Royal Artillery and Madras Artillery and Sappers, were placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary orders were given for opening the batteries at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at 8, in 4 columns.

23. The right column, composed of the Royal Marines under Captain Ellis, had directions to pass through a deserted village to the right of the north gate, to blow the gate open with powder bags if possible, and if not, to escalate a circular work thrown up as a second defence to that gate.

24. The second column, to the right, consisting of the Brigade of Seamen, under Captain Bouchier, was directed to make the assault by escalade on the opposite side of the circular defence, where the wall appeared comparatively low, covered by a heavy fire of musketry from the hill within pistol shot of the walls. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a few flanking guns, which I calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party.

25. The 18th Royal Irish, under Lieutenant Colonel Adams, were ordered to advance from the rear of a hill close to the five storied Pagoda, and to escalate the walls behind this Pagoda, (which was not flanked except by one gun) although they were very high, from 28 to 30 feet, but I hoped by the concentrated fire of the guns to have reduced an exceedingly high and apparently slight parapet. The escalade of this Corps was to be covered by the Bengal Volunteers and a Company of the 37th M. N. I.

26. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, under Lieut. Colonel Morris. This corps was directed to escalate by a bastion directly in front of and commanded by the principal fort in our possession, called by the Chinese Yang-Kaeng-Tai, the fire of musketry from which would have prevented the enemy from making use of their guns. To strengthen this attack, two companies of the 37th M. N. I. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapid fire upon the wall.

27. The ground was peculiarly favourable for these several attacks, and for the effective fire of the covering parties without a chance of injuring the assailants. The heights which we occupied are from 98 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a precipitous glen intervening. On making a lodgement on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its inner flank, and when united, to make a rush for the fortified hill within the walls, on which the Artillery was directed to play from the moment the advance was sounded. I directed captain Knowles to ascertain, as far as practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and shells, whether it was mined, which alone I apprehended the Chinese, usually forming their mines so as to make them liable to explosion by such means.

28. The flag of Truce still appeared upon the walls at day-light on the 27th, and at a quarter past six o'clock I was on the point of sending the interpreter to explain that I could not respect such a display, after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilities.

At this moment, an Officer of the Royal Navy, who had been travelling all night, having missed his way, handed me the accompanying letter from H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, my duty was to acquiesce in the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the policy of the measure, I do not consider myself a competent judge; but I say feelings, as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally spared, with exception of its defences, and that not a soldier should have entered the Town further than the fortified heights within its walls.

29. At 10 o'clock, Yang, the Tartar General, requested a conference, when Sir Lo Fleming Semhouse accompanied me, and a long and uninteresting parley ensued, in which I explained that H. M.'s Plenipotentiary having resumed negotiations with the local authorities, I should await a further communication from him. At 12, capt. Elliot arrived in camp, and all further active operations ceased.

30. The following day at 12, in a conference with the Kwang chow foo, under the walls, every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city by an large a portion of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and I permitted a Mandarin of rank of pass through my lines to procure quarters for them. I was now given to understand that the force amounted at 45,000 men from other Provinces, exclusive of the Troops belonging to the Kwang tung Province. At the request of captain Elliot, I acquiesced in the former passing out of the N. E. gate to the left of my position, and permitted them to carry away their arms and baggage, on condition that no banner should be displayed or music sounded.

31. About 12, the following day, I perceived numbers of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields and swords, collecting upon the heights 3 or 4 miles to my rear. As they continued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, I directed general Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready in case a sortie or other act of treachery under cover of a flag of truce should be intended; and I advanced with a wing of the 26th, (which corps I had withdrawn two days previously from the factories) 3 companies of the 49th, the 37th Madras N. I., and the company of Bengal volunteers, supported by the royal marines. The two latter corps I kept in reserve, ready to rejoin and act on the flank, should an attack be made on our position from the town. When I descended the heights about 4,000 men appeared in my front. I directed the wing of the 26th, under major Pratt, supported by the 37th M. N. I. to advance and drive them from rather a strong position they had taken up behind an embankment along the bed of a stream. This duty the 26th and 37th performed most creditably, and as the Chinese made a rally at what appeared to be a military post in my front, I directed that it should be destroyed, which was instantly effected by the 26th, and a magazine, unexpectedly found in the village, blown up. These duties having been performed without the loss of a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears and flying the moment a fire was opened upon them, I directed the 49th, royal marines, and Bengal volunteers to fall back on our position, and remain with the wing of the 26th and 37th M. N. I., (about 280 men) to watch the movements of the Chinese, who had retreated to a range of heights in my front, having no banners, and apparently but few matchlocks amongst them. Within two hours, however, from 7 to 8,000 men had collected and displayed numerous banners. When I first moved, I had ordered captain Knowles, of the royal artillery, to bring out a few rockets, but our advance was so rapid that he did not get them up, until after the repulse of the first body.

32. At this moment, the heat of the sun was hardly supportable, and both officers and men were greatly exhausted. I went here to state, and with sincere sorrow, that major Becker, deputy quarter master general, a most estimable and willing officer, whose service throughout the previous operations was as creditable to him, as they were satisfactory to me, fell by my side from over-exertion, and expired within a few minutes. My aide-de-camp captain Gough, was also alarmingly unwell from the same cause, and I ordered him back to camp, when the enemy were repulsed, but hearing that the Chinese were again assembling, he returned, and meeting the Bengal volunteers, very judiciously brought them back.

33. The Chinese having advanced in great force, some rockets were fired at them but, although thrown with great precision appeared to have little effect, and as the approach of a thunder storm was evident, I became anxious, before it broke, to disperse this assemblage, whose approach bespoke more determination than I had previously witnessed. I ordered major Pratt to attack a large body who were advancing through the paddy fields on his left, and to clear the hills to his front. Capt. Duff, with the 37th M. N. I. supported by the Bengal volunteers under capt. Mee, I ordered to advance direct to his front and dislodge a body, which had re-occupied the post, that we had previously burned, and then push forward and clear the hills to his front. I witnessed with much satisfaction the spirited manner in which these officers executed my orders, and the enemy were driven in at all points. The right of the 37th being

threatened by a military post at the foot of the hills on our right, the Bengal volunteers dispersed the occupants. This however separated them from the 37th M. N. I. and perceiving that this latter corps was advancing further than I intended, I requested Captain Oumaney, of the 3d Madras light cavalry, who with lieutenant Mackenzie of H. M. 90th regiment, accompanied me as amateurs,—and both were most zealous and useful in conveying my orders to direct the Bengal volunteers to move up to its support. Capt. Duff meanwhile, to open his communication with the 6th on his left, had detached a company under lieutenant Hadfield for that purpose.

34. The thunder storm was now most awful, and finding that as our men advanced, the Chinese retired I considered that it would be injudicious to follow them farther, and directed the whole to fall back. The rain continued to fall in torrents, and most of the fire locks had got wet, at one time the 26th had been unable to fire a single musket, this emboldened the Chinese, who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand, and the 26th had frequently to charge bodies that advanced close to them.

35. As the Chinese even in this mode of warfare, could make no impression, they retreated, and the 26th and 27th M. N. I. and Bengal volunteers fell back. Understanding from Capt. Duff that his detached company was with the 26th I directed the whole, after a short halt to return to our position, and was exceedingly annoyed on the force concentrating, to find the detached company, under lieutenant Hadfield, had never joined the 26th I immediately ordered two companies of marines with the permission locks to return with Capt. Duff to the scene of this day's contest. It gives me no ordinary gratification to say that a little after dusk, they found lieutenant Hadfield with his gallant company in square surrounded by some thousand Chinese, who, as the 37th's fire only would not count, had approached close to them. The Sepoys, I am proud to say, in this critical situation, nobly upheld the high character of the native army, by unflinching discipline and cheerful obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best thanks is due to Lieut. Hadfield and to lieutenant Dovern, and ensign Berkeley, who zealously supported him during this trying scene. The last named officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. The marines, with Capt. Duff, fired a couple of volleys into this crowd, which instantly dispersed them with great loss.

36. At daylight the next morning I felt myself called upon to send into the city and inform the Kwangchowfoo that if, under existing circumstances, a similar insult was offered or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption to the negotiations pending under a flag of truce for the evacuation of the city by the Chinese troops and a ransom for its deliverance. I would at once haul down the white flag and resume hostilities. At 12, Capt. E. Hot joined me, and a communication was received that the Kwangchowfoo would meet us under the walls. Previous to his arrival, vast numbers of Chinese appeared on the hills from which during the early part of the morning had been clear. Guns and ginsalla were fired in all directions, various banners displayed, and large parties thrown out in advance. About 7,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the city that morning, and were still moving, with their arms, but, as stipulated, without music or banners. I felt some doubt whether treachery was not contemplated, and I therefore made such a disposition of our troops, as to ensure its defeat. By 2 o'clock from 12 to 15,000 men, evidently the same description of force, that we had met the preceding day, had assembled on the same heights.

37. The Kwangchowfoo now arrived, and it became evident, and he was perfectly in my power, that no combination existed between the troops in the town or those marching out, and the assembly in my rear. I therefore ordered the wing of the 26th, the other wing had been left at Tsing-lue to keep up the communication with the rear, and a wing of the 49th with the 37th M. N. I. and the royal marines to be prepared to disperse the assaults. On joining the Kwangchowfoo, and explaining my determination to put my threat in force if the enemy advanced, he assured me that this hostile movement was without the knowledge, and against the wishes, of the Chinese authorities; that there were no mandarins with this militia on our rear, that it had assembled to protect the villages in the plain, and that he would instantly send off a mandarin of rank (his own assistant) with orders for its immediate dispersion, if I would depute an officer to accompany him.

38. Capt. Moore, of the 34th Bengal N. I. dy-judge a vocate general, volunteered this hazardous duty. This officer had accompanied me as one of my personal staff throughout all the operations, and he and major Wilson, pay master to the expedition, who kindly volunteered to act in the same capacity, had by their zealous service been most useful to me in a country, where all my orders were to be conveyed by officers on foot through an intricate line of communication. Capt. Moore was quite successful, as the whole body instantly retreated and entirely dispersed as soon as he and the mandarin had made known to the leaders the object of their coming.

39. Finding that five millions of dollars had been paid and that H. M. Plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining million for the ransom of Canton, that upwards of 14500 tartar

troops had marched out of the town under the terms of the treaty without colours or banners flying, or music beating, that 3,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage was provided, I acceded to the wish of H. M. Plenipotentiary to embark the troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 800 coolies to convey my guns and ammunition. These coolies being furnished soon after day light on the 1st instant, I sent all the guns and stores to the rear covered by the 26th, royal marines, 37th M. N. I. and Bengal volunteers, and at 12 o'clock the British flag was lowered in the four forts, and the troops and brigade of seamen marched out and returned to Tsing-lue.

40. By the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of captain Boncher of H. M. S. Bonde, and captain Mailland of H. M. S. Wellesley, the whole were re-embarked by 3 o'clock, without leaving a man of the army or navy or a camp-follower behind, and under tow of the Nemesis, reached their respective transports that night.

41. I have now, my lord, detailed, I fear at too great length, the occurrences of eight days before Canton. I might have been very brief, perfect success attending every operation—but by a mere statement of the leading facts, I should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band, whom it was my good fortune to command, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better foe.

42. I have not touched upon the brilliant conduct of the royal navy in their attacks and various operations to the south of the city, as these will be detailed by their own chief, to whom as I have said, I cannot too strongly express my obligations.

43. In a body, where all have done their duty nobly and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize: I will however entreat your lordship's favourable notice of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, from whom I have received the most able assistance, and to whom my best thanks are due. To major general Bonnell commanding the right brigade, who was zealously supported by lieutenant col. Adams, commanding 18th royal Irish, and capt. Ellis, commanding the marine battalion, to capt. Boncher of H. M. ship Blonde, commanding the brigade of seamen, an portrait most ably by capt. Mailland of H. M. ship Wellesley, and capt. Barlow H. M. ship Nimrod to lieutenant col. Morris, commanding the left brigade, whose good fortune it was first to carry the heights and place the colours of the 49th in the first fort taken, instantly seconded by major Stephens, who commanded the 49th in the first operation, and major Blyth, who commanded that corps during the latter part of the day—capt. Duff commanding 37th M. N. I. and capt. Mee, commanding the Bengal volunteers.

To major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th regiment, whose cool and steady conduct at first much engaged from the nature of its position at the batteries, proved on the 31st, by its spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, how valuable its services would have been throughout.

To capt. Knowles of the royal artillery, senior officer of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuable services. Lieut. the honour B. C. Spenser, with the detachment of royal artillery well supported the high character of that distinguished corps. The seal of capt. Anstruther, commanding the Madras artillery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammunition.

To captain Cotton, field engineer, I feel under the greatest obligations and I experienced the most ready support from every officer under him. Of one of them, lieutenant Randall, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labours of the sappers called for my best thanks; they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade.

I feel greatly obliged to all the general staff—all accompanied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in conveying orders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, I was much indebted. To lieutenant col. Mountain, deputy adjutant, my best thanks are due for his unwearied exertions and valuable services not only upon the present, but upon every occasion. The exertions of major Hawkins, deputy commissary general, were unceasing, and by his judicious arrangements (and those of his assistant,) the troops were amply supplied. The excellent arrangements by Dr. Grant, the officiating apothecary, and medical staff of corps, call also for my acknowledgments. I beg to bring to your lordship's particular notice my aide-de-camp, captain Gutz, of the 3rd light dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, received the most active and unceasing assistance.

44. Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, and the heads of departments, permit me to draw your lordship's special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the staff, under my command, which in my mind does them the highest credit. During the eight days this force was on shore, (and many of the corps were unavoidably placed in situations where shamshu was abundant) but two instances of drunkenness occurred: and I deem it but justice here to mention a strong fact. The soldiers of the 49th, finding a quantity of shamshu in the village they had so gallantly taken, without order

or previous knowledge of their officers, brought the jars containing this pernicious liquor, and broke them in front of their corps, without the occurrence of a single case of intoxication.

45. This dispatch will be presented by captain Gratton, whose conduct I have already mentioned to your lordship, and whom I have selected for this duty alone on account of that conduct. He is a most intelligent officer, and will be able to give your lordship any further information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. GOUGH, Maj. Genl.
Commanding Expeditionary Force.

P. S. It is with deep regret that I have to mention the loss of lieutenant Fox, of H. M. S. Nimrod, a most promising young officer attached to captain Barlow's battalion of seamen, who fell at the storm of the western forts. Mr. Walter Kendall, mate of the same ship, a very deserving officer, lost his leg, I am sorry to add, at the same time.

I have the honor to forward a return of the killed and wounded, and a list of ordnance captured. Of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side, it is difficult to form a correct estimate; but the Kwangchowfoo acknowledged to me that of the Tartar troops, 500 had been killed, and 1,500 wounded on the 25th May—and I conceive that the killed and wounded on the Chinese side, upon the 30th, and in the different attacks made upon my flanks and line of communication, must have been double those numbers.

Officers Killed.

Major Beecher, Deputy Quarter Master General, died from over fatigue.

Lieut. Fox, H. M. Sloop "Nimrod," killed.

Officers Wounded.

Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of "Nimrod," (dangerously) lost his leg.

Mr. W. H. Bate, Mate of "Blenheim," slightly.

Lieut. Morhead, of "Hyacinth," slightly.

Mr. Peter Barclay, Mate of ditto, slightly.

Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate of "Modeste," dangerously.

Mr. W. Pearce, ditto ditto slightly.

Mr. Hall, Commanding "Nemesis," severely burnt.

Mr. Vaughan, Asst. Surgeon of the Algerine, slightly.

Lieut. Randall, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously.

Captain Sarjeant, 18th B. I., severely.

Lieutenant Millard, ditto slightly.

" Edward, ditto, severely.

" Pearson, 49th Regiment, severely.

" Johnson, 26th Cameronians, slightly.

Ensign Berkeley, 37th N. I., severely.

Return of the Ordnance mounted in the Forts, on the Heights above Canton, when Stormed and Captured on the 25th of May 1841, by the Forces under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., Commanding Expeditionary Force serving in China.

Names of Forts.	Guns of all Calibre	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Yong Kang Tai,	13	42	In each Fort a number of Ginsalla and a considerable quantity of Powder found.
Sie Ting Fung,	6		
Poon Kieh Tai,	11		
Kung Kieh Tai,	12		

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, Captain,
Commanding Artillery Brigade,
(True Copy)

(Sd.) ARMINES M. MOUNTAIN, Lieut.-Col.
Dept. adjt Genl Expeditionary Force.

(True Copies) (Signed) H. GOUGH,
Maj. Genl. Comd. Expy. Force.

AFGHANISTAN.

We have received, since our last, several accounts of Capt. Woodburn's affair with Auktar Khaw, from correspondents in the North-West Provinces; but, as they have been anticipated by our more direct accounts, we do not give them in *extenso*. In comparing these letters, and those which we have already published, with one another, we find it variously stated that Lieut. Patterson was stabbed in the back with a spear—and cut across the abdomen with a knife—that he is doing well and that there are no hopes of his recovery. All accounts, we are sorry to say, give but indifferent reports of the conduct of the Janjabs.

From a Caubul letter of the 13th ultimo, sent to us by our Peshawar correspondent, we make the following extract:—It contains some account of the anticipations, after the victory:—

"The Chan, at the head of his forces, came down in most gallant style, charging the British troops right up to the muzzles of their guns, and after a desperate and long continued contest, he was driven back with severe loss."

"He made four several attacks of a similar nature, evidently with the capture of our guns for his object; but the (at least by his troops) indomitable gallantry of the troops to whom he was opposed entailed discomfiture and signal failure upon his best efforts, as may be evidenced by the fact, that while he left no fewer than 400 killed or wounded on the field, our loss was inconsiderable. "The brilliant affair to which I have just referred," far exceeds that in which Colonel Wymer was so lately, and so honourably concerned; it at least surpasses that in disparity of numbers in the first place (and the Khan's force is described as having consisted of between five and six thousand well equipped fighting men), and finally in the disparity between our loss and that of the enemy."

"The Khan, finding it impossible to effect his object after these reiterated disasters, made a rapid retreat, leaving, as I have stated, upwards of 400 of his best troops slain or disabled on the field."

"Woodburn has since received information of the Khan's intention to make yet another effort against him—this time one whose object will be revenge as well as conquest. May it please the 'God of Battles' he will attain as much of the one as the other, and nought of either. Yet, as in our glorious 'usage in like cases,' the gallant little band with Woodburn is deficient in 'munitions of war,' and it has been rendered necessary that he should despatch an express to Kandahar for a supply of ammunition for his guns."

"Should the supply not arrive before Aukhtar Khan makes his renewed attack, the result may be anything but pleasant, and disaster would, indeed, be lamentable, after one of the most glorious defences and repulses that has occurred in Afghanistan during the whole of the war in that quarter."

"Wymer's affair within the Gijee quarters has completely settled that part of the country. The Chiefs, after the brilliant success which crowned the Colonel's movements in that direction, now acknowledge the futility of any attempt to cope with British troops. Hence they are willing to accede any terms that may be proposed to them by our corps diplomatique."—*Indian Gazette 8th August.*

"We have received another letter, containing an account of Captain Woodburn's engagement with Aukhtar Khan, but it furnishes us with no details beyond those already given. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 22d ultimo, contains a narrative of the affair, written by a party engaged in it. In this we are glad to see it stated, that Lieut. Patterson though dangerously wounded, is said to be 'doing well.' As this account, which we subjoin comes direct from the scene of action, we have no doubt that it is to be relied upon:—

"I lose no time in informing you of some of the particulars relative to Aukhtar Khan's attack on the night of the 3d, on our position. On the morning of the 3d we arrived on the banks of the Helmand, which river Hart, with his Janbas, crossed, by the upper ford, while we proceeded down, intending to cross opposite this place (Girishk). On reaching our ground, however, we found the water too deep, some 8 or ten feet, notwithstanding the politicals had informed us that we should find it only knee deep!!

"The enemy was drawn up in great force exactly opposite, evidently awaiting our attack. We were, however, obliged to go to the right about and retract our steps to the ghut by which Hart had crossed, the enemy moving parallel with us. Hart did not see us turn, and consequently remained where he was. The enemy, on seeing him, formed line and advanced, and he was obliged to run for it, as fast as he could. He just managed to escape, and that was all, as he lost five men and was nearly killed himself, his horse having fallen with him into a ditch. The enemy pursued to the fort; but a few rounds from the guns soon drove them back."

"The troops having marched some 25 miles, were completely done up, so Woodburn determined upon delaying the attack till the afternoon, but on hearing, in the course of the day, that the enemy intended to attack us, he gave up that idea altogether. About 4 p. m. we saw the enemy moving, and at 6 they were reported crossing the river, some distance above. We could not leave

our ground, and, therefore, drew up in the best available position, having the river in our rear. The top H. A. guns, commanded by Cooper, were in the centre, flanked by the two wings of Woodburn's corps (Shah's 5th) and the two Jan Bazees Begs, (Irregular Aff ha Thore) the troops forming nearly a crescent, the flanks having been thrown back. In rear was the baggage, and as a rear guard there were 200 horse. About half past seven p. m. just as it was getting dark, the enemy came down to the number of about 6,000 and commenced the attack on our left, which we after wards found was a mere feint. This was easily repulsed, so was a similar one on the centre. They then came in an immense mass on our right, drove in the "Jan Bazees," and actually penetrated into the rear and baggage. Fortunately, the guns had been brought round, and when the enemy were within a few paces, a withering volley from the Grenadier Company, (the heroes of Tazee) and a shower of grape from both guns, staggered them. This was the critical moment. I thought it was all up, till another round staggered them still more, and showed us the victors, the enemy having given way, leaving many of their number behind them. The Cavalry did not do as much execution as they might have done, or few of the enemy could have escaped."

"The fight had now lasted 3 hours, which appears to have been quite long enough for the enemy, as they did not renew the attack, but merely kept up an irregular fire at till past midnight, when they broke up and departed, no one knows whither, for they have not since been heard of. This was the sharpest affair that has yet occurred. The enemy had 6 divisions of 1,000 each, each division headed by a chief and mullahs, and the fact of their having crossed the river to meet and attack us, shows how confident of success they must have been. They have lost some 300 killed and wounded. Aukhtar Khan himself is reported among the latter and his son among the former. Our loss is about 50 killed and wounded. We crossed the river yesterday (the 4th). The passage took us 6 hours, and we did not reach our ground till 2 a. m. We have been a good deal fagged, and have had scarcely any sleep for four nights. What is to become of us I don't know, but we shall remain here for a few days, and then move in some direction or other. Patterson of the 2nd (in temporary political employ) was stabbed yesterday, by a wounded man, whilst walking over the field. His wound is dangerous but he is doing well.—*Ibid.*

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Ship "SERRAN," Capt. MELLERS, with immediate dispatch. For freight apply to

JAMIESON & HOW.

Calcutta, 24th September, 1841.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 25th Sept. 1841.

Amoy.—We were last week able only to lay a very few particulars of the taking of Amoy before our readers, but the following extract from a letter which has been kindly lent us, will we trust make ample amends. We also publish below Sir Henry Pottinger's Circular to H. M. S. J. J. The Chinese seem long to have expected an attack on Amoy, and had consequently prepared themselves for it, as much as their science in fortification would admit; that this has not been effective is more attributable to the very defective state of that science among them, and to their want of courage, than to any deficiency of means, since money and labour seem to have been most profusely lavished, during the last 12 months, upon the fortifications of Amoy. Last year, when the *Blonde* visited that port, it was guarded by one small battery only; when afterwards the *Alligator* went there, the fortifications were still in the same state, although a very considerable breastwork bristling with cannon was then thrown up in the course of one night. Since that time all

the fortifications described in the letter below have been built, and a very large number of cannons cast, of which no less than 208 were destroyed, partly in the arsenals. The mandarins on this occasion have again given proof of their cowardice, they having been the first to fly with the Governor of the Province at their head. Such was the unwillingness of the soldiers to stand to their guns that in some instances they are said to have been chained to them. If this be the case it is only a repetition of the same expedient hit upon by General Yung-fang in his wars with the Cochin-Chinese. No later arrivals from the coast, and we have therefore not heard of the departure of the fleet from Amoy.

CIRCULAR.

To her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., has the highest degree of satisfaction in announcing to H. M.'s subjects, and others who feel an interest in the question, that the city of Amoy, with its very extensive and formidable line of batteries and fleet of gun boats and war-junks (the whole mounting upwards of five hundred pieces of cannon), was taken possession of on the 26th instant, after a short but animated defence on the part of the Chinese, by H. M.'s naval and land forces, under the command of their excellencies rear admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B. and major general Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.

This brilliant achievement has been happily accomplished with a very trifling loss; and, in addition to the works, all of which have been dismantled and destroyed, and the guns spiked and broken, immense magazines full of munitions of war have been either removed, or rendered useless."

Arrangements are now in progress for sending a detachment of troops on the small island of Koo lang su (which is separated from the town of Amoy by a channel of deep water), and some of H. M.'s ships will likewise remain at this port, whilst the great body of the expedition advances to the northward, so that British or other ships, that may touch here during the ensuing season, will find ample protection and be secure from any risk of molestation."

Her Majesty's plenipotentiary deems it quite superfluous to say one word as to the manner in which this important service has been performed. The facts require no eulogium. The Chinese Government vainly imagined they had rendered Amoy impregnable, but were undeceived, in presence of the victory of the provinces of Chekeang and Fokien (who, with a number of high officers, witnessed the attack from the heights above the town) in the short space of four hours from the firing of the first gun; and, had the opposition been a hundred times greater than it was, the spirit and bearing of all employed showed that the result must have been the same."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1841, on board H. M.'s Ship *Blenheim*, in Amoy harbour.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Amoy Harbour, 4th Septbr. 1841.

"We had a fine run up and kept all our chickens together by dint of keeping under short sail, and on the afternoon of the 3th we made Chapel Island, and ran for the harbour of Amoy through one of the channels between the 8 x islands which stand guard seaward of the island of Amoy itself. On approaching the islands, we found that they had strong works on both sides of the passage both fields and forts. The *Muscadine*, in the *Wellington* following; and two or three guns were fired at her from a fort on the starboard hand, which she returned—all scatheless. The *Wellington* having to keep the island on the starboard hand well close on board, her starboard guns were manned and kept training on the fort, as she ran by. The fort did not return the fire, but the forts on the opposite side, above a mile and a half off, kept belching and spitting their shot away towards us, none of which came one third of the distance! They fired afterward a few dropping shots on the transports following in, but no damage was done on either side. By dark all the transports were ashore inside. Next morning we had a good look at the defences before us. They consisted of a straight face of battery along the beach on the starboard side (Amoy Island) in length about 1,100 yards, mounting 90 guns. It was constructed of granite,

in thickness about 14 feet at the base, faced with turf having merely ports in the wall like the sides of a ship. On the left hand, looking towards Amoy town, or in other words, up the harbour, was an island with a battery of 48 guns, irregularly placed on the edge of a cliff. Directly in front was an island, Colongau, which appeared to block up the harbour, but in reality, with Amoy Island, forms the inner harbour. On the higher end of it were several batteries, one of 19 guns, another of 9, etc. making altogether some 40 guns on this point. The Admiral, General, etc. went early on the morning in the *Phlegethon* to reconnoitre, and the plan of attack was this. The two frigates, *Druid* and *Blonde*, with forty marines each from *Welliesley* and *Blenheim*, assisted by the *Modeste*, were to batter and storm Colongau in front; the two line of battle-ships were to run along the face of the long battery and endeavour to drive the men from their guns, whilst the troops landed at the higher end of it, and took the defenders of it in the rear. The small craft were ordered to cover the landing of the troops and assist where most useful. The morning proved hot and calm, and it was one o'clock before a breeze came in sufficient to enable the ships to move. At that time the two heavy steamers (*Queen* and *Sesostris*) stood in for the nearer end of the long battery, and the *Blonde*, *Modeste* and *Druid*, stood right up for the end of Colongau Island. The *Sesostris* opened the ball, her fire was returned. The *Queen* then commenced, and in a few minutes the batteries on the larboard hand opened upon the frigates standing up the harbour. We then thought it time to have a finger in the pie, more especially as the batteries were firing heavily at the steamers and the *Bentlack*, who was in shore close to the beach leading in to give us the soundings. So at 1.30 the *Welliesley* was away and soon after two the battery opened on her and the *Blenheim*, about a cable's length astern. The ships every now and then threw a few shot by way of amusing them, until they got to the upper (western) end of the battery, where were two flanking positions, the position which the *Blonde* on her visit here last year found their only battery on. We then let go our sheet anchor astern, and veered about 60 fathoms; then we dropt a bower under foot, and thus lay broadside on to the battery, when we opened a very heavy fire, keeping it up wherever an enemy's gun could be seen to maintain its fire. We were only 400 yards, from the battery, so were enabled to let them have it, like the coachman's brandy and water "hot, sweet, and strong," and truth to tell, the Chinese did endure the fire right manfully. To the last they kept some of their guns going, until shot down by musketry in the rear of them. The direction of their fire was very good, but the elevation too great; their shot passed close over us for the space of an hour, so that on the poop there was an incessant rush of shot, hurtling and hissing rather unpleasantly to one who had nothing to gain by being minus a leg or head mayhap; but after a time "the ear became more Irish and less nice." They put a shot through our mizen try-sail mast—three through the jib, cut away some of our shrouds and running rigging, and put a shot or two in our hull, yet, strange to say, no one was hit or hurt in any way. In the mean time the frigates had pretty well silenced their fort on Colongau, and at 3.28 we observed the marines land (with a detachment of the 26th) and drive the enemy out, when the Jack was hoisted on the fort. Soon after a red ensign was hoisted near the entrance of the harbour by the *Phlegethon*'s people on the fort which had fired on us the evening before, and at four o'clock we observed the troops land from *Aemelia* and *Phlegethon*. They encamped the wall at the lower or outer extremity of the battery, and a few minutes after we landed a party of seamen at our (the upper) end, who drove the garrison from the guns, killing many of them. One of our mates, Crofton, in so doing got shot in the thigh with an arrow; he lost a great deal of blood, but is not in any danger. The troops advancing along the battery drove all the enemy out, and by six o'clock all opposition was over, and the *Modeste*, *Pythias*, *Cruiser* and *Algerine* were at anchor in the inner harbour, and it was ours.

There was not a man killed in the whole force. Some of the 18th, who led in the battery, were wounded, but none dangerously. Some of the 49th were blown up by the explosion of a magazine, and five of the 53th were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in tow of the *Neomede*. Most of the ships were hit, but only one man (in the *Bentlack*) received a

severe wound, he lost his arm. On the morning of the 27th the troops who had bivouacked on the heights above the city the night before, advanced to the city wall, and at once escalated it, meeting with little opposition; but all the authorities had left the city, taking the treasury with them. The Viceroy was ascertained to have been in the city on the day of the fight, but had bolted, and the sycee was ascertained to have been carried off in hollow limbs of trees, whilst the troops were actually in possession of the town, ignorant of the valuable nature of the billets of firewood. The city itself is not large, the circuit of the wall being but little more than a mile; yet the suburbs which are very extensive, make it a populous place. A miserable system of plunder has been going on since we took the town, both within and without the walls; Gangs of fellows breaking open the houses and ill-using the inhabitants, so that at night the city is a scene of tumult and rapine. No mandarins have appeared, to make terms for the city, and at one time, in consequence, it was the intention of the Plenipotentiary to destroy it; but they have altered their intentions, and made up their minds to hold the place until we return from the northward. Accordingly *Druid*, *Pythias*, and *Algerine* remain behind, as also 400 of the 18th Regt., and about 150 of the 26th, with a few Madras Artillery.

The wind has come in from the northward, which will, I fear, interfere with our progress northward, our destination being Chinhee, the seaport of Ningpo, which we are going to take, if not to destroy. The weather here has been very hot, but the troops do not, as yet, seem to have suffered from exposure. Since taking the town the boats and steamers have been employed in destroying the guns in the numerous forts. You will scarcely credit the enormous number of pieces of artillery destroyed; they amount to about five hundred*. This place, it seems, was considered quite impregnable by the Chinese, and enormous sums must have been laid out upon the works. In the large battery they had a cannon foundry, and a powder manufactory. In the former, there were several heavy guns still in the mould, and all the apparatus had evidently been in active operation up to the time of the attack. Some of the guns were of large bore, 8 inch and greater, with abundance of hollow shot for them. They have long been anticipating our visit, and considered themselves secure far beyond any means of annoyance in our power—how the poor devils have been deceived!

9 P. M. 3rd September.—The arsenal is now burning a grand blaze, and the whole of the war-junks have been towed away from the merchant junks, and are to be burned to night or to morrow morning. I went on board a frigate junk an evening or two ago. She was a regular built frigate junk with a main deck as clear as a frigate's, and mounting 9 guns of a side, with two bow ports beside the guns on her upper deck, making twenty six or eight in all, for I did not take exact notice of her deck guns. Is not that an advance in naval warfare on the part of poor Fucker? But she will go the way of all firewood in a few hours. The Chinese Admiral is at sea with a squadron, and they say will return here immediately and destroy us all! Ay yah!

4th 7 P. M.—The wind has drawn more to the Eastward (southerly) and the signal was made at 1 P. M. for all the troops in the City to embark; they are now on board the Steamers being distributed among their respective ships, and the poor town is in the hands of the ladrones, who have been waiting for the troops to move out to have their share of the plunder. We leave this to morrow morning for Chinhee. It has been blowing very fresh outside."

Our readers will no doubt be considerably amused on reading the report of the Fuhkeep authorities, regarding the recapture by the Chinese of Amoy, a translation of which curious document has been kindly furnished us. Generally, Chinese public documents of this kind, have some slight basis of truth, upon which they manage to raise a splendid superstructure of fiction, and thereby frequently mislead the readers, who knowing part to be true, and unable to winnow the chaff from the corn will give faith to the rest. But this document cannot even boast of the smallest particle of truth, it is in fact all imagination, and of course intended to keep people at the distance in the dark as to the real oc-

* We have since heard that 902 guns in all have been destroyed! Ed. C. P.

currences. The recapture of Amoy is stated to have occurred on the 17th of the 7th moon, corresponding to the 2d September. We have dates from Amoy to the evening of the 4th, up to which time the Chinese had made no demonstration whatever to repossess themselves of that place. Orders were on that day given for all the troops to embark, and after they had left, the ladrones took possession of the town, not to kill the English, but to plunder and illtreat their own countrymen. These ladrones therefore can hardly be the celestial hosts brought down by the Gods, nor the followers of the old hero Chang yin who left the regions of bliss once more to mix in mortal strife; for their exploits are said to have taken place two days before, on the 2d, when the English, by our more authentic accounts were engaged in destroying their guns, fortifications, arsenals, and warjunks. Possibly like his father's ghost to Hamlet, these aerial beings were visible only to their friends. In truth, we have never seen a more extravagant document, and are astonished that the sober Chinese should have been guilty of such absurdities. We give the generality of the Chinese people credit for better sense than to believe in such fables.

The Kwang chow foo lately, when visiting the hall for literary examinations in Canton, was attacked by a mob, but succeeded in escaping into the house. His chair was demolished by the populace. The ill feeling the people entertain against the Kwang chow foo is said to have arisen from his being thought too favourably inclined towards the English, he being accused of having traitorously sold guns to them!

It is said that numbers of troops continue to arrive at Canton, and it is by many expected that the present truce will not be long maintained.

We have copied, into preceding columns the despatch from Sir Hugh Gough to the Governor General of India, giving the details of the attack on the City of Canton. The document, though of great length, will, we doubt not, be read with much interest. Next week we shall give the extracts as published by the Bengal Government from Sir Le Fleming Senhouse's despatches, which want of space prevents us from doing this week. We have omitted recopying again the list of killed and wounded, 12 and 115 respectively, this having been published by us at the time.

We adverted shortly last week, to the orders lately given by H. M. Deputy Superintendent of trade, now generally residing at Hongkong, being likewise Deputy Governor of that Island, and Postmaster there, that all parcels directed to the Post-master in China, Macao, or Hongkong, should be taken over to Hongkong, there to be opened, and the letters thence sent back to Macao to those interested. Such an arrangement, as might have been anticipated, has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the mercantile community, and several firms in consequence addressed Mr. Johnston on the subject, requesting him to appoint some person here to open such post office packets as should be brought to Macao. Mr. Johnston has refused this request, and we subjoin copy of both letter and answer.

To A. R. JOHNSTON Esq.

Dep. Superintendent of British Trade—HONGKONG.

Sir,—As it entails upon the Commercial Community immense inconvenience to have the Packets of ships arriving at Macao (and the master of almost every merchant vessel first reports himself here to the Consignee) sent over to Hongkong (where none but H. M. servants reside), to be opened by you, we have to request you will be good enough to appoint some person to do the needful here.

The *Madagascar*'s is a case in point, for the packets by her, though landed at the Hotel, could not be opened in consequence of a recent order of yours to the contrary, but were sent to Hongkong and returned here four days afterwards, the City of *Palaces* having in the meanwhile left for Calcutta, by which, had the Steamer's letters been distributed on arrival, we should have been able to forward replies.

We have the honor to be, Sir
Your most obedient servants
DENT & Co.
MACVICAR & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.
BELL & Co.

To Messrs. Dunn & Co. and others

H. M. Subjects at Macao.

Macao, Monday 20th September, 1841

Gentlemen.—I yesterday received your letter without date respecting the arrangements that, with some pains, I have made, to ensure the safety of all letters coming to this Country to the address of the Post Master at Hongkong. These arrangements have not been made unadvisedly, but are the result of some observation and experience; and I believe they will be found in the long run to ensure, better than any other, my main object, as well as expedition in the delivery of the majority of the letters coming under my consideration.

I am sorry that part of the English Commercial Community residing at Macao should not receive their letters so expeditiously as they wish. But, although I am anxious to facilitate all Commercial operations wherever they are carried on, I at the same time must not lose sight of other public interests, and I do not at present see that I can obtain my object by any other means than those I have adopted.

I think the power to prevent much of the inconvenience you complain of is in your own hands; for those who like it can always appoint an agent at Hongkong to receive their letters, and to send them over here by any opportunity they may prefer. If they are not satisfied with allowing them to be sent over here for them to the Superintendents office.

It is likewise in your power, Gentlemen, to instruct your respective Agents at the different places from which you are in the habit of receiving letters not to have them made up in the packets addressed to the Post Master at Hongkong.

In order that there may be no mistake on this subject, I request you will be so good as to have this correspondence made as public as it is possible either by publication in the Newspapers, or by any other means that you may think most desirable.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Humble Servant.

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Deputy Superintendent.

The inconvenience caused by this arrangement, and possible positive prejudice to the commercial community, is very great, and may be incalculable. Almost all merchant vessels under present circumstances anchor in Macao roads, that the Captain may see his consignees, and transact the business connected with his ship and cargo—the bulk of the letters brought by merchant-ships will generally be for merchants, and it is indispensable for their interests that their letters should come to hand with the least possible delay. The method, however, adopted by Mr. Johnston will cause a delay of hardly ever less than three or four days, and often of a week or more. The letters may contain bills of lading rendering consignees liable for demurrage if a week after arrival they have not sent for their goods—does Mr. Johnston intend to pay such demurrage out of the government coffers, or are either the ship or consignees to suffer the first detention beyond the time contemplated, or the latter in the many cases heavy demurrage, which they incurred by no fault of their own, but by an act of their own authorities. But besides this loss of demurrage, there are innumerable cases in which the quick delivery of letters is of the last importance. No one of the commercial community yet lives at Hongkong, but even supposing that they did, and supposing that the expeditious receipt of letters were of equal importance there, would Hongkong be prejudiced by the post office packet having first been opened here? Delay there would be none occasioned by it, and since there still exists in Macao a Superintendent's Office, with a Senior Clerk, we can really see no good reason for the arrangement made by Mr. Johnston, and hope that he may yet come to a different termination on the subject. Meanwhile we recommend to every one in India and elsewhere abroad, to take care in making up their despatches, not to have them directed to any Post-master in China, Macao, or Hongkong, as this may only expose them to detention.

It must not be lost sight of that for the present the occupation of the Island of Hongkong has not been approved of by H. M. government, that Sir Henry Pottinger says, that the arrangements connected with the Island of Hongkong will remain in force until the pleasure of Her Majesty regarding that Island, and those arrangements, shall have been

received, and that owing to this uncertainty British merchants have not thought it prudent to remove their establishments thither. Until Her Majesty's pleasure therefore be known, Macao will continue to be the residence of the bulk of British merchants, and to Macao their letters ought to be addressed.

A good deal of excitement again prevailed among the native population at and near Canton, owing to an expectation being entertained there of Capt. Nias being about with a squadron, to pay a second visit to the river. 6000 men, it is said, have formed themselves into an armed association for the protection of the villages in the neighbourhood of the obstructions in the inner passage of the river. From former experience we know such association of the country-people not to be very formidable when opposed to disciplined troops, and although these is a good deal of blustering before danger, the Spanish proverb of *mucha grita y poca lana* is applicable to them. Letters we have seen from Canton dated the 22nd, say that several stone-laden junks had been sent down to block up the passage near Howqua's folly, and that orders had been given for the immediate rebuilding of the Shaming fort, and that the work had at that time probably already commenced. It is likewise said that the Chinese have lately procured large quantities of foreign ordnance and muskets, the latter of which were selling at Canton at 7 and 8 dollars each. A ship, without colors, has of late been seen in Anson's bay, with a number of cargo-junks surrounding it, and it is suspected that she may be delivering these arms. In fact things in Canton look by no means very pacific, and we doubt the present truce will last much longer. We give elsewhere a translation of Capt. Nias' proclamation to the Chinese people, and we doubt not that gallant officer will carry his threat into execution, as soon as the Chinese shall give him occasion for it.

H. M. S. *Larne* from Madras and Singapore arrived here on Sunday last the 14th inst. and in by this time, we believe, on her way to the northward to join the fleet. Although it was generally known at Bombay that the *Larne* would wait at Madras for the July overland mail, the Government despatches only excepting a few letters from Madras, have been received by her. The *Larne* left Madras on the 12th, and as the mail arrived at Bombay on the 5th, there was sufficient time for the Bombay public to have availed themselves of that opportunity for sending letters to China if they chose.

HONGKONG.—The intention, if it existed, of destroying the Chinese forts at Cowloon seems to have been abandoned; we have at least during the week heard nothing more on the subject, and letters from Hongkong state everything there to be perfectly peaceable. This peace threatened however to be in some degree disturbed, by several pirate boats having lately made their appearance near the island, of which the Chinese inhabitants gave information to the local authorities, pointing out at same time a well manned boat as being a pirate. The Deputy Governor, Mr. Johnston, in consequence went on board the steamer *Hooghly*, but the pirate, seeing the steamer approach, pulled away as fast as many oars and a numerous and active crew could make him, leading the steamer a long chase of several miles, and would probably have escaped altogether, but for a shot being fired into her, killing the helmsman and two or three others of the crew; a few others escaped by jumping overboard. The remainder with the boat were taken to Hongkong, where the men will be tried. We have not heard whether there is evidence sufficient to prove any piratical act against them.

The U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, and Corvette *Boston*, whose arrival at the Cape we mentioned a fortnight since, do not, we learn, proceed to China direct, but will first visit Muscat in the Persian Gulf, and Zanzibar.

We have been kindly favored with the following translation from the Chinese document:

PROCLAMATION.

of Capt. Nias, of H. M. S. *Herald* to the Chinese Soldiers and People.

The arrangements made by the Mandarins to settle the differences between the two nations have not been satisfactory. The Plenipotentiary Pottinger on his arrival in these waters received communications which tended to reestablish the ancient harmony; but notwithstanding this, it appears that stakes and stones have been placed in different parts of the river to obstruct the passage; that warlike preparations have been made; and that the faith has been broken. This is the reason that my soldiers have attacked the fort of Wangtung, and have inspired terror. In future, all similar breaches of faith will be immediately punished by renewed hostilities.

Dated 24th Sept. 1841.

REPORT OF THE FOKING MANDARINS RESPECTING THE CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF ANGE.—The English barbarians on the 7th moon and 8th day (23th Aug. 1841) proceeded to attack Hea mun (Anoy) and on the 10th they ascended the hills from the river She Keang and seized the fortifications of the city.

Their Excellencies Yen the Governor, and Law the Taou tai withdrew into Fung an, and on the 16th summoned forward Tequa show troops four thousand, from Chang chow two thousand, village braves six thousand, and from the various villages of Chang chow four thousand brave militia. There were military Heu graduates, and military Lew graduates who became the patriotic leaders of the people. From Kin mun there were also one thousand two hundred troops, and four thousand brave seamen from Yung an, while seven thousand outlaws of Hea mun banded themselves together for opposition. The troops and the militia of Chang chow and Kin mun proceeded without delay, having combustible and arms, in small boats each of which had seventy or eighty oars, and carrying powder, sulphur, muskets and shields. From the road of Pih shih tow and Koo lang yu they made their entrance. When the Admiral heard this, he took more than ten war ships with which he had been searching for pirates, and straightway entered Tso tan, and from the Tsiung gate he advanced to the attack. His excellency Yu poo wun, commander of the land forces, leading his troops and forming a junction with the Governor, crossed over the Woo tung lake and fixed his quarters at Kin ke.

The commander of the Yungan encampments receiving the summons of the Governor led, in person, the troops and militia over Woo tung to Koo ke and directly entered the mouth of the river and both divisions forming a junction advanced. The sea and land forces from every quarter assembled together. On the night of the 17th and during the first watch the Governor fired off his line of signal guns, and taking his flag on horseback with him he in person directed the ranks to make an immediate attack upon the barbarians. On the night the north east wind blew exceedingly strong, and there was a vast abundance of small rain. On a sudden in front of the ranks a company of troops was perceived which was headed by a single individual whose head was adorned with a blue button and his hand grasped a long lance. This was understood to be the soul of the venerable Chang yen who came to fight at the head of the ranks. On that night, the barbarians were sound asleep, but suddenly hearing of the gathering together of our land and naval forces, the barbarian military chief issued orders to fire their cannon and summoned his troops to Hew shay poo and there with our troops they joined in mutual conflict. Then was to be seen the soul of the venerable Chang yen aiding us and all the barbarians falling down with dizziness found it difficult to serve their guns, and we put to death and arrested them without number. Our Admiral perceiving the barbarian ships at anchor in the bay at the end of Shapo, ordered the guns to be made to bear upon them. The barbarians also wished to return the fire, when suddenly was seen one of the gods with dishevelled hair and bare feet holding a sword in his hand and descending from heaven leading a numerous host of brave soldiery. At this the souls of the barbarian troops were affrighted out of their bodies, and being set upon by the celestial corps were unable to work their guns. Our troops without intermission played upon them with several tens of great guns. We destroyed eight three masted ships, six two masted vessels, four fire wheel ships, and upwards of twenty ships boats. Of the barbarian troops that were

plain it would be impossible to state the number. Of camp followers there fell more than two hundred while upwards of seven hundred white devils and more than nine hundred black devils (Sipahis) were slain.

The commander in chief with the chief officer of Kin man fought up to the third watch, and then ascended the hill with the Governor and in a body entered the city. The barbarian troops having not yet fled, our soldiers proceeded to arrest them all after having put to death between three and four hundred. There were seven military chiefs who were taken alive. The transports which escaped destruction perceiving the victory to be lost forthwith proceeded out to sea.

That Army was recaptured on the 17th was owing, 1st to the aid of the gods; 2d to the assistance afforded by the soul of the venerable Chang yen, and 3d to the love which the Governor cherished for his country and the people.

At present the various seaports are guarded by our troops, and are in a state of preparedness should the barbarians again return, and within the river the fort of Shu po is mounted with more than a thousand cannon. When the barbarians captured the forts they did not injure a single gun, and now we have all back again without loss.

H. M. SQUADRON TO THE NORTHWARD.

Wellfleet 79—Bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., commander in chief; Capt. Thomas Maitland.

Blenheim	79—	Captain Thomas Herbert,
Blonde	42—	" T. Bourchier,
Druid	44—	" H. Smith,
Larne	18—	" P. J. Blake,
Modeste	18—	" H. Eyres,
Cruiser	18—	" H. W. Giffard,
Columbine	18—	" T. J. Clarke,
Fylades	18—	" T. V. Anson,
Agerine	10—	Lieut. Mosson,
H. C. S. Nemesis	Lieut. W. H. Hall,	
Queen	mr. comd. W. Warden,	
Phlegethon	" McCleverty,	
Scout	" Ormsby,	
Madagascar	" Dicey,	

SQUADRON AT THE MOUTH OF CANTON RIVER.

Herald	26—	Captain J. Nias, mr. comd. off.
Alligator	24—	" S. P. Pritchard,
Sulphur	8—	" Belcher,
Hyacinth	18—	comdr. G. Goldsmith,
Starling	8—	" H. Kellert,
Royalist	10—	Lieut. W. Stewart,
Young Hebe	4—	comd. C. H. V. Temple,
H. C. S. Hooghly mr. comd. Ross.		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

September

ARRIVED

19. (A.) *Niantic*, Dhoby, New York and Java.
20. H. M. S. *Lorne*, Capt. Blake, Madras.
21. (B.) *Ann*, Griffiths, Bombay.
21. " *Elephanta*, —, London.
24. (A.) *Venice*, Peritt, Sydney and Manila.

September

SAILED

19. (Sp.) *Ramiro*, Mateo, Manila.
20. H. C. S. *Madagascar*, Dicey, Northward.
22. H. M. S. *Larne*, Capt. Blake, do.
21. (B.) *Asia*, Fawcett, London.
23. " *Simon Taylor*, Brown, London.
23. " *Bussora Merchant*, Ferrier, London.

PASSENGERS PER

Bussora Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and family; Capt. J. E. Bingham, R. N.; Capt. J. Hay, R. N.; Capt. Mackenzie; Mr. Harrington.

The *Bengal Packet*, for Singapore and Bombay to be despatched in a few days.

The *Zenobia*, for New York to sail in a few days.

The *Cheerful*, Patrick, arrived in Manila from Sydney on the 29th August.

UNDER DESPATCH

For London,—*City of Derry*.
For Liverpool,—*Sagallen*, *Blackely*.
For Bombay,—*Lowjee Family*.

VESSELS EXPECTED

From England,—*Young Queen*, *Thos. Sparks*, *Potentiale*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Foam*.

Emerald Isle, *Hamilton*, *Regular*, *Cordelia*, *Arethusa*, *Earl of Harwicke*, *trip*, *Tortay*, *transport*, *Caruatic*.

From Calcutta,—*Falcon*, *Lowjee Family*, H. C. Steamer *Proserpine*.

From Bombay,—*Bomanjee Hormatjee*, *Parkfield*, *Luconia*.

From Madras,—*Fansittart*, *General Kyd*, *Scout*, *Defiance*.

LATEST DATES, FROM ENGLAND, 5th July per H. C. S. *Madagascar*. UNITED STATES, 19th June via England. CALCUTTA, 13th August & *Madagascar*. BOMBAY, 2nd August & *Ann*. SINGAPORE, 2nd September & *Mauritius*. JAVA, 13th August via Singapore. MANILA, 4th September & *Venice*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.

Gondolier	—	Oliver,	Jardine M. & Co.
Hygeia	—	Hannah,	G. Nye, Jr.
Fatima	—	Fethers,	Lindsay & Co.
Alex. Baring	—	Hale,	Russell & Co.
Blackely	—	—	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Earl Balcarras	—	Baker,	Jardine M. & Co.
Good Success	—	Fraser,	"
Charlotte	—	Liebschwager,	"
Caledonia	—	Burns,	"
Eliza Stewart	—	Miller,	Gribble, Hughes & Co.
Pestonjee Bomanjee	—	—	—

AMERICAN.

Delhi	—	—	Russell & Co.
Lema	—	Davis,	"

HAMBURG.

Gustav	—	Jessen,	Wetmore & Co.
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